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MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

2014 ATTENDANCE ANALYSIS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGES
Attendance Reporting Guidelines, Definition of a Sellout, Information Sources	2-3
2014 Major League Attendance Overview, Summary, Team Highlights	4-9
Team-by-Team 2014 vs. 2013 Total Attendance Comparison Table	10
2014 vs. 2013 Average Attendance per Date Comparison. Number of 2014 Sellouts by Team	11
2014 Highlights and League Attendance Comparison	12
Average Attendance per Team, 2014 Road Attendance Leaders, 2014 Attendance by Month	13
'3 Million' Seasons, 2014 Minor League Attendance, Biggest Crowds of 2014	14-15
Season Total Attendance Milestones Reached by Each Team	16
Biggest Year-to-Year Attendance Changes	17
Spring Training Attendance, includes 2015	18-19
2014 Opening Day, World Baseball Classic, All-Star Game, and Post-Season Attendance	20
Rainy Season Report	21
Big Increases and Big Declines in Attendance in 2014	22
The Economy and Major League Attendance. Era of Multi-Purpose Stadiums is Ending	23
Average Attendance per Home Date	24
Interleague Games Attendance	25
Consecutive Game Sellout Streaks in Baseball and Other Sports	26-27
Attendance in the Final Season of a Ballpark. Fastest to 50 Million in a New Park	28
Total Attendance in the History of Each Current Major League Ballpark	29
1993-2014 Cumulative Attendance by Team, with High and Low Season Totals Since 1993	30
Attendance Growth: 2000-2009 vs. 1990-1999. 2010-2014 vs. 2000-2009	31
Attendance Changes: 2014 vs. 2000, 2002, 2007	32
Attendance Trends in other Sports	33-40G
Individual Team Attendance Leaders in Baseball and Other Sports	41-43A
10, 20, 30, 40 Year Attendance Growth for North American Sports Leagues	44-46
League and Team Season Attendance Records in Baseball and Other Sports	47-48
Single Game Attendance Records in Baseball and Other Sports	49
Comparison of Each Team's Annual Attendance with the Annual MLB Average Attendance per Team	50-51
AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM 2014 ATTENDANCE SUMMARIES AND HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS	
New York Yankees	52-60
Boston Red Sox	61-64
Tampa Bay Rays	65-66
Minnesota Twins	66-68
Cleveland Indians	68-69

TABLE OF CONTENTS - continued

PAGES

AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM 2014 ATTENDANCE SUMMARIES AND HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS – cont.

Kansas City Royals…… 70
Chicago White Sox…… 71
Detroit Tigers…….. 72-73
Houston Astros…… 74-75
Baltimore Orioles…… 76-77

Texas Rangers……. 78
Los Angeles Angels……. 79
Oakland Athletics……. 80
Toronto Blue Jays…… 81
Seattle Mariners…….. 82

NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM 2014 ATTENDANCE SUMMARIES AND HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Los Angeles Dodgers – Includes Yankees and Dodgers Attendance Summary – 1947-1966…….. 83-93
Philadelphia Phillies……. 94-96
San Francisco Giants…….. 97-99
Atlanta Braves…….. 100-101
Arizona Diamondbacks…….. 102

Pittsburgh Pirates……. 103-104
San Diego Padres. About those 'Yogisms'…… 105-106
New York Mets……. 107-108
Chicago Cubs…….. 109-110
St. Louis Cardinals…….. 111-112

Colorado Rockies…… 113-114
Cincinnati Reds…… 115-116
Miami Marlins……. 116-117
Milwaukee Brewers…….. 118-119
Washington Nationals……. 120-121

MLB Team Season Records for Total Attendance and Average Attendance per Date…… 122
Individual Teams – Single Home Date Attendance Records in Current and Former Parks…… 123

Big Attendance Declines and Increases by Teams the Year After Playing in the World Series…… 124-125
Attendance the Year After a World Series Appearance by Teams in 'Two-Team' Markets…… 126

Attendance in New Ballparks, Baseball's Worst Attendance Years……. 127
Teams with: Worst Yearly Attendance - Winning Record; Best Yearly Attendance - Losing Record…….. 128-129
Smallest Single Game Attendance in Major and Minor League History……. 129

Largest Team Season Total Attendance Increases and Declines in Major League History…… 130-133
Frequency of Increases and Decreases of at Least 500,000 – by Team 134

Teams with Consecutive Seasons of Either a 500,000+ Increase or a 500,000+ Decrease in Attendance…. 135
Biggest Gains and Losses in Average Attendance per Date…… 136-139

Gains and Declines in Attendance for Teams in Their Second Year in a Ballpark…… 140-142

2015 Seating Capacity, and Best and Worst Season Attendance at Current Major League Parks…….. 143
Biggest Gains and Losses by First-Place Teams…….. 144

TABLE OF CONTENTS - continued

	PAGES
Attendance Changes for Teams that Relocated to New Cities….....	145
Attendance for Teams that Won or Lost 100 Games, and for Teams with Big Won/Loss Record Changes...	146-149
All-Star Game and Post-Season Attendance Records……..…….	150-152
Attendance at the First Night Games of the Original 16 Major League Teams…….	153
Night Game vs. Day Game Attendance – 1935-1950. Percentage of Dates Played at Night……..	154
Individual Team – Night Game Attendance Highlights – 1935-1950……...	155-158
Number of Night Games in the First Season for Teams who Began Play After 1950……	158
1946 – Major League Baseball's Greatest Year of Attendance Growth……..	159
Attendance in Multi-Team Markets – Past and Present……..……..	160-164
2014 Attendance vs. 1993 – The Last Full Season Prior to the 1994-95 Work Stoppage……...	165-166
Total and Average Attendance per Date – Yearly Figures by League – 1900-2014…….	167-171
Major League Total Attendance Milestones…….……	172
Teams with the Highest and Lowest Attendance by League - Each Year Since 1900..……	173-175
Each Decade's Attendance Totals (1900-2014) - by League…….…….……	176
Individual Team 'First to Reach' Milestones, Number of Teams Reaching Various Attendance Levels……...	177
Average Attendance per Date – Firsts, Lasts, and Season Streaks……...	178-179
Number of Seasons that Each Team had the Best or Worst Attendance in its League……..	180
The Teams that Drew Best and Worst in Each Decade Since 1900……..…….	181
10 Highest Team Season Totals in Each League, Yearly Team Highs and Lows for Each Decade…..……..	182
A Look Back at 1961 and 1962, Major League Baseball's First Expansion Seasons……..	183-185
"First Licks" and "Last Licks" – Attendance at the First and Last Games at Various Ballparks……..	186-187
Pre-1900 Attendance Records. List of Teams that Set A.L. and N.L. Record-High Season Attendance……	188
Baseball Attendance in Japan and Korea. Winter League Attendance in Mexico and Australia……..	189

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL 2014 ATTENDANCE ANALYSIS

This report is a comprehensive analysis of Major League Baseball Attendance for 2014, and throughout Major League history. Highlights of this report include:

- An overview and analysis of Major League attendance for 2014 and recent seasons.
- League and team-by-team analysis, highlights, and historical data.
- How attendance has been affected by: pennant winning seasons; team relocations; new ballparks; World Series winners in two-team markets.
- The economy and baseball attendance. It includes recent attendance trends in other sports.
- Multi-team market trends (New York, Chicago, San Francisco/Oakland, and Los Angeles).
- How 2014 attendance compares with attendance just prior to the 1994 shutdown.
- Major League attendance history and analysis since 1900. Includes a yearly listing of total attendance and average attendance per date for both leagues.
- Biggest team attendance increases and declines in Major League history.
- "First Licks" and "Last Licks" – Attendance at the first and last games at Major League ballparks.
- Best and worst season attendance at current ballparks.
- Analysis of attendance changes in a ballpark's second season.
- How teams that won or lost 100 games in a season fared in attendance.
- A section on Division Series, Championship Series, World Series, and All-Star Game attendance.
- A comparison of each team's yearly attendance with the annual MLB average attendance per team.
- Attendance growth in a ballpark's final year.
- History of attendance at night games from 1935 through 1950.
- A yearly listing of the team with the highest and lowest attendance in each league--1900-2014.
- The number of times each team had the highest or lowest attendance in its league.
- A look back at 1961 and 1962, Major League Baseball's first expansion seasons.
- 10, 20, 30, 40 year (2014 vs. 2004, 1994, 1984, 1974) attendance growth rate for other sports.
- A listing of record-high total and average per date/game attendance records for baseball and other professional sports leagues. Includes team and league records.

NOTE TO LEAGUES, TEAMS, MEDIA, AND WEBSITES

You can download this report, and the 2014 Minor League Baseball Attendance Analysis, in PDF form, at numbertamer.com. Go to the Website's 'Baseball Reports' page for the PDF links to each report.

Permission is granted for you to copy, distribute, publish, and use any of the material, including tables, that appear in these attendance analyses. Credit to numbertamer.com would be appreciated. Please contact David Kronheim (d.kronheim@verizon.net) if you have any questions about these reports. Comments, corrections, and suggestions are always welcome. Note that these reports are copyrighted.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL ATTENDANCE REPORTING GUIDELINES

All 1998-2014 attendance figures used in this analysis were obtained from the Major League Baseball Information System, and are for tickets sold. Tickets purchased, but never used, are included in attendance totals. All professional sports leagues in North America now use this method to compile official attendance. So quite often, actual attendance in the ballpark is significantly lower than the official announced attendance.

Until 1993, the National League only counted tickets sold and actually used, as their official paid attendance. The National League didn't count 'no-shows' in their attendance figures through 1992. American League figures did include the 'no-shows' for many years before then.

Attendance from years prior to 1998 was obtained from Total Baseball -The Ultimate Baseball Encyclopedia – 8th Edition, published in 2004.

Major League Baseball issues a report on attendance right after the regular season. Those figures are later audited, and changes are sometimes made. This can result in discrepancies in attendance figures listed by different sources, such as team media guides, the Major League Averages Book, the American League Red Book, the National League Green Book, and The Sporting News Complete Baseball Record Book. Unlike in previous years, no 2014 attendance changes or updates were published by Major League Baseball after the initial report was issued in early October, 2014. All 2015 team media guides use the figures published the previous October.

Unlike some other leagues, Major League Baseball announced regular season attendance figures often, but not always, do not include tickets that teams give away free. Announced attendance for post-season games is for all tickets distributed. That is why the listed attendance for sold out post-season games is almost always higher than listed attendance for sold out regular season games. Some ballparks have fewer seats available for post-season play because sections in the stands are used as additional media seating.

WHAT'S A SELLOUT?

Each team has its own policy on declaring a home game as a sellout. It is unofficially defined as all seats available for public purchase to a particular game being sold out. Free tickets provided to players, league and team officials, and other guests, may, or may not be, included in the announced attendance for each game. So a game listed as a sellout may have an announced attendance figure that is less than the ballpark's seating capacity, and there may be plenty of empty seats at the game.

Standing-room tickets sold are included in the official game attendance. But the standing-room tickets don't have to be sold out for a game to be listed as a sellout. As long as all available seats to a game are sold, it's a sellout. This is a fair policy since not all teams sell standing-room tickets.

In 2012, Boston and San Francisco sold out every home game. San Francisco's sellout streak continued through the entire 2013 and 2014 seasons, reaching 327 straight regular season (plus 23 post-season) games. The Giants sold standing-room tickets. Attendance at AT&T Park in 2014 ranged from a low of 41,017 to a high of 42,890.

Boston's streak ended at 794 straight regular season sellouts (820 straight including post-season) after Opening Day 2013. During Boston's streak, they listed a number of games as sellouts even though some obstructed view seats for those games were unsold. However, the total number of seats sold or donated to charity, plus standing-room tickets sold for those games, exceeded Fenway Park's seating capacity.

The Philadelphia Phillies ended their National League record sellout streak in 2012 at 257 regular season games (273 including post-season). San Francisco set a new National League sellout streak record in April, 2014, and their streak was still active in May, 2015.

EXCEPT WHERE SPECIFICALLY NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL TEAM, LEAGUE, AND OVERALL MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE FIGURES IN THIS REPORT ARE FOR HOME, REGULAR SEASON GAMES ONLY.

This report was compiled, analyzed, and written by David P. Kronheim, Director of Marketing Research for Number Tamer, which is a marketing research service with clients in the sports industry.

INFORMATION AND DATA SOURCES USED TO COMPILE THIS REPORT

All tables and analyses in this report and in the 2014 Minor League Baseball Attendance Analysis were created by David Kronheim. But much of the raw data, and other information, come from the following Websites and publications, all of which are excellent sources of information:

Total Baseball – The Ultimate Baseball Encyclopedia – 8th Edition, published in 2004 - Contains Major League attendance figures and player records going back to the 19th Century.

The ESPN Official Encyclopedia of Major League Baseball – Edited by Pete Palmer and Gary Gillette
This book has the most comprehensive review of yearly Major League statistical data as far back as the 1870's. But the book's most unique feature is its player register, which lists the yearly and career statistics for every single player who has ever appeared in a Major League game.

MLB.com – The Official Website of Major League Baseball - This is the official source of current Major League statistics, which are updated daily during the season. The site has a great deal of statistical information about Major League history, and every team's daily Game Notes. MLB.com also runs each team's Website, which has team information, videos, and many other features.

Minorleaguebaseball.com – The Official Website of Minor League Baseball - This site covers Minor Leagues and teams that are affiliated with Major League Baseball. It has up-to-date statistics for every league and team, and a host of other features and videos. Also of great help, are the annual Minor League Baseball Information Guide, and individual league and team media guides.

Oursportscentral.com -- A site that covers news and provides links to minor leagues in baseball and other sports.

Retrosheet.org – This site has box scores and play-by-play reports from tens of thousands of Major League games, going back decades. The information used here was obtained free of charge and is copyrighted by retrosheet.org.

Websites of Independent Minor Leagues - Every independent minor league has its own site, which contains news features, statistics, and links to each independent team Website.

Baseball Hall of Fame Reference Library – Located at the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY.

Major League Team Media Guides - All Major League teams publish an annual Media Guide, which is the team's official record book. These guides also contain biographical and statistical data about each player on the team's Major League roster, and in its Minor League system, along with a good deal of information about the team's history.

Baseballparks.com, and Ballparkdigest.com - These sites have features, extensive reviews, and photos about Major League and Minor League ballparks, past, present, and future.

BallparkBiz.com – A great Website with daily stories about the business side of all levels of baseball.

The Baseball America Directory – This is an annual compilation of Minor League team and ballpark information.

The Sporting News Official Baseball Guides – From the 1940's to the early 2000's, this book had been a complete review of the previous season. It is no longer published.

Mud Hens and Mavericks – by Judith Blahnik and Phillip S. Schulz, published in 1995 by Viking Penguin --
This book had ballpark and attendance information about many Minor League teams.

Encyclopedia of Minor League Baseball (Third Edition - 2007) – Edited by Lloyd Johnson and Miles Wolff, and published by Baseball America. It contains standings and statistics on every Minor League since the 19th Century.

Thebaseballcube.com – A historical Website containing team and individual player statistics for every Major League team. Also has an extensive Minor League statistical database going back to the late 1970's.

Other Sources: - Information in this report was also obtained from the NFL, NBA, WNBA, NHL, MLS, NCAA, Minor League Hockey Websites, kenn.com, rememberthe ABA.com, basketballreference.com. Other sources, used for one or two stats, are listed on the appropriate pages of this report.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW -- SUMMARY

- Major League Baseball's 2014 total attendance was 73,739,622. This is down 288,608 (0.4%) from 2013, but is still the 7th best total ever. Total MLB attendance has topped 73 million for 11 years in a row. Attendance fell 1.1% in 2013, rose 2.0% in 2012 and 0.5% in 2011, and fell 0.4% in 2010, and 6.6% in 2009.

- American League teams had a combined 2014 decline of 100,122 (0.3%), and National League teams were down a combined 188,486 (0.5%). Each league was down a combined 1.1% in 2013.

- Average attendance per date was 30,458 in 2014, down 57 from the 2013 average of 30,515. American League teams averaged 28,576 per date (up 82 from 2013), while the National League teams averaged 32,330 (down 209). These averages include interleague games. It was the 11th straight year that average per date exceeded 30,000. American League teams hosted 7 fewer dates in 2014 than in 2013 which is why the average per date increased even though total attendance fell. National League teams hosted 2 more dates in 2014 than in 2013.

- The Los Angeles Dodgers had their 2nd best attendance ever, and led the Majors by a wide margin, drawing 3,782,337, an average of 46,696 per date. They had 10 sellouts, and topped 50,000 at 22 games.

- The New York Yankees led the American League for a record-setting 12th year in a row, with a total of 3,401,624, an average of 42,520 per date. The previous record for consecutive seasons leading a league was 11 by the Yankees from 1949 to 1959. Yankees' attendance has topped 3 million for 16 straight years, which is also a new record. Among National League teams, the Dodgers, have the longest streak as league attendance champion – 10 straight years from 1977 through 1986.

- Top 2014 road attendance honors went to the Yankees, who drew 2,876,501 (35,512 per date), with 33 sellouts, away from home. The Dodgers led N.L. teams on the road, drawing 2,740,259 (33,830 per date).

- Cleveland had the lowest total attendance in the Major Leagues, drawing 1,437,393 (18,428 per date).

- Tampa Bay averaged an MLB low 17,858 per date. The Indians and Rays were the only teams to average less than 20,000 per date.

- St. Louis and San Francisco, in addition to the Yankees and Dodgers, averaged over 40,000 per date. 11 other teams averaged over 30,000 per date.

- 8 American League teams, and 8 National League teams, had gains in total attendance in 2014. 3 teams (Seattle, Kansas City, Milwaukee) had increases of at least 200,000. Those 3 teams, along with Oakland, had percentage increases of at least 10%.

- Texas, Minnesota, and Philadelphia were down at least 200,000, with the Rangers and Phillies suffering percentage declines of more than 10%.

- All 16 teams with gains in total attendance also were up in average per date.

- Pittsburgh drew 2,442,564 to set a new team record for total attendance.

- The 296 interleague dates drew 9,124,749, an average of 30,827 per date. Non-interleague games averaged 30,407 per date, so the interleague games averaged just 1.4% more than the non-interleague average. In 2013, interleague games averaged 2.0% higher than non-interleague games. But in 2012, interleague games averaged 34,693 per date, which was 13.9% above the average of 30,454 per date for non-interleague games.

- In most seasons prior to 2013, interleague games averaged about 10-12% higher attendance than non-interleague games. But until 2013, nearly all interleague games were played from late May to early July when attendance is usually higher than at the start and end of the season. With each league having 15 teams due to the move of the Astros to the American League in 2013, there was at least one interleague game played nearly every day of the season.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW -- SUMMARY

- There were 5 fewer dates played in 2014 than in 2013. The 2013 total number of dates includes the 'Tiebreaker' game at Texas to determine the second American League Wild Card team. That game is officially an extra regular season game, so all statistics, including attendance, are included in the regular season stats.

- Attendance finished strong in 2014. There was a 2.2% increase in average attendance per date for games played in September 2014, compared to September 2013. Games played on the final weekend of the season drew 1,648,624, the best final weekend total since 2008 (1,683,763). That weekend included the final games at Shea Stadium in New York, which drew huge crowds.

- The month-by-month comparison showed that 2014 vs. 2013 attendance was basically flat – up 0.3% for March-April dates, down 1.4% in May, down 0.6% in June, down 0.7% in July, and down 0.6% in August, before rising 2.2% in September. Combined average per date for March-April, May and June was 29,806 in 2014, down 0.6% from 2013. But the combined July, August and September average per date was 31,136, up 0.3%. July dates had the highest average in 2014 (32,168) and also in 2013 (32,399). April had the lowest average per date in both years – 28,911 in 2014, and 28,822 in 2013. *It was 29,364 in April, 2015.*

- 5 teams (Angels, Yankees, Dodgers, Cardinals, Giants) drew more than 3 million (The record is 10 teams). 2003 was the last year that so few teams reached 3 million. 12 teams surpassed 2.5 million, and 24 teams topped 2 million. Miami was the only National League team to draw under 2 million.

- 2013 and 2012 were the only seasons that every Major League team surpassed 1.5 million in attendance. Cleveland and Tampa Bay fell below that figure in 2014.

- Seattle had the biggest increases in the Majors in total attendance (up 302,673), percentage gain (up 17.2%) and average per date (up 3,737). Milwaukee, up 266,269, up 10.5%, and up 3,288 per date, had the best growth among National League teams. Kansas City's total attendance rose 205,750 (11.8%), and their average per date was up 2,540.

- Philadelphia had a big decline for the 2nd year in a row. It was the 4th time in MLB history that a team suffered a 500,000+ decline in consecutive seasons. Their total 2014 attendance loss was a Major League worst 588,551, a 19.5% dip. Average per date was down 7,266. 2014 Phillies' attendance was down 1,141,866 from the Major League leading 3,565,718 they drew in 2012.

- Texas, down 459,540 (14.5%), and 5,194 per date, had the worst loss in the American League. The only other decrease of at least 200,000 was 227,038 by Minnesota.

- San Francisco sold out every game for the 4th straight year. Their regular-season sellout streak stood at a National League record 327 consecutive dates through the end of the 2014 season.

- The largest crowd of the regular season was 53,500 at Dodger Stadium on September 22. The Rangers drew 49,031 on Opening Day, which was the year's highest attendance at an American League park.

- 3 of the 10 teams to make the 2014 post-season had declines in attendance. The Tigers were down 166,188, Washington's attendance declined by 73,019, and the Giants dipped a grand total of 409.

- The Dodgers surpassed 2 million for the 42nd consecutive season. Atlanta drew better than 2 million for the 24th straight year, and Boston reached this mark for the 20th year in a row, breaking the American League record for consecutive '2 million' seasons held by Baltimore (1989-2007). The Yankees, Cubs, and Cardinals each have drawn more than 2 million for 19 straight seasons through 2014.

- The Yankees topped 2.5 million for the 21st time, most ever for an American League team, but the Dodgers have now reached 2.5 million 41 times. St. Louis has done it 25 times.

- The 5 teams who have drawn over 3 million more than anyone, all did it again in 2014. The Dodgers reached this level for the 28th time. St. Louis (18 times), the Yankees (16), San Francisco (13), and the Angels (12) are next on this list.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW – SUMMARY

- The Yankees topped 3 million for 16th straight year, which broke the record for consecutive '3 million' seasons held by the Dodgers from 1996 through 2010. The Angels had their 12th year in a row above 3 million. St. Louis did it for the 11th straight year, and the Giants achieved it for the 5th year in a row, and 13 of the last 15.

- Until 2014, Pittsburgh had been the only recent non-expansion team whose current all-time attendance record was set in a year when they had a losing record. The Pirates had their high mark in 2001, the year PNC Park opened. But in 2014, the Pirates had a winning season, and a new attendance record-high. (Miami, Colorado, Tampa Bay, Washington, and Arizona, each set their records in their first season.)

- Attendance declines in 2014, 2013, 2010 and 2009 pushed figures back below levels reached prior to the 1994 strike. 2014 average attendance per date of 30,458 is 879 below the 1993 average of 31,337. If 1998 expansion teams Tampa Bay and Arizona are excluded, the 2014 average for the 28 teams that operated in 1993 rises to 31,084 per date, which is a loss of 253 from 1993.

- Combined 2014 post-season attendance was 1,418,103 for 32 games, an average of 44,316 per game.

TEAM-BY-TEAM SUMMARY – AMERICAN LEAGUE

- **Baltimore** – Attendance was up 106,912 to 2,464,473, and 30,806 per date. These are their highest figures in both total attendance and average per date since 2005. The Orioles sold out 8 dates in 2014.

- **Boston** – Followed-up their 2013 World Series win with a 122,756 increase. Total attendance has topped 2 million in 28 of the last 29 seasons (shorter 1994 season is the exception). The 20 consecutive years above 2 million through 2014 is an A.L. record, breaking the mark held by Baltimore (1989-2007). Attendance has been above 2.5 million for 15 straight seasons. Average per date has topped 30,000 for 16 years in a row.

  There were 42 sellouts at Fenway Park in 2014. For more than 9 full seasons, starting on May 15, 2003, and ending on April 10, 2013, the Red Sox sold out 794 consecutive regular season games, and 820 in a row if post-season games are included. This was the longest sellout streak in North American Major League sports history, breaking the record of 814 held by the Portland Trail Blazers of the NBA. The Dayton Dragons of the Minor League Baseball Midwest League, have the longest sellout streak in American sports, having sold out all 1,051 dates in their history through the end of the 2014 season, and continuing the streak as of May, 2015.

- **Chicago White Sox** – Attendance fell for the 8th year in a row, breaking the Major League record for consecutive attendance declines that had been held by the 1926-32 White Sox, the 1949-55 Pirates, the 1997-2003 Rockies, and the 1998-2004 Braves. Their total attendance of 1,650,821 was the team's lowest since 1999, and the average per date of 20,896 was the smallest since 2002.

- **Cleveland** – Had 24 more wins in 2013 than in 2012, and posted a winning record in 2014. But attendance fell 135,533 to 1,437,393, the lowest 2014 total in the Majors. Cleveland lost 3 dates to weather in 2014, more than any other team. The Indians have drawn less than 2 million in 6 straight years.

- **Detroit** – Streak of 4 straight gains ended with a 166,188 decline to 2,917,209. But this was still the 5th best total in team history. The Tigers have reached 3 million 4 times in the last 8 years, have topped 2 million in 10 consecutive seasons, and have averaged 30,000+ per date for 9 years in a row. Prior to 2006, the Tigers averaged at least 30,000 per date just twice in their history. 27 dates were sold out at Comerica in 2014.

- **Houston** – Improved their record from 51-111 to 70-92. Attendance grew by 99,918 (6.0%) to 1,751,829. This was the 3rd straight year below 2 million for the Astros, after 15 straight seasons above 2 million. In 2013, their first A.L. season, the Astros ended a 6 year streak of attendance declines, with a gain of 2.7%. They became the 16th team in MLB history to lose at least 110 games in a season, and the 17th team to suffer 100 losses in 3 straight years. The Astros drew 1,651,911, which isn't even close to the record attendance for a team with 110+ losses. In 2004, 111 loss Arizona drew 2,519,560. The 1965 Mets, who drew 1,768,389, hold the record for a team with at least 3 straight 100 loss seasons.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW -- SUMMARY

TEAM-BY-TEAM SUMMARY – AMERICAN LEAGUE

- **Kansas City** – The Royals made it to the post-season for the first time since 1985. No other team in the 4 Major League North American sports leagues (MLB, NFL, NBA, NHL) had gone longer without seeing post-season action. The 2014 total attendance of 1,956,482 (up 205,750) was the best for the Royals since 1991. Their average of date of 24,154 was their highest since 1994.

- **Los Angeles Angels** – Topped 3 million in total attendance and 37,000 in average per date, for the 12th straight year. Had a gain of 76,403, and also hosted the largest crowd (44,561) since Angels Stadium was rebuilt for the 1998 season.

- **Minnesota** – Total attendance declined 227,038 (9.2%) to 2,250,606. That total and the average per date was the lowest for the Twins since 2005. But the Twins did set a record for the highest attendance for a team with at least 4 straight seasons losing 90 or more games. The previous record-highs for such teams was 2,062,382 by Milwaukee in 2004, and in the A.L., by Detroit (2,024,485) in 2005.

- **New York Yankees** – Led the American League in attendance for the 12th straight year, drawing 3,401,624, up 122,035 (3.7%). That is the longest streak of leading a league in MLB history, breaking a mark the Yankees set from 1949 through 1959. The Yankees drew over 3 million for a record-breaking 16th consecutive season. The old record had been set by the Dodgers, who topped 3 million in 15 straight years from 1996 through 2010. It was also the 19th year in a row above 2 million for the Yankees, a tie for 2nd longest A.L. streak in that category, with Baltimore from 1989 through 2007. Average per date surpassed 40,000 for the 16th straight year, and there were 16 sellouts. The Yankees also led the Majors in road attendance in 2014.

- **Oakland** – Drew 2,003,628, up 194,326 (10.7%), averaging 25,045. The total and average were the best by Oakland since 2005. Attendance rose for the 5th straight year. The A's had 16 sellouts. They are still hoping to build a new ballpark either in Oakland, or somewhere nearby. In April, the A's had their first home rainout since 1998, and later that month, a game was postponed due to wet grounds. The previous rainouts in California were in 2006 when both San Francisco and San Diego had home games postponed.

- **Seattle** – Had the biggest attendance increase in the Majors for 2014. Total attendance rose 302,673 (17.2%). Average per date increased an MLB best 3,737. The Mariners had failed to reach 2 million in the previous 3 seasons, after topping that figure each year from 1996 through 2010.

- **Texas** – The Rangers had the biggest decline in attendance in the American League. The total dropped 459,540 (14.5%), and average per date was down 5,194. In 2013, Texas had a 282,007 decrease. Attendance from the Wild Card Tiebreaker game vs. Tampa Bay is included in the 2013 total because that game is considered to be an extension of the regular season. Despite the declines of 2014 and 2013, the Rangers have topped 2 million in 24 of the last 26 years.

- **Tampa Bay** – Had the 2nd lowest total attendance (1,446,464) and the lowest average per date (17,858) in the Majors for 2014. It was the team's smallest total since 2007. The Rays have posted the American League's worst attendance in 9 of the last 14 years, and only reached 2 million in 1998, their first year. Their 2013 total was the lowest for any team making the playoffs since Florida in 2003, and the lowest for an A.L. playoff team since the 1975 Oakland A's. The 2013 Rays were the first team to ever make the post-season in a year in which they had the lowest attendance either in their own league or in the Majors overall. They also had the best record (92-71) ever for a team that finished last in MLB attendance.

- **Toronto** – Total attendance fell 161,037 (6.3%) to 2,375,525. Yet this was their 3rd best total since 1998. The Blue Jays had 13 sellouts.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW -- SUMMARY

TEAM-BY-TEAM SUMMARY – NATIONAL LEAGUE

- **Arizona** – The Diamondbacks have topped 2 million in all 17 years of operation. But the 2014 total of 2,073,730 was the 2nd smallest in team history. The D-backs played 2 home games in Sydney, Australia which drew a combined total of 76,345, and is included in the season attendance total noted here.

- **Atlanta** – Down 194,374 to 2,354,305, their lowest total since 2004. The average per date of 29,065 was their smallest since 1990. The Braves have reached 2 million for 24 straight years. They will move into a new ballpark, in Cumberland, in suburban Atlanta, in 2017.

- **Chicago Cubs** – Ended a streak of 5 straight declines. Total was up 9,431 to 2,652,113. Since 1984, the Cubs have topped 2 million in all full seasons, except 1986. They've averaged at least 30,000 per date for 17 straight years. Due to bleacher construction delays, many Wrigley Field seats were unavailable in early 2015.

- **Cincinnati** – Had a very slight decline (15,395) from the Great American Ballpark record-high set in 2013. The Reds topped 30,000 per date for the 2nd year in a row after reaching that level just once (2000) since 1994.

- **Colorado** – Down 4.1% to 2,680,329. But it still was the 7th straight year above 2.5 million, and also the 7th year in a row with average per date above 30,000. The Rockies have topped the 2 million mark in 21 of the team's 22 seasons, and they hold the all-time Major League attendance record (4,483,350) set in 1993.

- **Los Angeles Dodgers** – Drew 3,782,337, the 2nd highest total in team history. Led the Major Leagues in attendance for the 24th time since moving to Los Angeles in 1958. This was also the 30th time the Dodgers have led the N.L. since then. Also led the National League in road attendance. Have surpassed 3 million in 18 of the last 19 years, and for a Major League best 28th time overall, and reached 3.5 million for the 10th time. Attendance has topped 2 million for 42 seasons in a row. 2014 gain was 38,810 (1.0%). Dodger average per date was 46,696, also 2nd best ever for this team, and has now reached 40,000 for the 10th time in the last 11 years. In 2014, the Dodgers had 10 sellouts, 22 crowds topped 50,000, and 73 were above 40,000.

- **Miami** – Was the only National League team to draw less than 2 million. But the total did increase 145,961. Average per date surpassed 20,000 for only the 4th time since 1998.

- **Milwaukee** – Posted the largest increase in the National League in both total attendance, up 266,269 to 2,797,384, and average per date up 3,288 to 34,536. There were 14 sellouts. The Brewers have surpassed 2 million for 11 straight seasons, and average per date has been above 30,000 for 8 years in a row. That's quite a feat for the second smallest market (to Cincinnati) in the Majors.

- **New York Mets** – Had their first increase in attendance since moving into Citi Field in 2009. (Attendance had to fall in 2009 because Citi Field's capacity is far below what the Mets averaged per date at Shea Stadium in 2008.) Total attendance rose 12,153 in 2014.

- **Philadelphia** – Attendance fell a Major League worst 588,551 (19.5%) in 2014. There was a loss of 553,315 (15.5%) in 2013. Only 3 other teams have seen declines of at least 500,000 in consecutive years. This combined 2 year decline of 1,141,866 reduced the 2014 total attendance to 2,423,852, the lowest since 2003, which was the final year at Veterans Stadium. Prior to 2014, the Phillies had topped 3 million for 7 straight years, and their average per date reached 30,000 for 10 years in a row.

- **Pittsburgh** – **Drew a team record-high 2,442,564 in 2014. Sold out 23 dates, tying the team record set in 2013.** Total attendance was up 185,702 (8.2%). Average per date was 30,155, the 2nd best in team history, and just the 2nd time above 30,000. Attendance averaged 32,915 over the last 55 dates of the year. 21 of the last 26 weekend (Friday, Saturday, Sunday) dates were sellouts, and attendance topped 35,000 at 4 of the other 5 of those weekend games. It was the 5th straight year with an attendance gain in Pittsburgh, and the 3rd year in a row above 2 million. Prior to 2012, the Pirates reached 2 million in just 3 seasons.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW -- SUMMARY

TEAM-BY-TEAM SUMMARY – NATIONAL LEAGUE

- **St. Louis** – The Cardinals drew 3,540,649, up 170,880 (5.1%). They averaged 43,712 per date. Those were the 2nd highest total and average per date in team history. It was their 11th straight year above 3 million, and the 18th time they've reached that mark. Attendance has been over 2 million in all full seasons since 1982. There were 51 sellouts at Busch Stadium in 2014. The Cards have averaged over 30,000 per date for 19 straight seasons, topped 35,000 per date in each of the last 17 years, and have drawn better than 40,000 per date in 9 of the last 10 seasons. Attendance topped 40,000 at every home game in 2014. St. Louis has drawn at least 30,000 at each of its last 796 home dates through the end of the 2014 regular season.

- **San Diego** – Had their best attendance since 2008, drawing 2,195,373, up 28,682 (1.3%). The Padres have reached 2 million in 18 of the last 19 years.

- **San Francisco** – **Sold out every game for the 4th year in a row, and for the 5th time since 2000. In April, 2014, the Giants broke the National League record for consecutive sellouts. The sellout streak stands at 327 regular season dates plus 23 post-season dates through the end of the 2014 World Series.** This is the 3rd longest sellout streak in MLB history behind Boston (794), and Cleveland (455). Since AT&T Park opened in 2000, through 2014, 774 of 1,215 (63.7%) regular season dates there have been sellouts, and 1,198 (98.6%) of those dates have had crowds of at least 30,000. Average per date has been above 35,000 in all 15 seasons in this park, and has been above 40,000 for 9 seasons during this period. Total attendance has topped 3 million in 13 of these years, including the last 5 in a row. The Giants have averaged 39,585 per date in their 15 years (2000-2014) at AT&T Park, which is 94.4% of capacity. Total attendance in 2014 was 3,368,697, down 409.

- **Washington** – Attendance fell 73,019 to 2,579,389, which was still the 3rd best total in franchise history, including the Montreal Expos years (1969-2004). There were 8 sellouts, which ties the team's Washington high that was set in 2012.

The table on page 10 shows each team's 2014 and 2013 total attendance, the change in 2014 vs. 2013 total attendance, both on a number and percentage basis, and the 2014 average per date for each team.

The page 11 table also ranks the teams from 1-30 from the highest to the lowest average per date for both 2014 and 2013. Seating capacity is for 2014, and was obtained from 2014 team media guides. Not all teams listed the number of games sold out in either their game notes or media guides. So the number of sellouts for the Chicago Cubs and Kansas City Royals is estimated.

SOMETHING TO KEEP IN MIND ABOUT THE BIG DECLINES IN NEW YORK IN 2009

In 2009, the Yankees had the biggest loss ever for a team that won a division, and/or the World Series. The Mets had the second worst attendance decline in Major League history.

The main reason for the drop in attendance for both teams is that they each drew more than 4 million in 2008, and then moved into smaller ballparks in 2009. Even if both teams had sold out every game in 2009, they still would have posted a significant decline in attendance. Old Yankee Stadium had a seating capacity of 57,545, while new Yankee Stadium's capacity is now 49,638. Shea Stadium's capacity was 57,365. Citi Field has 41,922 seats (It had 41,800 seats from 2009 through 2011).

The Colorado Rockies and the St. Louis Cardinals are the only other teams to draw at least 3 million in the final full season in a ballpark. Colorado set the all time Major League attendance record in 1993, their only full season in Mile High Stadium, when they drew 4,483,350. St. Louis drew 3,538,948 in 2005, their final year in Busch Memorial Stadium. Both of these teams moved to smaller ballparks.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL HOME ATTENDANCE - 2014 vs. 2013

Released on Sept. 29, 2014 - not updated later

AMERICAN LEAGUE

TEAM	# DATES	2014 ATTENDANCE	2014 AVG/DATE	2013 ATTENDANCE	2014 vs. 2013 # DIFFERENCE	2014 vs. 2013 % CHANGE
Baltimore	80	2,464,473	30,806	2,357,561	106,912	4.5
Boston	81	2,956,089	36,495	2,833,333	122,756	4.3
Chicago White Sox	79	1,650,821	20,896	1,768,544	(117,723)	(6.7)
Cleveland	78	1,437,393	18,428	1,572,926	(135,533)	(8.6)
Detroit	81	2,917,209	36,015	3,083,397	(166,188)	(5.4)
Houston	81	1,751,829	21,628	1,651,911	99,918	6.0
Kansas City	81	1,956,482	24,154	1,750,732	205,750	11.8
L.A. Angels - Anaheim	81	3,095,935	38,221	3,019,532	76,403	2.5
Minnesota	81	2,250,606	27,785	2,477,644	(227,038)	(9.2)
New York Yankees	80	3,401,624	42,520	3,279,589	122,035	3.7
Oakland	80	2,003,628	25,045	1,809,302	194,326	10.7
Seattle	81	2,064,334	25,486	1,761,661	302,673	17.2
Tampa Bay	81	1,446,464	17,858	1,510,300	(63,836)	(4.2)
Texas	81	2,718,733	33,565	3,178,273	(459,540)	(14.5)
Toronto	81	2,375,525	29,327	2,536,562	(161,037)	(6.3)
American Lea. Total	1,207	34,491,145	28,576	34,591,267	(100,122)	(0.3)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Arizona	81	2,073,730	25,602	2,134,857	(61,127)	(2.9)
Atlanta	81	2,354,305	29,065	2,548,679	(194,374)	(7.6)
Chicago Cubs	81	2,652,113	32,742	2,642,682	9,431	0.4
Cincinnati	81	2,476,664	30,576	2,492,059	(15,395)	(0.6)
Colorado	81	2,680,329	33,090	2,793,828	(113,499)	(4.1)
Los Angeles Dodgers	81	3,782,337	46,696	3,743,527	38,810	1.0
Miami	81	1,732,283	21,386	1,586,322	145,961	9.2
Milwaukee	81	2,797,384	34,536	2,531,115	266,269	10.5
New York Mets	80	2,148,808	26,860	2,136,655	12,153	0.6
Philadelphia	81	2,423,852	29,924	3,012,403	(588,551)	(19.5)
Pittsburgh	81	2,442,564	30,155	2,256,862	185,702	8.2
St. Louis	81	3,540,649	43,712	3,369,769	170,880	5.1
San Diego	81	2,195,373	27,103	2,166,691	28,682	1.3
San Francisco	81	3,368,697	41,589	3,369,106	(409)	(0.0)
Washington	81	2,579,389	31,844	2,652,408	(73,019)	(2.8)
National Lea. Total	1,214	39,248,477	32,330	39,436,963	(188,486)	(0.5)
Major League Total	2,421	73,739,622	30,458	74,028,230	(288,608)	(0.4)

Arizona's 2014 attendance includes 2 games in Sydney, Australia that drew 38,266 and 38,079. Their games in Phoenix drew 1,997,385, an average of 25,283 per date.

Attendance comparison for 2014 vs. 2013 is based on total home attendance for each year, regardless of the number of home dates.

SOURCES: MLB Information System, 2014 A.L. Red Book, 2014 N.L. Green Book, Pete Palmer

2014 MLB AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER DATE - Rankings, vs. 2013, Sellouts

Released on Sept. 29, 2014 - not updated later

AMERICAN LEAGUE

TEAM	2014 AVG. per DATE	2013 AVG. per DATE	2014 v. 2013 # CHANGE	2014 MLB Rank	2013 MLB Rank	2014 SEATING CAPACITY	2014 Avg. as a % of Capacity	# of 2014 SELLOUTS
Baltimore	30,806	29,106	1,700	13	18	45,971	67.01	8
Boston	36,495	34,979	1,516	6	9	37,362	97.68	42
Chicago W. Sox	20,896	22,107	(1,211)	28	24	40,615	51.45	3
Cleveland	18,428	19,662	(1,234)	29	28	42,487	43.37	3
Detroit	36,015	38,067	(2,052)	7	6	41,681	86.41	27
Houston	21,628	20,394	1,234	26	27	42,060	51.42	1
Kansas City	24,154	21,614	2,540	25	26	37,903	63.73	6
L.A. Angels	38,221	37,278	943	5	7	45,483	84.03	9
Minnesota	27,785	30,588	(2,803)	19	17	39,021	71.21	0
N.Y. Yankees	42,520	40,489	2,031	3	4	49,642	85.65	16
Oakland	25,045	22,337	2,708	24	23	35,067	71.42	16
Seattle	25,486	21,749	3,737	23	25	47,476	53.68	2
Tampa Bay	17,858	18,646	(788)	30	30	31,042	57.53	2
Texas	33,565	38,759	(5,194)	9	5	48,114	69.76	3
Toronto	29,327	31,316	(1,989)	17	14	49,282	59.51	13
A.L. Avg./Date	28,576	28,494	82			42,214	67.69	151

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Arizona	25,602	26,356	(754)	22	22	48,633	52.64	1
Atlanta	29,065	31,465	(2,400)	18	13	49,586	58.62	4
Chicago Cubs	32,742	32,626	116	11	12	41,072	79.72	3
Cincinnati	30,576	31,151	(575)	14	16	42,319	72.25	7
Colorado	33,090	34,492	(1,402)	10	10	50,398	65.66	3
L.A. Dodgers	46,696	46,216	480	1	1	56,000	83.39	10
Miami	21,386	19,584	1,802	27	29	36,742	58.21	1
Milwaukee	34,536	31,248	3,288	8	15	41,900	82.42	14
N.Y. Mets	26,860	26,708	152	21	21	41,922	64.07	1
Philadelphia	29,924	37,190	(7,266)	16	8	43,651	68.55	1
Pittsburgh	30,155	28,211	1,944	15	19	38,362	78.61	23
St. Louis	43,712	41,602	2,110	2	2	45,399	96.28	51
San Diego	27,103	26,749	354	20	20	42,302	64.07	7
San Francisco	41,589	41,594	(5)	4	3	41,915	99.22	81
Washington	31,844	32,746	(902)	12	11	41,408	76.90	8
N.L. Avg./Date	32,330	32,539	(209)			44,107	73.30	215
MLB Avg./Date	30,458	30,515	(57)			43,161	70.57	366

Arizona's 2014 attendance includes 2 games in Sydney, Australia that drew 38,266 and 38,079. Their games in Phoenix drew 1,997,385, an average of 25,283 per date.

"MLB Rank" column shows each team's rank in 2014 and 2013 average attendance per date, from highest (rank #1) to lowest (rank #30).
* - Fenway Park-Boston capacity is 37,071 (day), and 37,499 (night). Listing above is pro-rated for 26 day and 55 night games in 2014.

Sellouts for Kansas City and the Chicago Cubs were estimated.

SOURCES: MLB Information System, 2014 A.L. Red Book, 2014 N.L. Green Book, 2014 Team Media Guides, Pete Palmer.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW

Major League Baseball attendance was down 288,608 in 2014 to 73,739,622. 2013 figures include the 'Tiebreaker' game at Texas to determine the second American League Wild Card team. In 2013, there was an 831,038 decline. Attendance rose 1,443,962 in 2012, and it was up 360,899 in 2011. This followed 3 straight years of declines. In 2010, the loss was 313,252. But in 2009, attendance declined 5,220,345, the worst loss ever for a full season. A record-high attendance of 79,503,175 was reached in 2007.

On a percentage basis, the losses were 0.4% in 2014, and 1.1% in 2013. There were increases of 2.0% in 2012, and 0.5% in 2011. The 2010 decline was 0.4%. The 6.6% decline in 2009 was the largest percentage loss since 1952.

In the last 34 non-strike affected seasons, attendance was up 21 times and down 13 times.

16 of the 30 teams had an attendance gain in 2014. In both 2013 and 2012, 15 teams were up. 17 teams were up in 2011 and 14 teams posted gains in 2010. Attendance rose for 9 teams, while a record-high 21 teams had a decline in 2009. 13 teams had gains in 2008. 22 teams posted increases in 2007.

In both 2014 and 2013, total attendance rose by at least 10% for 4 teams. Seattle was up 17.2%, Kansas City saw an 11.8% increase, Oakland gained 10.7%, and Milwaukee was up 10.5% in 2014. There were 8 teams with increases of at least 10% in 2012, and 6 teams up that much in 2011. 4 teams posted double-digit % gains in 2010, and only 2 teams were up 10%+ in 2009. 4 teams had a double-digit % increase in 2008. 9 teams saw 10%+ increases in 2007.

Only 2 teams were down at least 10% in 2014. Philadelphia fell 19.5%, and Texas went down 14.5%. 5 teams in 2013, 3 teams in 2012 and 2011, and 4 teams in 2010 had 10%+ losses. In 2009, attendance fell by at least 20% for the Mets, Toronto, Washington, and San Diego. 6 other teams had declines of at least 10%. 5 teams had losses of at least 10% in 2008. No team had a 10%+ decline in 2007.

3 teams had total attendance increases of at least 200,000 in 2014, led by a gain of 302,673 for Seattle. Milwaukee was up 266,269, and Kansas City had a gain of 205,750. There were gains of at least 200,000 for 4 teams in 2013, 8 teams in 2012, and 5 teams in both 2011 and 2010. Kansas City and Texas were the only teams whose attendance was up at least 200,000 in 2009. 4 teams had a total attendance increase of at least 200,000 in 2008, and 9 teams posted gains of 200,000 or more in 2007.

Significantly fewer teams had losses of 200,000 or more in 2014. Philadelphia was down 588,551, Texas fell 459,540, and Minnesota dipped 227,038. 8 teams had such 200,000+ declines in 2013. There were 5 teams down over 200,000 in 2012 and in 2011, and 4 teams had losses that big in 2010. In 2009, attendance fell more than 500,000 for a record-high 6 teams, and 12 teams had declines of at least 200,000 that year. In 2008, 8 teams had a 200,000+ decline, but only the White Sox had a dip of at least 200,000 in 2007.

In 2014, 5 teams surpassed 3 million in home attendance, while 12 teams drew at least 2.5 million, and a record-tying 24 teams topped 2 million. 24 teams also reached 2 million in 2006 and 2007. In 2008, a record-tying 10 teams drew more than 3 million.

LEAGUE ATTENDANCE - 2014 vs. 2013 – 15 teams in each league in both seasons

- 2014 American League attendance fell 0.3% to 34,491,145, down 100,122. The American League record-high of 35,389,658 for the then-14 team league was set in 2007.
- National League 2014 attendance was 39,248,477, down 0.5% (188,486). The then-16 team National League drew a record-high 44,113,517 in 2007.
- 8 teams in the American League and 8 teams in the National League had higher attendance in 2014 than in 2013.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW

AVERAGE SEASON ATTENDANCE PER TEAM

The 30 Major League teams had a combined average season attendance of 2,457,987 per team in 2014, down 9,621 from an average of 2,467,608 per team in 2013. The record-high average per team was 2,650,106 in 2007. In 2006, the average was 2,534,760. Before that, the record-high average per team was in 1993, when the 28 teams existing at that time averaged 2,509,159.

ROAD ATTENDANCE LEADERS

The Yankees led the Major Leagues in road attendance in 2014, drawing 2,876,501 away from Yankee Stadium. They also had the best combined home/road attendance among American League teams for the 16th straight year. The Dodgers had the highest road attendance (2,740,259) among National League teams.

In 2013, the Dodgers led the Majors in road attendance, with the Yankees as the top road draw in the American League. The all-time record for Major League road attendance is 3,308,666 by the 2004 Yankees. Prior to 2004, Cincinnati held the road attendance record (3,016,074), set in 2000.

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE BY MONTH

2014 average attendance per date was up vs. 2013 in April. Bad weather early in the 2013 season cut into the attendance that year. But it improved in the latter stages of the 2013 season. 2014 average attendance per date was down 0.6% vs. 2013 for the combined months of March, April, May, and June. But it rose by 0.3% for the months of July, August, and September.

2014 MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE BY MONTH

Month	2014 # of Dates	2014 Total Attendance	2014 Average per Date	2013 Average per Date	% Change in Avg. per date- 2014 vs. 2013
March-April	404	11,680,152	28,911	28,822	0.3
May	420	12,338,813	29,378	29,793	(1.4)
June	409	12,731,459	31,128	31,328	(0.6)
July	380	12,223,770	32,168	32,399	(0.7)
August	422	13,213,812	31,312	31,501	(0.6)
September	386	11,551,616	29,926	29,269	2.2
March-June Total	1,233	36,750,424	29,806	29,991	(0.6)
July – Sept. Total	1,188	36,989,198	31,136	31,039	0.3
Season Total	2,421	73,739,622	30,458	30,514	(0.2)

The figures in this table were compiled month-by-month during the 2013 and 2014 seasons from the MLB Information System. They do not include the minor adjustments made after the 2013 season, since there is no way to know which months these changes apply to. The adjusted 2013 total attendance is 74,028,230, which is 1,335 higher than the preliminary total. No attendance adjustment was reported after the 2014 season.

Total 2015 MLB attendance through April 30 was 9,572,737 in 326 dates, an average of 29,364 per date. The total is down 2,107,415 from the 2014 total through April 30. Average per date is up 453 from 2014, and up 542 from 2013. This comparison is for the calendar period through April 30 of each year. The 2015 season began later in the calendar than the 2014 season, so there were 78 fewer dates played in April, 2015 than in April, 2014.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW

TOTAL MINOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE ROSE SLIGHTLY IN 2014, BUT INDEPENDENT LEAGUES WERE DOWN

Attendance for minor leagues affiliated with Major League Baseball was 42,411,194 in 2014, up 2.1%. Independent minor leagues drew 6,166,231, down 8.1%. Combined affiliated/independent minor leagues attendance rose 0.7% to 48,577,425. Prior to 2009, the last overall decline in the Minors was in 1984. Total combined Major League/Minor League 2014 attendance was 122,317,047, up 0.02%. The combined Major League/Minor League record is 130,801,908, set in 2007. Much more detail about 2014 Minor League attendance can be found in the Minor League Baseball Attendance Analysis on the 'Baseball Reports' page at numbertamer.com.

A BIG DAY AT THE GATE

The best day of attendance in Major League history was on July 28, 2007, when 717,478 tickets were sold for the 17 games played that day. (There were two, separate-admission day/night doubleheaders.) Average attendance per game for that day was 42,205.

The largest regular-season crowd of 2014 was 53,500 on September 22 at Dodger Stadium. The largest crowd at an American League ballpark was 49,031 for Opening Day at Texas. Largest post-season attendance was 54,599 for Game 2 of the N.L. Division Series at Los Angeles.

The biggest crowd at any type of game in Major League history was 115,300, for an exhibition game between the Dodgers and Red Sox at the Los Angeles Coliseum in 2008. The game was a return to the Dodgers' original home in Los Angeles, where they played from 1958 through 1961. The old record for best attendance at any type of MLB game was 93,103, at the Los Angeles Coliseum for a 1959 exhibition game with the Dodgers and Yankees that honored former Dodger catcher Roy Campanella. For regular season games, the biggest crowd was 84,587 at Cleveland on September 12, 1954. Top post-season attendance is 92,706 on October 6, 1959 for a World Series game at the Los Angeles Coliseum. Smallest crowd ever was 0, on April 29, 2015, when, due to civil unrest in Baltimore, fans were not admitted to a game. See page 129 for more details about other MLB small crowds.

THE '3 MILLION' CLUB

The 1978 Dodgers were the first team to top 3 million in attendance. They've reached that level 28 times, but fell short of that mark in 2011 for the first time since 1995, before topping 3 million in 2012, 2013, and in 2014.
In 1988, Minnesota was the first American League team to draw 3 million. But they didn't do it again until 2010.

Attendance of 3 million has been achieved 67 times by American League teams, and 109 times in the National League. In 2012, Texas became the 23rd of the 30 MLB teams to have drawn 3 million at least once. The Yankees, Mets, Toronto, and Colorado have all surpassed 4 million in a season. In 2008, 2007, and 2000, a record-high of 10 teams reached 3 million. Only the Dodgers, Yankees, Giants, Cardinals, and Angels topped 3 million in 2014. The last time only 5 or fewer teams reached 3 million was in 2003.

"3 MILLION" SEASONS

# Seasons	Teams	# Seasons	Teams
28	Los Angeles Dodgers	6	Cleveland, Atlanta, N.Y. Mets
18	St. Louis	5	Seattle, Toronto, Boston
16	N.Y. Yankees	4	Houston, Detroit
13	San Francisco	3	Arizona, Minnesota, Milwaukee
12	Los Angeles Angels	2	Texas
9	Baltimore, Colorado, Philadelphia	1	San Diego, Miami
8	Chicago Cubs		

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW – THE '3 MILLION' CLUB

TEAMS DRAWING AT LEAST 3 MILLION IN A SEASON – 1978-2014

Year	# of Teams	Teams that Drew at Least 3 Million
1978	1	Dodgers
1980	1	Dodgers
1982	1	Dodgers
1983	1	Dodgers
1984	1	Dodgers
1985	1	Dodgers
1986	1	Dodgers
1987	2	Cardinals, Mets
1988	2	Mets, Twins
1989	2	Blue Jays, Cardinals
1990	2	Blue Jays, Dodgers
1991	2	Blue Jays, Dodgers
1992	3	Blue Jays, Orioles, Braves
1993	7	Blue Jays, Orioles, Phillies, Marlins, Braves, Dodgers, Rockies
1994	1	Rockies (shorter season due to work stoppage)
1995	2	Orioles, Rockies (short season due to work stoppage)
1996	4	Orioles, Indians, Dodgers, Rockies
1997	6	Orioles, Indians, Mariners, Braves, Dodgers, Rockies
1998	7	Orioles, Indians, Braves, Cardinals, Dodgers, Rockies, Diamondbacks
1999	8	Yankees, Dodgers, Orioles, Indians, Braves, Cardinals, Diamondbacks, Rockies
2000	10	Yankees, Orioles, Indians, Mariners, Braves, Astros, Cardinals, Dodgers, Giants, Rockies
2001	8	Yankees, Orioles, Indians, Mariners, Cardinals, Dodgers, Giants, Rockies
2002	6	Yankees, Mariners, Cardinals, Diamondbacks, Giants, Dodgers
2003	5	Yankees, Mariners, Angels, Dodgers, Giants
2004	9	Yankees, Angels, Phillies, Cardinals, Astros, Giants, Dodgers, Padres, Cubs
2005	6	Yankees, Angels, Cardinals, Cubs, Giants, Dodgers
2006	8	Yankees, Angels, Mets, Cardinals, Astros, Cubs, Dodgers, Giants
2007	10	Tigers, Angels, Yankees, Cubs, Astros, Dodgers, Mets, Phillies, Cardinals, Giants
2008	10	Red Sox, Tigers, Angels, Yankees, Cubs, Dodgers, Brewers, Mets, Cardinals, Phillies
2009	9	Red Sox, Angels, Yankees, Cubs, Dodgers, Brewers, Mets, Phillies, Cardinals
2010	9	Red Sox, Angels, Twins, Yankees, Cubs, Dodgers, Phillies, Cardinals, Giants
2011	9	Red Sox, Angels, Twins, Yankees, Cubs, Brewers, Phillies, Cardinals, Giants
2012	9	Red Sox, Tigers, Angels, Yankees, Rangers, Dodgers, Phillies, Cardinals, Giants
2013	8	Tigers, Angels, Yankees, Rangers, Dodgers, Phillies, Cardinals, Giants
2014	5	Angels, Yankees, Dodgers, Cardinals, Giants

On page 16 is a table listing how many seasons each team has drawn at least 2 million, 2.5 million, 3 million, 3.5 million, and 4 million. Also listed is the first year that each team reached these levels.

At one time, reaching one million was significant. 1946 was the first year that a majority of MLB teams (9 of 16) reached one million in attendance. There were years in the 1950's and 1960's when fewer than half the teams topped that mark, the last season being 1964. 1989 was the first year that a majority of teams (15 of 26) reached 2 million. 21 of 28 teams topped 2 million in 1993, but only 13 did it in 1996. 24 teams topped 2 million in 2014.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW

SEASON TOTAL ATTENDANCE MILESTONES BY TEAM – Through 2014

The 1946 Yankees were the first team to reach 2 million in attendance, the 1948 Indians were the first to 2.5 million, the Dodgers were the first to 3 million (1978) and 3.5 million (1982), and 1991 Toronto was first to 4 million.

The table below lists how many times each team has reached each of these milestones, along with the year they first achieved it. For example, Baltimore has reached at least 2 million in attendance 25 times, with the first time occurring in 1983. The Orioles topped 2.5 million in 14 seasons, with the first time in 1991, and hit 3 million in 9 years, initially in 1992. The first year each team played in its current city is listed. Separately noted are the Milwaukee Braves and Montreal Expos, who each topped 2 million 4 times. Milwaukee Braves numbers are not included in the listing for either Atlanta or the Milwaukee Brewers, and Expos numbers are excluded from the Washington Nationals.

TEAM	TEAM'S FIRST YEAR IN CURRENT CITY	# OF YEARS 2,000,000+ & FIRST YEAR DONE	# OF YEARS 2,500,000+ & FIRST YEAR DONE	# OF YEARS 3,000,000+ & FIRST YEAR DONE	# OF YEARS 3,500,000+ & FIRST YEAR DONE	# OF YEARS 4,000,000+ & FIRST YEAR DONE
Baltimore	1954	25 (1983)	14 (1991)	9 (1992)	5 (1992)	---------
Boston	1901	31 (1977)	18 (1989)	5 (2008)	---------	---------
Chi. White Sox	1901	13 (1983)	6 (1991)	---------	---------	---------
Cleveland	1901	14 (1948)	9 (1948)	6 (1996)	---------	---------
Detroit	1901	17 (1968)	10 (1984)	4 (2007)	---------	---------
Houston	1962	18 (1965)	10 (1999)	4 (2000)	---------	---------
Kansas City	1969	11 (1978)	---------	---------	---------	---------
L.A. Angels	1961	31 (1979)	21 (1979)	12 (2003)	---------	---------
Minnesota	1961	16 (1987)	4 (1988)	3 (1988)	---------	---------
N.Y. Yankees	1903	38 (1946)	21 (1979)	16 (1999)	9 (2004)	4 (2005)
Oakland	1968	12 (1988)	3 (1989)	---------	---------	---------
Seattle	1977	18 (1991)	11 (1996)	5 (1997)	2 (2001)	---------
Tampa Bay	1998	1 (1998)	---------	---------	---------	---------
Texas	1972	24 (1989)	14 (1994)	2 (2012)	---------	---------
Toronto	1977	23 (1984)	12 (1987)	5 (1989)	4 (1990)	3 (1991)
Arizona	1998	17 (1998)	8 (1998)	3 (1998)	1 (1998)	---------
Atlanta	1966	25 (1983)	17 (1992)	6 (1992)	1 (1993)	---------
Chicago Cubs	1876	28 (1984)	18 (1993)	8 (2004)	---------	---------
Cincinnati	1876	26 (1973)	4 (1976)	---------	---------	---------
Colorado	1993	21 (1993)	17 (1993)	9 (1993)	4 (1993)	1 (1993)
L.A. Dodgers	1958	50 (1959)	41 (1962)	28 (1978)	10 (1982)	---------
Miami	1993	3 (1993)	1 (1993)	1 (1993)	---------	---------
Milwaukee	1970	13 (1983)	9 (2001)	3 (2008)	---------	---------
New York Mets	1962	28 (1969)	17 (1970)	6 (1987)	2 (2007)	1 (2008)
Philadelphia	1883	25 (1976)	15 (1977)	9 (1993)	4 (2009)	---------
Pittsburgh	1882	6 (1990)	---------	---------	---------	---------
St. Louis	1892	33 (1967)	25 (1985)	18 (1987)	3 (2005)	---------
San Diego	1969	20 (1985)	6 (1998)	1 (2004)	---------	---------
San Francisco	1958	18 (1989)	16 (1993)	13 (2000)	---------	---------
Washington	2005	6 (2005)	3 (2005)	---------	---------	---------
Milw. Braves	*1953-1965*	*4 (1954)*	---------	---------	---------	---------
Montreal Expos	*1969-2004*	*4 (1979)*	---------	---------	---------	---------
Total Times Achieved		619 (1946)	350 (1948)	176 (1978)	45 (1982)	9 (1991)

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW

BIGGEST YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN ATTENDANCE

2009 had the biggest total attendance decline ever in a non-strike year, and the worst % decline since 1952. 2007 had the 4th largest increase in total attendance in a non-expansion year, or in a year that did not follow a season shortened either by a strike, or by World War I.

Despite 5 declines in the last 7 seasons, 2014 attendance is still up 6,171,225 (9.1%) from 2003. Since 1996, the first full season after the strike-shortened 1994 and 1995 seasons, attendance has increased by 13,642,241, with two more teams playing now. Average 2014 attendance per team is up 311,652 (14.5%) since 1996.

LARGEST INCREASES IN MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE
(Non-expansion years, full season the previous year)

BY TOTAL ATTENDANCE (since 1901)

Year	# Increase
1946	7,682,166
2004	5,454,572
1987	4,505,303
2007	3,460,388
1997	3,071,308
1979	2,913,512
1966	2,740,209
2000	2,312,093
1989	2,174,192
1985	2,081,516

BY % INCREASE (since 1946)

Year	% Increase
1946	70.86%
1966	12.21
1954	10.79
1959	9.64
1987	9.48
2004	8.07
1947	7.29
1979	7.17
1970	5.57
1965	5.46

Total attendance declines in 2009 and 2002 were much higher than in any other years. But both were down from a total of over 72 million the previous year. The 1950 decline was down from 20.2 million in 1949.

LARGEST DECLINES IN MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE (Full Seasons)

BY TOTAL ATTENDANCE (since 1901)

Year	# Decline
2009	(5,220,345)
2002	(4,558,769)
1950	(2,752,388)
1914	(1,903,348)
1931	(1,665,155)
1952	(1,493,632)
1932	(1,492,541)
1951	(1,336,301)
1917	(1,283,525)
1968	(1,205,608)

BY % DECLINE (since 1946)

Year	% Decline
1950	(13.62)%
1952	(9.26)
1951	(7.65)
2009	(6.64)
2002	(6.30)
1961	(5.11)
1968	(4.96)
1963	(4.20)
1967	(3.47)
1949	(3.37)

Prior to 1946, attendance fluctuated much more on a percentage basis. It fell over 10% in these 7 full seasons: 29.9% in 1914; 19.7% in 1917; 17.6% in 1932; 16.4% in 1931; 14.4% in 1910; 12.7% in both 1933 and 1943.

Pre-1946 attendance increased by at least 10% in these 10 years: 39.6% in 1920 (In 1919, teams played 140 games instead of 154); 33.7% in 1916; 23.6% in 1945; 21.8% in 1903; 20.1% in 1904; 18.0% in 1908; 17.5% in 1944; 14.4% in 1934; 10.7% in 1924; 10.6% in 1937.

SPRING TRAINING - 2014 REVIEW, ATTENDANCE HISTORY, AND *2015 RECORD-HIGH UPDATE*

2014 Spring Training exhibition games (no matter where they were played) drew 3,610,738, down 5.5% from the then-record-high of 3,823,479 in 2013. There were 447 Spring Training dates played in 2014, the lowest total since 435 in 1997, when there were 2 fewer teams. The number of dates played was down 61 from the 508 in 2013.

The 2014 average per date was a then-record-high 8,078, up 551 from the 2013 average per date of 7,527. The old record average of 8,026 was in 2008, and it includes a Dodgers-Red Sox game at the Los Angeles Coliseum that drew 115,300. Exclude that game, and the average per date was still a then-record-high 7,793. *The 2012 average per date of 7,730 is now 4th best, and in 1994, Spring Training games drew the now 5th best average of 7,709.*

In 2014 and 2015, 15 teams held Spring Training in Arizona (Cactus League), and 15 teams were based in Florida (Grapefruit League). 2014 attendance at Arizona Spring Training sites was 1,645,068, down 28,197 (1.7%) from 2013. At Florida Spring Training sites, 2014 attendance was 1,469,936, down 235,852 (13.8%) from 2013. Combined attendance at all Spring Training sites was 3,115,004 in 2014, down 264,049 (7.8%) from the 2013 figure of 3,379,053. Fewer dates played caused the decline in total attendance at Spring Training sites in 2014.

The Chicago Cubs opened a new 15,000 capacity ballpark in Mesa, AZ in 2014, and drew a Cactus League record 213,815, averaging 14,254 per date. 6 of their dates drew over 15,000, including a Cactus League record-high of 15,276. Overall, the Cubs attracted the 11 largest Spring Training site crowds in Cactus or Grapefruit League history. Cincinnati drew a Goodyear record-high of 69,748. The Dodgers averaged 9,534 per date, their best figure since moving their Spring Training camp to Arizona in 2009.

The Arizona Diamondbacks had the highest Arizona Spring Training site home attendance in 2013, 2012, and 2011. The D-backs drew 176,336 in 2013, 186,868 in 2012, and 189,767 in 2011. San Francisco drew 155,819 to lead the Cactus League in 2010. Lowest 2014 Cactus League attendance was 67,445 by Cleveland. Cincinnati had the lowest attendance in the Cactus League in 2013 (63,640), and in 2011 (53,050). Oakland had the low (57,983) in 2012, and Cleveland (61,240) had the low mark in Arizona in 2010.

In 2011, the Diamondbacks and the Rockies drew a combined 359,336, which became the highest spring attendance at a ballpark shared by 2 teams. The old record was 230,136 by Seattle and San Diego, at Peoria in 2008. The D-backs and Rockies broke their own record in 2012, drawing a combined 369,393 at Salt River Flats. These 2 teams have drawn a combined 300,000+ in all 5 seasons in their current ballpark, including 2015.

All teams in Arizona are based in the Phoenix metropolitan area. 5 facilities are shared by 2 teams each. The Diamondbacks and Rockies are at Salt River Flats in Scottsdale, the Reds and Indians share Goodyear, the White Sox and Dodgers train in Glendale, the Royals and Rangers are in Surprise, and the Padres and Mariners play in Peoria. Single team facilities are in Tempe for the Angels, Maryvale for the Brewers, Mesa (in different parks) for the Cubs and Athletics, and the Giants are in Scottsdale Stadium.

In Florida, the Yankees, in Tampa, led the Grapefruit League in 2014 attendance with a total of 159,272. Boston was tops in 2013, drawing 180,875 in Fort Myers. Philadelphia led in 2012, with 153,493 in Clearwater. The Yankees had Florida's best attendance in 2011, with a total of 163,085, and also in 2010, drawing 147,557. Houston, who plays in Kissimmee, right next to Disney World, had the lowest Grapefruit League attendance in 2014 (44,715), 2012 (56,379), and in 2011 (65,367). Miami had the 2013 Florida low (70,232). Toronto, in Dunedin, had Florida's lowest attendance in 2010, drawing 52,550.

In 2014, Baltimore averaged 7,454 per date in Sarasota, their best average there (record broken in 2015). Pittsburgh had its record-high average per date in Bradenton, and the Yankees drew over 10,000 at 9 home games.

Teams that train in Florida are spread out throughout the central and southern sections of the state. Washington, is furthest north on the East Coast, playing in Viera. The Mets are in Port St. Lucie, and Miami and St. Louis share a site in Jupiter. The Astros, Braves, and Tigers all train near Orlando. The Yankees, Phillies, Blue Jays, Orioles, and Pirates are all in the Tampa-St. Petersburg area. The Rays are in Port Charlotte, and the Red Sox and Twins train at different sites in the Fort Myers area. A two-team facility has been proposed for West Palm Beach.

Attendance figures for games played at Spring Training sites come from the 2015 Major League Baseball Spring Training Media Guide, and from team media guides and game notes. The 2015 Spring Training data listed on the next page is from the Major League Baseball Information System, and from the game notes of individual teams.

SPRING TRAINING - 2014 REVIEW, ATTENDANCE HISTORY, AND *2015 RECORD-HIGH UPDATE*

The table below lists yearly total Spring Training attendance (at all sites) since 1975. Figures from 2006 through 2015 are from the Major League Baseball Information System. Data from 1975 through 2005 was published by the Website of 'Spring Training Magazine.' Attendance for 1978 was unavailable. Record-highs are shown in bold. Work stoppages caused a reduction in the number of Spring Training games in 1995, 1990, and 1976.

SPRING TRAINING ATTENDANCE – AT ALL SITES

Year	Total Attendance	# of Dates	Average per Date		Year	Total Attendance	# of Dates	Average per Date
2015	**4,034,708**	481	**8,388**		1994	3,330,200	432	7,709
					1993	2,945,439	418	7,047
2014	3,610,738	447	8,078		1992	2,066,166	364	5,676
2013	3,823,479	508	7,527		1991	2,126,844	366	5,811
2012	3,710,185	480	7,730		1990	647,366	178	3,637
2011	3,513,720	488	7,200					
2010	3,509,343	462	7,596		1989	1,980,161	372	5,323
					1988	1,840,275	375	4,907
2009	3,753,013	**522**	7,190		1987	1,566,089	355	4,412
2008	3,692,125	460	8,026		1986	1,485,034	350	4,243
2007	3,421,055	473	7,233		1985	1,384,185	355	3,899
2006	3,204,432	467	6,862					
2005	3,405,043	460	7,402		1984	1,210,549	328	3,691
					1983	1,113,696	312	3,570
2004	3,312,087	462	7,169		1982	1,091,103	307	3,554
2003	2,937,715	455	6,457		1981	1,136,535	353	3,220
2002	3,115,651	476	6,545		1980	803,086	262	3,065
2001	3,083,969	455	6,778					
2000	3,023,582	461	6,559		1979	967,251	320	3,023
					1978	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	2,978,638	466	6,392		1977	854,878	326	2,622
1998	2,761,299	461	5,990		1976	396,836	168	2,362
1997	2,625,247	435	6,035		1975	820,757	315	2,606
1996	2,486,241	427	5,823					
1995	853,304	169	5,049					

2015 SPRING TRAINING ATTENDANCE NOTES

2015 Spring Training attendance for all games, no matter where they were played, was a record-high 4,034,708. Average per date was 8,388, which is also a record-high. *Total attendance rose 423,970 (11.7%), and average per date increased by 310. There were 34 more dates played in 2015 than in 2014.*

Attendance at games played in Florida and Arizona Spring Training ballparks was 3,438,769, up 323,765 (10.4%) and an average of 7,525 per date. The 15 teams in Florida drew 1,571,681, up 101,745 (6.9%), and 6,893 per date at their Spring Training sites. The 15 teams that trained in Arizona drew 1,867,088, up 222,020 (13.5%), and 8,153 per date at their Spring Training ballparks.

The Chicago Cubs broke the Spring Training attendance record they set in 2014. In 2015, they drew a record-high 222,415 (14,828 per date). 12 of their 15 games attracted at least 15,000, topped by a Cactus League record crowd of 15,342.

Other record-highs set in 2015: Boston averaged 9,924, and sold out every game. The Red Sox have sold out all but one Grapefruit League home game since 2003; The Orioles averaged a record-high 7,484 in Sarasota; Both Kansas City and the Los Angeles Dodgers set new highs in both total attendance and average per date; San Diego and Pittsburgh each had their best-ever total Spring Training attendance.

The Yankees (171,715 – 10,101 per date), had the highest attendance among Florida teams, while Houston (47,781 – 3,675 per date) had the lowest. Cincinnati (64,228 – 4,282 per date) had the lowest Arizona attendance.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW – POST-SEASON AND SPECIAL EVENTS

OPENING DAY

"The home opener is always exciting, whether it's played at home, or on the road." - Yogi Berra

29 of the 30 teams sold out Opening Day in 2014, and for 21 teams, it was their top crowd of the year. Minnesota did not sell out. In 2013, 28 teams had Opening Day sellouts, with 21 teams attracting their top crowd of the year that day. All teams sold out their home openers in 2012 and in 2011. It was the largest crowd of the year for 16 teams in 2012 and for 18 teams in 2011. 28 of the 30 teams sold out Opening Day 2010, with 19 teams having their year's top crowd that day. *Based on preliminary data, all 2015 Opening Day games were sellouts.*

The largest crowd for an Opening Day game was 80,227 at Mile High Stadium in Denver in 1993, at the first home game in Colorado Rockies history. It was also the biggest crowd for any regular-season National League game. In 1958, at the Memorial Coliseum, 78,762 attended the first game the Dodgers played in Los Angeles. The American League record for Opening Day was 74,420 at Cleveland, in 1973. The Indians only drew 615,107 that entire season. The biggest regular-season crowd in Major League history was 84,587 in Cleveland on September 12, 1954.

ALL-STAR GAME

The 2014 All-Star Game at Target Field in Minnesota drew 41,048. It was the 3rd time the Twins hosted the All-Star Game. The 1965 All-Star Game at Metropolitan Stadium drew 46,706, and the 1985 game at The Metrodome drew 54,960. The 2015 All-Star Game will be played in Cincinnati. The Reds previously hosted the game at Crosley Field in 1938 (27,607) and 1953 (30,846), and at Riverfront Stadium (Cinergy Field) in 1970 (51,838) and 1988 (55,837). The All-Star Game will be played in San Diego in 2016, in Miami in 2017, and in Washington in 2018.

POST-SEASON

In 2014 post-season play, the 2 wild card games attracted 81,131. 14 Division Series games drew 648,757. The 9 League Championship Series games attracted 397,230, and attendance for the 7 World Series games was 290,985. Total attendance for the 32 post-season games was 1,418,103, an average of 44,316 per game.

There were 38 post-season games in 2013. They drew 1,681,954, an average of 44,262 per game. 37 post-season games in 2012 drew a total of 1,649,712 (44,587). The 38 post-season games in 2011 drew 1,744,852 (45,917 per game), and in 2010, the 32 post-season games drew a total of 1,486,274 (46,446 per game). Comparing post-season attendance year-to-year has little value since the number of games and the capacity of the ballparks they're played in can vary.

More data on post-season attendance can be found in this report's Historical Notes section on page 150.

WORLD BASEBALL CLASSIC – Played in March, 2013

Total attendance for the 39 games of the World Baseball Classic was 778,625, averaging 19,965 per game. The 3 game Championship Round at AT&T Park at San Francisco drew 96,913, an average per game of 32,304. Total attendance including 2012 preliminary games was a record-high 885,212, breaking the mark of 801,410 in 2009.

WHEN IS A 'HOME' GAME PLAYED AWAY FROM HOME?

In 2011, a concert at Sun Life Stadium forced Florida to play a 3 game home series with the Mariners in Seattle. The Marlins were the 'home' team for the series, and the 43,100 attendance for those games is included in their home total. Likewise, in 2010, an economic summit in Toronto forced the Blue Jays to play a home series with the Phillies in Philadelphia, and in 2015, when the Orioles were the 'home' team vs. the Rays in St. Petersburg.

In 2013, a Reds-Giants game in Cincinnati was rained out. It was re-scheduled as part of a single-admission double-header in San Francisco a few weeks later. Since no separate admission was charged for this make-up game, the attendance was credited to the Giants, even though the Reds batted last in one game of that double-header.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW

RAINY SEASON REPORT

"Into each life some rain must fall" - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow – Source: brainyquote.com

33 games were postponed in 2014. This includes one game in Oakland that was postponed due to wet grounds, and a game in Colorado that had to be postponed due to a water main break. Most rainouts were made up on off-days or as part of day-night doubleheaders. Baltimore and Cleveland had 4 rainouts apiece, the most of any team. 9 dates were lost in 2014 compared to 5 lost dates in 2013. Cleveland had 3 lost dates in 2014, the White Sox had 2, and Baltimore, Oakland, the Yankees, and the Mets lost one date each.

In 2014, there were 2 postponements in Oakland. The last time a California team had a game rained out was in 2006. The Yankees rescheduled a May 16 rainout as part of a single-admission double-header, instead of making it up on an off-day or as part of a separate-admission twin bill. It was the first 'lost date' at home for the Yankees since 2004.

There were 37 weather postponements in the Major Leagues in 2013. That's the 2nd highest number over the past 10 years. This included snowouts in Minnesota, Colorado, and Kansas City. 3 more dates were played in 2013 than in 2012. Cleveland, the White Sox, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and the Mets each lost one 2013 date. Texas played an extra home date with the Wild Card 'Tiebreaker' game. There were 51 rainouts in the Majors in 2011, the most since 54 games were postponed in 1997. Minor League Baseball was also hit very hard by bad weather in 2013, especially early in the season.

IT HARDLY EVER RAINS IN CALIFORNIA DURING BASEBALL SEASON

With domed stadiums, and fields that drain much better than in the past, rainouts are now less common. They are especially rare in California. Since 1961, the Angels have had only 15 home rainouts. Their last one was on June 16, 1995, so they've gone 1,588 games without a postponement through 2014. The Dodgers have not had a rainout since 2000 (1,212 games since then), and just 17 home games have been rained out at Dodger Stadium since it opened in 1962. San Diego had 16 home rainouts since they began play in 1969, but just 2 since 1983. In April, 2014, Oakland has its first 2 postponements since May 5, 1998. One was due to wet grounds. The A's have been rained out 20 times since 1968. California's 'wet spot' is San Francisco, where 32 games have been rained out since 1958. The last postponed games in California until 2014 were in April, 2006, when San Diego had a rainout, and San Francisco had two straight rainouts. *In 2015, there were rain delays at Dodger Stadium in April and May, and in San Diego in May.*

BUT IT DOES SNOW IN DENVER

In April, 2013, the Rockies had the 15th, 16th, and 17th snowouts in their history. 15 of these snowouts took place in the month of April. There was one in September, 1993, and one for a Division Series game in October, 2009.

Early and late season snowfalls are not that unusual in Denver. According to the National Weather Service, since 1950, there have been 23 years when Denver had at least one inch of snow in May (the high was 13.6 inches in May, 1950). There were 15 years where September had at least an inch of snow (record high 17.2 inches in 1971).

AND EVEN A DOMED STADIUM CAN HAVE A RAINOUT OR A SNOWOUT

Minute Maid Park in Houston has a retractable roof. But in 2008, due to Hurricane Ike, one game was cancelled, and two others got moved to Milwaukee. It was not the first indoor postponement in Houston. In a 1976 storm, 10 inches of rain fell. People couldn't travel to the Astrodome, resulting in what the Astros called a 'rain-in.' In 1983, a game at the Metrodome in Minnesota was postponed because heavy snow made it impossible for fans to get to the park. Snowed out games have returned to Minnesota now that the Twins have moved back outdoors.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW

NOT MANY TEAMS POSTED BIG INCREASES IN 2014

16 teams saw their total attendance rise in 2014, but only 3 of them posted increases of more than 200,000. Seattle had the biggest increase, up 302,673. The Brewers, whose attendance rose 266,269, achieved the National League's best gain. Kansas City's gain of 205,750 was the only other 200,000+ increase.

There were 4 teams whose attendance grew by at least 200,000 in 2013, and 8 teams had such large increases in 2012. In 2011 and in 2010, there were 5 teams with increases of better than 200,000. Just 2 teams were up more than 200,000 in 2009, 4 teams had increases of 200,000+ in 2008, and 9 teams had total attendance gains of at least 200,000 in 2007.

On a percent growth basis in 2014, Seattle was up 17.2%, Kansas City had an 11.8% increase, Oakland gained 10.7%, and Milwaukee's attendance rose 10.5%. Attendance rose at least 10% for 4 teams in 2013. 8 teams were up at least 10% in 2012, and 6 teams posted double-digit % gains in 2011. In 2010, 4 teams increased their attendance by at least 10%. Only 2 teams had double-digit % gains in 2009. Gains of at least 10% were reached by 4 teams in 2008, and by 9 teams in 2007.

FEWER BIG DECLINES AS WELL IN 2014

13 teams had attendance fall in 2014, but just 3 of them down more than 200,000. Philadelphia had the biggest drop, down 588,551. Texas had a 459,540 decline, and Minnesota's attendance fell 227,038.

On a percentage loss basis, only Philadelphia (down 19.5%), and Texas (down 14.5%) had double-digit declines in total attendance. In 2013, 8 teams had losses of at least 10%. There were only 3 teams with a 10%+ decline in 2012, and in 2011. 4 teams were down over 10% in 2010.

15 teams had total attendance declines in 2013, with 8 of them down over 200,000. Attendance fell for 15 teams in 2012, and 5 of them were down over 200,000. 13 teams had attendance fall in 2011, with 5 of them down at least 200,000. There were 16 teams with attendance declines in 2010, but just 4 were down more than 200,000.

In 2009, total attendance declined for 21 teams. A record-high 6 teams had attendance fall by at least 500,000. For 12 teams, the losses exceeded 200,000. The Mets, in their much smaller ballpark, dipped 906,139, the 2nd worst drop in MLB history. Detroit was down 635,452. 10 teams had double-digit percentage declines.

17 teams had total attendance losses in 2008. But only 8 teams had a decline in total attendance in 2007. That was the smallest number of teams showing a decline since 1987, when just 6 of the 26 teams playing at that time had lower attendance than in 1986.

In 2007, the Chicago White Sox had the biggest decline (273,016). The last year prior to 2007 that the team with the worst drop in attendance had a smaller loss (not counting years where the previous season was shortened greatly by a strike) came in 1973. That year, the Mets had the largest dip (221,795), even though they won the National League championship. The 1972 season was one week shorter due to a strike.

If you compare two seasons that were not shorter for any length, you had to go back 48 years since the team with the biggest decline for the year, had a smaller loss than the White Sox did in 2007. In 1959, the Milwaukee Braves had the year's worst decline in the Major Leagues. Their attendance fell 221,989, even though they finished in a first place tie (They lost a pennant playoff to the Dodgers.). Two years earlier, the Brooklyn Dodgers, in their final season in New York, had the biggest loss in the Majors, as their attendance dipped 185,304.

The White Sox also suffered the biggest percentage loss in 2007, down 9.2%. The previous time that not even one team had a drop of at least 10% was in 1946, when all 16 teams operating at that time had increases. 1946 is the only year that followed a year with a full schedule, where every MLB team achieved an attendance increase.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW

DOES THE ECONOMY HELP OR HURT MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE?

"A nickel ain't worth a dime anymore." - Yogi Berra

Major League attendance fell 0.4% in 2014. It had leveled off in 2010 after significant declines in 2009, caused in good part by the recession. But except for 2009, and for The Great Depression, economic recessions seem to have had little effect on baseball attendance. Likewise, high gas prices don't seem to negatively impact attendance.

Major League attendance was a then-record-high 10,132,262 in 1930. But the next 3 years had declines of 16.4%, 17.6%, and 12.7%. In 1933, Major League attendance was only 6,089,031, down 40% from the peak reached in 1930. Then, starting in 1934, there were 5 consecutive seasons of attendance increases, and 3 of those gains exceeded 10%. But the 1930 total was not topped until 1945.

Attendance did fall for 5 years in a row from 1949 to 1953, mainly due to the appearance of television in millions of homes. By 1953, MLB attendance was down 31% from the record-high of 20.9 million reached in 1948.

During other significant recessions in the Post World War II era, Major League ticket prices were much lower, even adjusting to inflation, than they are today. In 1973, according to the *Baseball Dope Book*, published by The Sporting News, the only tickets priced above $5 were a few Club Boxes. For most teams, the top price for a box seat, even in the front rows, was around $4, and many teams had an average cost per ticket of less than $3.

1973 was the final season at Yankee Stadium before it underwent a major rebuilding. The average price of a ticket to Yankee Stadium that year was $2.53. (This excludes 135 Loge Box seats, whose price was unlisted.) 17,876 Box seats were priced at $4, 19,182 Reserved seats were $3, General Admission (14,079 seats) cost $1.50, and 13,738 Bleacher tickets went for $1. If every ticket were sold at full price, the total cost to buy all regular 64,875 tickets to one game in 1973, would have been $163,906. You can add about $1,000 for those Loge seats.

In 2009, the original price of the most expensive ticket in the new Yankee Stadium was $2,500 per game, if bought on a season ticket basis, and $2,625 if purchased for an individual game. So had the Yankees not lowered prices in May 2009, it would have cost around $35,000 more to buy a season ticket for one such seat for 2009, than it would have cost to buy every single seat in the old Yankee Stadium for one game in 1973.

ERA OF MULTI-PURPOSE STADIUMS IS COMING TO AN END

Sun Life Stadium in Miami Gardens, FL was a Major League Baseball facility for the last time in 2011, as the Marlins moved to a retractable-roof, baseball-only, ballpark in 2012. The Miami Dolphins, and the Miami University Hurricanes football teams continue to make Sun Life Stadium home. Oakland and Toronto are now the only Major League teams that share their parks with a National or Canadian Football League team. The Buffalo Bills used to play a game each season at the Rogers Centre in Toronto, which is the fulltime home of the CFL Argonauts.

Sharing a park with a pro football team was once common. In 1971, 18 of the 24 Major League teams played in a stadium that was also home to an NFL team. That includes the Brewers. The Green Bay Packers played some home games every year at County Stadium in Milwaukee through 1994. The Packers still have two sets of season ticket holders. The 'Green Package' is made up of fans that had tickets to the games that were played in Green Bay, and now their ticket plan is for one pre-season and 6 regular season games. The 'Gold Package' primarily owned Packers Milwaukee tickets, and they now get tickets to one pre-season game and regular season games 2 and 5. Many fans likely had tickets for both the Green Bay and Milwaukee games. The Packers have a season ticket waiting list of around 110,000. Lambeau Field added about 7,000 more seats in 2013, and now has a capacity of 80,735.

Tampa Bay, Texas, Arizona, and Washington are the only teams that never shared a park in their current city with an NFL or CFL team. When the Washington Nationals were the Montreal Expos, they did share Olympic Stadium with the CFL Alouettes. The Texas Rangers used to play in Washington, and were co-tennants in Robert F. Kennedy Stadium with the Redskins. Earlier in Washington, the original Senators shared Griffith Stadium with the Redskins. In Chicago, the Bears used to play at Wrigley Field, and the Chicago Cardinals, who later moved to St. Louis, and then to Arizona, played at Comiskey Park, the home of the White Sox.

2014 ATTENDANCE OVERVIEW

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER HOME DATE

Major League average attendance per date was 30,458 in 2014, down 57 from the 2013 average of 30,515. The record-high average of 32,785 was set in 2007. Games played in A.L. parks in 2014 averaged 28,576, up 82 from the 2013 average of 28,494. The A.L. record-high is 31,318 in 2007. National League home dates averaged 32,330 in 2014, down 209 from the 2013 average of 32,539. N.L. record average is 34,201, in 2008.

The National League had a higher average per date than the American League each year since 1996, and 56 times in 62 years since 1953. The A.L. had a higher average per date 38 times in 52 years from 1901 through 1952.

In 2014, the Dodgers averaged 46,696 per date, best in the Majors. The Yankees averaged 42,520 to lead the American League. The Giants and Cardinals also averaged over 40,000 per home date. 11 other teams averaged at least 30,000 per date. Tampa Bay (17,858) and Cleveland (18,428) drew under 20,000 per date.

16 of the 30 teams had increases in average attendance per home date in 2014. Seattle had the biggest increase, up 3,737. Milwaukee posted a gain of 3,288, and Kansas City, Oakland, St. Louis, and the Yankees, each had increases of better than 2,000 per date.

Philadelphia had the worst decline in average per date in 2014, down 7,266. Texas had a 5,194 per date loss. Minnesota, Detroit, and Atlanta were all down more than 2,000 per date.

In 2008, two teams averaged more than 50,000 tickets sold per home date. The Yankees averaged 52,585, the 3rd highest average ever for a full season. Colorado set the full-season record in 1993, and had an even higher average in 1994, when the strike ended the season in August. The Mets averaged 51,165 in 2008.

TEAMS THAT HAVE AVERAGED AT LEAST 50,000 PER HOME DATE IN A SEASON

Year	Team	Total Attendance	# Dates	Average Per Date
1994	Colorado	3,281,511	56	58,898
1993	Colorado	4,483,350	79	56,751
2007	New York Yankees	4,271,083	81	52,729
2008	New York Yankees	4,259,375	81	52,585
2006	New York Yankees	4,243,780	81	52,392
2008	New York Mets	4,042,043	79	51,165
2005	New York Yankees	4,090,692	81	50,502
1993	Toronto	4,057,947	81	50,098

The 1994 season ended early due to a strike. Toronto drew over 4 million in both 1991 and 1992, but did not average more than 50,000 per date in those years.

A NOTE ABOUT THE TERM 'HOME DATE:'

The term 'average attendance per home date' or 'average attendance per opening' is used in baseball, rather than 'average attendance per game.' It is used because baseball teams still play single-admission doubleheaders--two games for one ticket. For attendance purposes, single-admission doubleheaders count as one 'date.' Day/night doubleheaders, requiring a separate ticket to each game, count as two separate 'openings' or 'dates.'

Single-admission doubleheaders were once part of the regular schedule, mainly on Sundays and holidays. But they are rare in the Major Leagues these days, and are almost always used just to make up rained-out games. 9 single-admission doubleheaders were played in 2014. There were just 5 single-admission doubleheaders in 2013 and 7 in 2012. By contrast, in 1962, the Mets played 30 doubleheaders. They won 3, lost 17, and split 10. The Mets played 22 doubleheaders in 1969 (won 11, lost 3, and split 8), as they became the first expansion team to not only make the post-season, but to win the World Series.

INTERLEAGUE PLAY NOT SUCH A BIG DEAL ANYMORE

Houston's move to the American League in 2013 gave each league 15 teams, and required at least one interleague game almost every day, all season long. That took much of the novelty out of interleague play, and attendance for those games was not as high as it had been in previous years.

The 296 interleague games played in 2014 drew 9,124,749, an average of 30,827 per date. Non-interleague games averaged 30,407 per date, so interleague games averaged just 1.4% more than non-interleague games. Interleague games averaged 31,046 per date in 2013, 2.0% higher than the 30,439 average for all other games.

In 2012, games between American and National League teams drew 8,742,577, an average of 34,693 per date. The pre-2013 interleague record-high is 8,932,384 (35,587 per date) in 2008. The 2012 average attendance for non-interleague games was 30,454 per date. That continued the trend of 1997-2012 interleague games outdrawing games within a league by about 10-14%. Before 2013, interleague games were scheduled for May, June and early July, when attendance is higher than at the start and end of seasons.

Since interleague play began in 1997, through 2012, average attendance per date at those games had been about 33,300. Through 2014, American League teams had 2,398 interleague wins, while the National League teams had 2,166 wins. The American League had a 163-137 edge in interleague games in 2014.

Until 2013, teams in two-team markets (New York, Chicago, Los Angeles-Anaheim, and San Francisco-Oakland) played each other for 3 games at each team's ballpark annually. It was 2 games in each park in 2013 and in 2014. But it is back to 6 games, 3 at each park, again in 2015.

All Giants-A's and Angels-Dodgers games sold out in 2014, but none of the Yankees-Mets or Cubs-White Sox games were sellouts. In 2013, the only sellouts among the 16 rivalry games in the two-team markets were the 4 Giants-A's games in both San Francisco and Oakland. The Giants have sold out every home game in the last 4 years.

In 2012, all 3 Yankees-Mets games at Yankee Stadium and 2 of 3 at Citi Field were sellouts, as were all 6 Giants-A's games. All 3 Angels-Dodgers games in Anaheim, and one at Dodger Stadium were sold out. The only Cubs-White Sox sellout was at Wrigley Field. Overall, 16 of the 24 games were sold out.

In 2011, the 3 Cubs-White Sox games at Wrigley Field, all 6 of the Giants-A's games, the 3 Yankees-Mets games at Citi Field, and 2 of the 3 games at Yankee Stadium were sellouts. None of the Dodgers-Angels games, or the Cubs-White Sox games at U.S. Cellular Field, sold out. 14 of the 24 games were sellouts.

In 2010, all Yankees-Mets, and Cubs-White Sox games were sellouts, along with 2 of the 3 Giants-A's games in Oakland and one in San Francisco. In the Angels-Dodgers series, one game in Anaheim was sold out, and although there were no sellouts at Dodger Stadium, all 3 games there drew above 52,000. There were 16 sold out games among the 24 played.

In 2009, all 6 Cubs-White Sox games were sold out, as were all 3 games at Angels Stadium, all 3 at Citi Field, along with 2 games at Dodger Stadium, and one in Oakland. No Yankee-Met games at Yankee Stadium or Giants-A's games in San Francisco were sellouts. 15 of the 24 games were sellouts.

In 2008, all Yankees-Mets, and Cubs-White Sox games were sold out, as were the 3 games at Angels Stadium, and at AT&T Park in San Francisco. The only non-sellouts were 2 games each in Oakland and at Dodger Stadium. The overall result was 20 sellouts in 24 games.

All of these inter-market games in the two-team markets were sellouts in both 2007 and 2006. The only non-sellout in 2005 was for one game in Oakland. In 2004, there were sellouts for all of the Cubs-White Sox and Giants-A's games, as well as the Dodgers-Angels games in Anaheim, and the Yankees-Mets games at Shea Stadium. One of the games at Dodger Stadium didn't sell out. A Yankee-Mets game at Yankee Stadium was rained out, and re-scheduled as part of a day/night doubleheader. Since fans that had tickets to that rained out game could exchange them for tickets to any other game that season, the make-up game didn't officially sell out.

In 2003, the same thing happened in New York, except this time, it was for a Mets home game that was rained out. All other Mets-Yankees games sold out, as did all the Giants-A's, Cubs-White Sox, and the Dodgers-Angels games at Anaheim. One Dodgers-Angels game in Los Angeles wasn't a sellout.

CONSECUTIVE GAME SELLOUT STREAKS IN BASEBALL AND OTHER SPORTS

BOSTON'S MAJOR LEAGUE RECORD SELLOUT STREAK ENDED IN 2013

Boston had sold out 794 consecutive regular-season home games through Opening Day 2013. It is the longest sellout streak in Major League history. The streak began on May 15, 2003, so it covered 9 full seasons through April 8, 2013. The 820 game sellout streak, including post-season games, is the longest by any Major League sports team. Portland, of the NBA, had 814 sellouts in a row (including playoffs) from 1977 to 1995.

5 other Major League teams have had 'sellout seasons': Colorado (1996); San Francisco (2000, 2011-2014); Philadelphia (2010-2011); St. Louis (2006-2007); Cleveland (1996-2000). In 2010, Minnesota sold out 79 of 81 games. The exact length of the Cardinals streak is unavailable.

The old Major League consecutive sellouts record was 455 regular season dates, plus 27 post-season dates, at Jacobs (Progressive) Field in Cleveland, from June 12, 1995, through Opening Day (April 2) of 2001. On the day after the Indians' streak began, Colorado had the first of 203 consecutive sellouts at Coors Field. That streak ran through the first game of a day/night double-header on September 7, 1997. Philadelphia set a then-National League record with their 204th straight regular season sellout on the final day of their 2011 home season. Their streak lasted 257 regular season dates, plus 16 post-season dates, from July 7, 2009 through August 5, 2012.

The Red Sox also had a long Spring Training sellout streak. They sold out 105 consecutive home games at City of Palms Park in Fort Myers, Florida. That streak began in 2003, and ended when a 2011 split-squad game that was a late addition to their schedule, did not sell out. From 2012 through 2015, the Red Sox sold out all games in their new Spring Training ballpark, making it 73 sellouts in a row, and 181 in their last 182 Grapefruit League home games.

Boston is the only market which has teams in all 4 Major League sports (MLB, NFL, NBA, NHL) to ever have each team sell out all regular season games in a year (2010, 2011, 2012). The Patriots have 228 straight sellouts, including pre-and post-season games, from the start of the 1994 season. The Bruins have sold out all 254 regular season and playoff games since Dec. 5, 2009. The Celtics had 6 straight years of sellouts covering 2007-08 through 2012-2013, but that streak ended at 289 games early in the 2013-14 season.

BUT THE STREAK CONTINUED IN SAN FRANCISCO, AND IN 2014, THEY SET A NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD

The sellout streak of the San Francisco Giants began on October 1, 2010, and stood at a National League record 327 regular season dates, plus 23 post-season dates, through the end of the 2014 World Series. This is the 3rd longest sellout streak in Major League history, topped only by Boston (794 regular season dates), and Cleveland (455). Since AT&T Park opened in 2000, through 2014, 774 of 1,215 (63.7%) regular season dates there have been sold out.

ATTENDANCE DURING MAJOR LEAGUE SELLOUT STREAKS OF AT LEAST 200 REGULAR SEASON DATES

Post-Season list is for post-season games that took place during the period of the regular season sellout streaks.

Data for San Francisco is through the end of the 2014 World Series. Their streak was still active in May, 2015.

	REGULAR SEASON				POST-SEASON				REGULAR + POST-SEASON		
Team	Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date		Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date		Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date
Boston	29,067,613	794	36,609		948,374	26	36,476		30,015,987	820	36,605
Cleveland	19,324,272	455	42,471		1,204,999	27	44,630		20,529,271	482	42,592
San Francisco	13,630,361	327	41,683		995,270	23	43,273		14,625,631	350	41,788
Philadelphia	11,585,952	257	45,082		739,963	16	46,248		12,325,915	273	45,150
Colorado	9,760,243	203	48,080		100,103	2	50,052		9,860,346	205	48,099

CONSECUTIVE GAME SELLOUT STREAKS IN BASEBALL AND OTHER SPORTS

THE SELLOUT STREAK OF THE DAYTON DRAGONS TOPS 1,000!

The Dayton Dragons, of Minor League Baseball's Class A Midwest League have sold out all 1,051 dates in team history, from 2000 through 2014. This streak includes playoff games and 2 Midwest League All-Star Games. This is the longest sellout streak ever for any North American sports team, and was still active in May, 2015.

National Basketball Association

The NBA Portland Trail Blazers sold out 814 consecutive games (744 in the regular-season, 70 in the playoffs) between 1977 and 1995. The arena they played in had fewer than 13,000 seats. From 1980 to 1995, the Boston Celtics had 667 consecutive sellouts, 100 of them in the playoffs. The Chicago Bulls, led by Michael Jordan, sold out 610 straight games (515 in the regular-season, 95 in the playoffs) from 1987 to 2000. Michael Jordan had a hand in a Minor League Baseball attendance record. When he played for the Birmingham Barons of the Southern League in 1994, the league set its all-time attendance record, and the Barons had the highest attendance ever for one team in that league. Both of those records still stand. The New York Knicks had 433 straight sellouts from 1993 to 2002. Sacramento had sellout streaks of 497 games from 1985 to 1997, and 354 games from 1999 to 2007. Dallas has the longest current NBA sellout streak at 620 games (including 65 playoff games) from Dec. 15, 2001, through the end of their 2014-15 playoff run. Miami, at 246 games, has the next longest current streak.

National Football League

In the National Football League, there have been some long running sellout streaks through the 2014 season. Washington has 395 sellouts in a row (includes pre-season and playoffs) going back to 1966. The Denver Broncos have sold out 369 straight games since 1970, including playoffs. There have been 329 straight sellouts at Lambeau Field in Green Bay going back to 1960. Until 1995, the Packers played some home games each year in Milwaukee, and those games are not included in this streak. The New York Giants have a 312 game streak. Pittsburgh has sold out 333 regular season games in a row since 1972.

College Football

Nebraska University has the NCAA football record with 340 straight sellouts in Lincoln (they won 293 of these games), starting in 1962, and continuing through 2014. Notre Dame has the second longest streak–243 games since 1973, and all but one game sold out since 1966. Michigan has topped 100,000 at 258 straight games since 1975, but not all of those games were sellouts. They've led the NCAA in football total attendance in 38 of the last 40 years, but not in 2014. Ohio State led the NCAA in total attendance and in average per game in 2014. Their home attendance has been above 100,000 for 93 games since 2002.

National Hockey League

The Colorado Avalanche hold the National Hockey League sellout streak record of 487 games (including 80 in the playoffs), from 1995 through 2006. Detroit had 452 consecutive sellouts, including playoffs, from December 1996 through April 2007. The Minnesota Wild's streak of 409 straight sellouts covering pre-season, regular-season, and playoff games, ended at the start of 2010-11. Vancouver's streak of 474 straight sellouts ended early in the 2014-15 season, as did a 386 game streak by Calgary. A 13 year sellout streak in Toronto ended in March, 2015 (source: thescore.com). Sellout streaks at the end of the 2014-15 regular season included Montreal (450 games), Edmonton (383), Pittsburgh (375), Chicago (318), and Boston (254). Some NHL teams do not publish attendance data or sellout streak information in their media guides or game notes.

Other College Sports

There is no official consecutive sellout listing in men's college basketball. Duke has sold out 389 straight home men's basketball games from 1990 through 2014-15, while Kansas has 228 sellouts in a row. Michigan State sold out 323 consecutive home hockey games from 1985 through 2004. The longest sellout streak in NCAA women's sports may be 218 matches through 2014, by the Nebraska Women's Volleyball team. Utah's Women's Gymnastics team had an NCAA women's sports best average of 14,376 per match in 2014, and averaged 14,950 in 2015.

TEAMS OFTEN GET A BUMP IN ATTENDANCE BEFORE MOVING TO A NEW BALLPARK

Teams in their final season at an old park often achieved good attendance growth. Part of the reason for this is that fans buy season tickets for the final year in the old park, in order to get a better seating location in the new one. Since 1990, 19 teams have played a full season in their old ballpark prior to moving. 13 of the 19 teams had an attendance increase in their last season at the old park. 6 of those teams were up at least 10%.

Cleveland had the biggest gain. In 1993, their final year at Municipal Stadium, the Indians posted a 953,634 increase, up 77.9% from 1992. Detroit was up 43.8% in 1999, their last season in Tiger Stadium. Philadelphia's attendance rose 37.4% in 2003, which was their final season at The Vet. Atlanta in 1996, Houston in 1999, and St. Louis in 2005 also had double-digit percentage increases in the last year in an old park.

Washington's attendance fell 8.9% in 2007, which was their last year at R.F.K. Stadium. San Diego bade farewell to Jack Murphy Stadium in 2003 with an 8.6% decrease. Milwaukee was down 7.5% in 2000, their last season in County Stadium. Cincinnati in 2002, the Yankees in 2008, and Florida in 2011, had very small decreases. Overall, the 19 teams combined, averaged an 8.1% gain in their final year in an old park.

The list of these teams does not include Toronto and Seattle, who moved into their current ballparks in the middle of a season. It also does not include Colorado, because the 1994 season, their final year at Mile High Stadium, ended early due to a strike. Rockies' attendance was up when the strike ended the 1994 season in August.

FIRST TO FIFTY (MILLION, THAT IS)

The table on the next page lists the total attendance in the history of each current Major League ballpark. It also shows the total number of dates (not games) played at each park, and the average attendance per date. The older parks naturally have a lower average per date than the new parks since Major League attendance is much higher now than it was before 1990. Also, the National League didn't include 'no-shows' in its attendance until 1993.

Baltimore holds the current Major League record for the shortest period of time needed to reach 50 million in attendance at one ballpark. The Orioles hit this mark after their 57th home date in 2008, which was their 17th year at Oriole Park at Camden Yards. It took the Orioles 1,311 dates to get to 50 million. They would have reached it sooner if a full schedule had been played in 1994 and 1995. Their attendance was much higher in those years, than in 2008.

The table below lists the current and former Major League ballparks that reached 50 million in attendance in the shortest period of time. It includes the rebuilt original Yankee Stadium, which reopened in 1976. Dodger Stadium data is for the Dodgers only, and excludes attendance from Angels home games there from 1962 through 1965.

Many of the newer ballparks have yet to reach 50 million. The Giants, Yankees, and Cardinals would appear to have the best chance of topping 50 million faster than the Orioles did, if attendance in their current ballparks continues to be high. Fenway Park and Wrigley Field surpassed 50 million in attendance long ago. But since attendance was much lower in the past, it took the Red Sox and Cubs far longer to reach 50 million that it would now.

BALLPARKS REACHING TOTAL ATTENDANCE OF 50 MILLION IN THE FASTEST TIME

Team	Ballpark	Year Reached 50 Million (Year # in Park)	Date Reached 50 Million (Date # of the Season)	Total Number of Dates Needed to Reach 50 Million
Baltimore	Oriole Park	2008 (Year 17)	Aug. 19 (Date #57)	1,311
Colorado	Coors Field	2012 (Year 18)	April 17 (Date #8)	1,372
Toronto	Rogers Centre	2008 (Year 20)	April 9 (Date #5)	1,486
Texas	Globe Life Park	2013 (Year 20)	June 11 (Date #28)	1,525
Los Angeles Dodgers	Dodger Stadium	1982 (Year 21)	Aug. 7 (Date #50)	1,595
New York Yankees	Rebuilt Yankee Sta.	1998 (Year 23)	Sept. 22 (Date #74)	1,728
Philadelphia	Veterans Stadium	1994 (Year 24)	July 19 (Date #44)	1,794
Cincinnati	Riverfront Stadium	1995 (Year 26)	July 22 (Date #39)	1,891
New York Mets	Shea Stadium	1990 (Year 27)	July 26 (Date #47)	1,921
St. Louis	Busch Stadium II	1991 (Year 26)	Aug. 4 (Date #54)	1,972
Kansas City	Kauffman Stadium	2000 (Year 28)	April 25 (Date #8)	2,069
Los Angeles Angels	Angels Stadium	1993 (Year 28)	Aug. 5 (Date #58)	2,171

TOTAL ATTENDANCE IN CURRENT MAJOR LEAGUE PARKS - Through 2014

Team	Ballpark	Year Opened	# of Total Seasons	# of Full Seasons	Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg. Att. per Date
Baltimore	Oriole Park	1992	23	21	62,810,778	1,813	34,645
Boston	Fenway Park	1912	103	99	148,314,160	7,303	20,309
Chicago White Sox	U.S. Cellular Field	1991	24	22	49,386,087	1,884	26,213
Cleveland	Progressive Field	1994	21	19	49,373,644	1,650	29,923
Detroit	Comerica Park	2000	15	15	36,813,289	1,210	30,424
Houston	Minute Maid Park	2000	15	15	37,578,187	1,214	30,954
Kansas City	Kauffman Stadium	1973	42	39	74,351,887	3,259	22,814
Los Angeles Angels	Angels Stadium	1966	49	46	107,289,727	3,868	27,738
Minnesota	Target Field	2010	5	5	13,896,351	405	34,312
New York Yankees	Yankee Stadium	2009	6	6	21,317,621	485	43,954
Oakland	Oakland Coliseum	1966	47	44	70,633,308	3,638	19,415
Seattle	Safeco Field	1999	16	15	40,162,010	1,257	31,951
Tampa Bay	Tropicana Field	1990	17	17	25,300,006	1,374	18,413
Texas	Globe Life Park	1994	21	19	54,793,885	1,660	33,008
Toronto	Rogers Centre	1989	26	23	64,584,162	2,048	31,535
Arizona	Chase Field	1998	17	17	42,497,449	1,377	30,862
Atlanta	Turner Field	1996	18	18	48,425,602	1,450	33,397
Chicago Cubs	Wrigley Field	1914	99	95	143,387,802	7,136	20,094
Cincinnati	Great American Park	2003	12	12	26,175,275	970	26,985
Colorado	Coors Field	1995	20	19	57,876,010	1,607	36,015
Los Angeles Dodgers	Dodger Stadium	1962	53	50	154,676,145	4,172	37,075
Miami	Marlins Park	2012	3	3	5,538,049	243	22,790
Milwaukee	Miller Park	2001	14	14	36,057,672	1,134	31,797
New York Mets	Citi Field	2009	6	6	14,576,504	478	30,495
Philadelphia	Citizens Bank Park	2004	11	11	35,078,752	887	39,548
Pittsburgh	PNC Park	2001	14	14	26,400,948	1,112	23,742
St. Louis	Busch Stadium III	2006	9	9	30,303,162	728	41,625
San Diego	Petco Park	2004	11	11	26,447,082	891	29,682
San Francisco	AT&T Park	2000	15	15	48,096,276	1,215	39,585
Washington	Nationals Park	2008	7	7	15,510,327	560	27,697

NOTES: 1918, 1981, 1994 and 1995 were not full seasons. 1919 and 1972 were slightly shorter, but are listed as full seasons in this table. Toronto moved into the Rogers Center during the 1989 season, and Seattle moved into Safeco Field during the 1999 season, so those are not listed as 'Full Seasons' for those teams. Dodger Stadium attendance listed is for Dodger games only. Excludes the Angels (1962-1965).

Figures for Angels Stadium listed above are for 1966-2014. Since 1998, after the completion of that park's rebuilding, total attendance for 17 full seasons is 49,930,999 in 1,377 dates, an average of 36,261 per date.

The Oakland Coliseum opened in 1966 for the AFL's Raiders. The A's moved there in 1968.
Tropicana Field opened in 1990. First season for the Rays was 1998.
Turner Field opened in 1996 for the Olympic Summer Games. The Braves moved there in 1997.
Wrigley Field opened in 1914 for the Federal League Whales. The Cubs first played there in 1916.

This table lists regular season attendance only. Number of dates may not be the total number of games.

SOURCES: Total Baseball, MLB Information System, team media guides, Retrosheet.org

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL HOME ATTENDANCE - 1993 - 2014

1993 was the first season that both the American and National Leagues counted 'no-shows in their official reported attendance. Until 1993, the National League only counted 'in park' attendance and excluded 'no-shows.'

The table below shows Major League team-by-team total attendance from 1993 through 2014, along with each team's average per season, and average per date for these years. It lists each team's highest and lowest attendance for this 22 year period, excluding the shorter 1994 and 1995 seasons. Tampa Bay and Arizona began play in 1998.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

TEAM	# DATES	1993 - 2014 ATTENDANCE	1993 - 2014 AVG./DATE	1993-2014 AVG./YEAR	1993- 2014 HIGH ATT.	YEAR	1993- 2014 LOW ATT.	YEAR
Baltimore	1,733	59,242,959	34,185	2,692,862	3,711,132	1997	1,733,019	2010
Boston	1,750	58,909,954	33,663	2,677,725	3,062,699	2009	2,226,136	1997
Chicago W. Sox	1,722	43,770,777	25,419	1,989,581	2,957,411	2006	1,338,851	1999
Cleveland	1,730	51,551,552	29,799	2,343,252	3,468,456	1999	1,394,812	2010
Detroit	1,739	47,120,071	27,096	2,141,821	3,202,645	2008	1,168,610	1996
Houston	1,748	51,766,807	29,615	2,353,037	3,087,872	2004	1,607,733	2012
Kansas City	1,719	35,026,693	20,376	1,592,122	1,934,578	1993	1,323,034	2002
L.A. Angels	1,755	58,837,612	33,526	2,674,437	3,406,790	2006	1,767,330	1997
Minnesota	1,750	43,577,300	24,901	1,980,786	3,223,640	2010	1,059,715	2000
N.Y. Yankees	1,733	72,253,110	**41,693**	3,284,232	4,271,083	2007	2,250,877	1996
Oakland	1,738	37,450,393	21,548	1,702,291	2,216,596	2003	1,232,339	1998
Seattle	1,737	54,621,506	31,446	2,482,796	3,540,482	2002	1,721,920	2012
Tampa Bay	1,374	25,300,006	18,413	1,150,000	2,261,158	1998	1,058,622	2003
Texas	1,739	57,038,501	32,800	2,592,659	3,460,280	2012	1,945,857	2008
Toronto	1,751	50,040,911	28,578	2,274,587	4,057,947	1993	1,625,555	2010

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Arizona	1,377	42,497,449	30,862	1,931,702	3,600,412	1998	2,057,135	2010
Atlanta	1,738	60,312,640	34,702	2,741,484	3,884,725	1993	2,322,565	2004
Chicago Cubs	1,729	60,861,575	35,200	2,766,435	3,300,200	2008	2,190,308	1997
Cincinnati	1,739	46,181,790	26,557	2,099,172	2,577,131	2000	1,747,919	2009
Colorado	1,742	65,640,871	37,681	2,983,676	**4,483,350**	**1993**	1,914,389	2005
L.A. Dodgers	1,747	**72,753,680**	41,645	**3,306,985**	3,857,036	2007	2,934,808	2011
Miami	1,730	36,033,024	20,828	1,637,865	3,064,847	1993	813,111	2002
Milwaukee	1,731	47,959,858	27,706	2,179,994	3,071,373	2011	1,327,155	1996
N.Y. Mets	1,704	54,061,906	31,726	2,457,359	4,042,043	2008	1,588,323	1996
Philadelphia	1,725	56,621,072	32,824	2,573,685	3,680,718	2011	1,490,638	1997
Pittsburgh	1,718	38,116,631	22,187	1,732,574	2,442,564	2014	1,332,150	1996
St. Louis	1,742	67,438,005	38,713	3,065,364	3,552,180	2007	2,634,014	1997
San Diego	1,743	48,226,430	27,669	2,192,110	3,016,752	2004	1,375,432	1993
San Francisco	1,748	60,757,562	34,758	2,761,707	3,387,303	2011	1,413,922	1996
Washington	803	22,356,984	27,842	2,235,698	2,731,993	2005	1,817,202	2009
Montreal	*933*	*13,030,345*	*13,966*	*1,085,862*	*1,641,437*	*1993*	*609,473*	*2001*
MLB Total	51,367	1,539,357,974	29,968	2,368,243	2,650,106	2007	2,146,335	1996

All of Houston's attendance is listed with the American League. The Astros were in the National League through 2012.
Attendance for Milwaukee for all seasons is listed with the National League. The Brewers were in the A.L. through 1997.

Washington's data only covers 2005-2014. Montreal (1993-2004) is listed separately, below Washington.
The MLB total for high and low is for the highest and lowest average per team. Excludes shorter 1994 and 1995 seasons.

ATTENDANCE GROWTH IN THE 2000 - 2009 DECADE, AND 2010-2014 vs. 2000-2009

ATTENDANCE IN THE 2000-2009 DECADE vs. ATTENDANCE IN THE 1990-1999 DECADE

Total Major League attendance was 22.2% higher in the 10 year period from 2000 through 2009, than it was during the decade of 1990 through 1999. Two seasons in the 1990's were shorter than usual due to a strike. Also, 4 teams were added in the 1990's, and the National League did not include 'no-shows' in its attendance figures until 1993. The Colorado Rockies and Florida Marlins began play in 1993, and the Tampa Bay Rays and Arizona Diamondbacks had their first seasons in 1998. The Montreal Expos moved to Washington after the 2004 season.

Another method of comparing attendance in these two decades is by average attendance per team/per season. Average attendance per team/per season was 2,452,493 in the decade from 2000 through 2009. This is up 13.3% from the average per team/per season of 2,165,551 from 1990 through 1999.

20 of the 26 teams that played during the entire decade of the 1990's had higher attendance in the 2000-2009 decade than in the 1990-1999 decade. The San Francisco Giants had the biggest % gain for the decade, as their attendance increased 75.9%. They drew 31.6 million from 2000 through 2009, compared to just 17.9 million in the 1990's. Moving from cold and windy Candlestick Park, to AT&T Park in 2000 was the big reason for this gain.

The New York Yankees had the biggest total attendance gain, from 22.5 million in the 1990's to 37.7 million in the 2000's, up 67.8%. Other teams with big percentage increases in the 2000-2009 decade include Houston (57.3%), the Mets (53.9%), Milwaukee (53.2%), Detroit (52.6%), and the Angels (42.7%).

Toronto had the 2000-2009 decade's largest decrease in both total attendance, and percent decline. The Blue Jays drew 31.5 million from 1990 through 1999, but only 20.0 million from 2000 through 2009, a decline of 36.4%. Baltimore's attendance fell 22.3% during this period. Other teams with declines for the 2000-2009 decade were Cleveland, Kansas City, Texas, and Atlanta. Also, Colorado and Florida played only 7 seasons in the 1990's. Yet their total attendance for those 7 years was higher than their 10 year total from 2000 through 2009.

The Yankees had the highest attendance of any team for the decade from 2000 through 2009, drawing 37,736,795. The Dodgers were next (34,497,939), followed by St. Louis, San Francisco, the Chicago Cubs, the New York Mets, and the Los Angeles Angels.

Florida had the lowest attendance for the 2000-2009 decade (13,505,417), followed closely by Tampa Bay (13,586,943), and then by Washington/Montreal, Kansas City, and Pittsburgh.

COMPARING COMBINED 2010-2014 AVERAGE PER DATE WITH 2000-2009 COMBINED AVERAGE PER DATE

Since this is a comparison of a 5 year period with a 10 year period, using average per date is best.

The Major League average attendance per date for the first 5 years of the current decade (2010-2014) is up 12 per date (less than 0.1%) from the average of the 10 year (2000-2009) decade. 2010-2014 combined average per date is 30,474. For the full 2000-2009 decade, the average per date was 30,462.

18 of the 30 teams have a higher average per date for 2010-2014 than they had for the 2000-2009 decade. Minnesota had the best increase, going from 24,691 per date from 2000-2009 to 34,312 from 2010-2014. This is up 9,671 (39.2%) per date. Other significant gains were by Philadelphia, up 7,717 (23.7%), Detroit, up 6,718 (23.8%), Texas, up 6,486 (21.6%), Milwaukee, up 5,350 (18.3%), Miami, up 4,390 (26.0%), and Pittsburgh, up 3,168 (14.0%).

Seattle had the biggest decline, from 35,574 per date from 2000-2009 to 23,533 per date from 2010-2014. That's a 12,041 (33.8%) decrease. Other big declines were by Houston, down 11,584 (33.3%), Cleveland, down 8,982 (31.4%), the Mets, down 8,957 (23.7%), Arizona, down 5,218 (16.7%), and Baltimore, down 5,156 (16.5%).

The Yankees have averaged a Major League best 43,671 per date from 2010 through 2014. Other teams averaging above 40,000 per date for this period are the Dodgers (42,833), St. Louis (40,908), San Francisco (40,839), and Philadelphia (40,321). Lowest average per date was 19,479 by Tampa Bay, and 19,624 by Cleveland. From 2000-2009, teams with the best average per date were the Yankees (46,878), Dodgers (42,590), and St. Louis (40,414). Lowest average per date was by Tampa Bay (16,836), Miami (16,882), and Kansas City (19,769).

COMPARING 2014 ATTENDANCE WITH 2000, 2002, and 2007 ATTENDANCE

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE IN 2014 COMPARED TO 2000

Major league attendance in 2014 was 1.8% higher than in 2000. 2014 National League teams posted a composite gain of 7.0%. 2014 American League teams were down 3.6%. 13 of the 17 teams with higher attendance in 2014 than in 2000 had increases of at least 10%. 9 of the 13 teams that were down saw declines of at least 10%. 14 teams have moved into new ballparks since the start of 2000. There were also 30 teams in operation in 2000. 2014 average attendance per date of 30,458 was up 470 from the 2000 figure of 29,988.

Minnesota had the biggest percentage gain (up 112.4%). The Twins drew 2,250,606 in 2014, up 1,190,891 from 1,059,715 in 2000. Milwaukee's attendance increased by 1,223,763 (77.8%) since 2000. The Angels have seen a 1,028,958 (49.8%) gain during this period. Philadelphia is up 811,083 (50.3%), the Dodgers had a 771,518 (25.6%) gain, Pittsburgh rose by 693,656 (39.7%), and Miami had a 513,957 (42.2%) increase. Washington's attendance was 1,693,265 (191.1%) higher than it was in 2000, when the team was in Montreal.

The largest declines from 2000 were by Cleveland, down 2,018,985 (58.4%), Houston, down 1,304,291 (42.7%), Seattle, down 1,085,700 (34.5%), Atlanta, down 879,999 (27.2%), Arizona, down 872,724 (29.6%), and Baltimore, down 830,712 (25.2%).

While the 1.8% gain vs. 2000 seems modest as a result of the declines in attendance in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2013, and 2014, there has been a significant increase in average attendance per team over the last few decades. The 2014 average attendance per team of 2,457,987 is up 16.6% vs. 1990, 48.6% vs. 1980, and 105.2% vs. 1970. Note that National League teams did not include 'no-shows' in their official attendance until 1993.

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE IN 2014 COMPARED TO 2002

There was a significant decline in attendance in 2002. MLB attendance was 8.7% higher in 2014 than in 2002. Total attendance is up 5,880,446 since then. Average attendance per date rose 2,114 in 2014 from the 2002 figure of 28,314. 17 teams had higher attendance in 2014 than in 2002.

Detroit had the largest gain over the past 12 years, up 1,413,586 (94.0%). Miami drew 919,172 (113.0%) more in 2014 than in 2002. Milwaukee was up 827,691 (42.0%). Philadelphia had an 805,711 (49.8%) gain. The Angels gained 790,370 (34.3%), and Toronto was up 738,621 (45.1%). Washington's attendance was 1,846,488 (251.9%) higher than in 2002, when the team played in Montreal.

Seattle had the biggest decline since 2002, down 1,476,148 (41.7%). Cleveland was down 1,179,547 (45.1%), Arizona dipped 1,126,995 (35.2%), Houston fell by 765,578 (30.4%), and the Mets declined 656,030 (23.4%).

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE IN 2014 COMPARED TO 2007

MLB drew a record-high 79,503,175 in 2007. 2014 attendance is down 5,763,553 (7.2%) since then. Average per date has declined 2,327 from the record-high of 32,785 set in 2007. 12 teams had better attendance in 2014 than in 2007, and some teams did post big gains.

Pittsburgh was up 693,422 (39.6%). Washington had a gain of 617,783 (31.5%), Cincinnati gained 418,071 (20.3%), Miami had a 361,772 increase (26.4%), Texas was up 364,871 (15.5%), and Kansas City had a gain of 339,615 (21.0%).

Attendance fell at least 10% for 11 teams, with 8 of them down at least 20%. The Mets, playing in a smaller park, were down 1,705,141 (44.2%). Houston had a 1,268,576 (42.0%) decline, the White Sox were down 1,033,574 (38.5%). The Yankees, also in a smaller ballpark, dipped 869,459 (20.4%). Other major decreases were by Cleveland, down 838,523 (36.8%), Philadelphia, down 684,473 (22.0%), Seattle, down 608,151 (22.8%), the Cubs, down 600,349 (18.5%), and San Diego, down 594,701 (21.3%).

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

(Sources: NCAA; NFL; NBA; WNBA; NHL; MLS; ESPN.com; CFL; cfldb.com; apbr.org; SI.com; minor hockey league Websites; Sports Business Journal; arenafan.com; womensbasketballonline.com; kenn.com; rememberthеaba.com) Soccer Stadium Digest, National Women's Soccer League

This section covers attendance trends in baseball and other team sports going back 40 years. The first group of tables shows yearly total attendance and average attendance per game/date, and annual growth in both total attendance and average per game or date for the following leagues or groups of leagues over the past decade:

- Major League Baseball
- Minor League Baseball (affiliated leagues only)
- Minor League Baseball (all leagues – including independent leagues)

- National Football League
- Canadian Football League
- NCAA College Football (Football Bowl Subdivision – Division I-A)
- NCAA College Football – All Divisions Combined
- Arena Football League

- National Basketball Association
- Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA)
- NCAA Men's Basketball (Division I)
- NCAA Women's Basketball (Division I)

- National Hockey League
- Minor League Hockey
- NCAA Men's Hockey (Division I)
- Major League Soccer
- National Women's Soccer League

Other sports and leagues noted in this section include NCAA College Baseball, Women's Ice Hockey and Soccer, and the North American Soccer League.

Later in this section, tables show attendance growth by league and sport for 2014 vs. 2004, 1994, 1984, and 1974. Another table lists the highest season total attendance, and average attendance per date or game each league or group of leagues has achieved. There is also a table that notes the highest season total attendance and record-high average per date or game ever achieved by an individual team in each league. The final table in this section lists the highest individual game attendance for every league. For hockey it includes both indoor and outdoor games.

With the exception of the 'NCAA College Football – All Divisions' table, and the NCAA Men's and Women's Division I Basketball tables, all figures in this group of tables cover regular season attendance only, and don't include post-season or football bowl games. Record highs in total attendance and average per game/date are shown in bold. Record highs set prior to 2000, which don't appear in these tables, will be noted.

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

Yearly total attendance and average per date going back to 1900 can be found on pages 168-171 of this report. Links to more 2015 MLB attendance data can be found on the 'Baseball Reports' page of numbertamer.com

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL YEARLY ATTENDANCE SINCE 2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Date	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2015	30	73,760,020	(20,398)	Under (0.1)		30,517	59	0.2
2014	30	73,739,622	(288,608)	(0.4)		30,458	(57)	(0.2)
2013	30	74,028,230	(831,038)	(1.1)		30,515	(380)	(1.2)
2012	30	74,859,268	1,443,962	2.0		30,895	533	1.8
2011	30	73,415,306	360,899	0.5		30,362	224	0.7
2010	30	73,054,407	(313,252)	(0.4)		30,138	(192)	(0.6)
2009	30	73,367,659	(5,220,345)	(6.6)		30,330	(2,198)	(6.8)
2008	30	78,588,004	(915,171)	(1.2)		32,528	(257)	(0.8)
2007	30	**79,503,175**	3,460,388	4.6		**32,785**	1,362	4.3
2006	30	76,042,787	1,116,613	1.5		31,423	436	1.4
2005	30	74,926,174	1,903,205	2.6		30,987	586	1.9
2004	30	73,022,969	5,454,572	8.1		30,401	2,388	8.5
2003	30	67,568,397	(290,779)	(0.4)		28,013	(121)	(0.4)
2002	30	67,859,176	(4,558,769)	(6.3)		28,134	(1,878)	(6.3)
2001	30	72,417,945	(33,528)	(0.0)		30,012	24	0.1
2000	30	72,451,473	2,312,093	3.3		29,988	836	2.9

MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

The first table on the next page only covers the 14 Minor Leagues that charge admission to games, and are affiliated with Major League Baseball, plus the Mexican League. All of these leagues are members of 'Minor League Baseball,' formerly known as the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues. The 'farm' teams of Major League teams are all members of this group. Figures in this table exclude independent minor leagues.

Much more information about Minor League attendance can be found in the 2014 Minor League Baseball Attendance Analysis at numbertamer.com. 2015 preliminary Minor League attendance data and analysis is available at numbertamer.com. The full 2015 Minor League report should be posted on numbertamer.com by January 2016.

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL - AFFILIATED LEAGUES - YEARLY ATTENDANCE SINCE 2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Date	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2015	176	42,561,445	150,251	0.4		4,104	5	0.1
2014	176	42,411,194	857,413	2.1		4,099	59	1.5
2013	176	41,553,781	273,399	0.7		4,040	73	1.8
2012	176	41,280,382	28,329	0.1		3,967	(62)	(1.5)
2011	174	41,252,053	(180,403)	(0.4)		4,029	37	0.9
2010	176	41,432,456	(212,062)	(0.5)		3,992	(63)	(1.6)
2009	176	41,644,518	(1,619,222)	(3.7)		4,055	(119)	(2.9)
2008	176	**43,263,740**	450,928	1.1		**4,174**	19	0.5
2007	175	42,812,812	1,102,455	2.6		4,155	107	2.6
2006	176	41,710,357	377,078	0.9		4,048	62	1.6
2005	176	41,333,279	1,445,524	3.6		3,986	24	0.6
2004	176	39,887,755	818,048	2.1		3,962	101	2.6
2003	176	39,069,707	430,565	1.1		3,861	129	3.5
2002	176	38,639,142	(169,197)	(0.4)		3,732	(6)	(0.2)
2001	176	38,808,339	1,160,520	3.1		3,738	80	2.2
2000	176	37,647,819	2,468,348	7.0		3,658	272	8.0

The table below is a combination of all Minor League attendance, including affiliated leagues, and available independent leagues data. Attendance information for some independent minor leagues with very low attendance was not available in some seasons. The number of teams listed excludes independent teams that didn't report attendance, or that played all of their games on the road.

The all-time high independent leagues total was 8,485,921 in 2007, with 67 teams that played home games. The highest independent leagues average per date was 3,000 in 2004.

MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL – ALL LEAGUES - YEARLY ATTENDANCE SINCE 2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Date	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2015	228	48,880,174	302,749	0.6		3,792	(19)	(0.5)
2014	226	48,577,425	315,351	0.7		3,811	40	1.1
2013	229	48,262,074	(146,242)	(0.3)		3,771	61	1.6
2012	231	48,408,316	325,486	0.7		3,710	(29)	(0.8)
2011	229	48,082,830	(1,454,672)	(2.9)		3,739	(8)	(0.2)
2010	236	49,537,502	(72,201)	(0.1)		3,747	(57)	(1.5)
2009	237	49,609,703	(1,966,706)	(3.8)		3,804	(88)	(2.3)
2008	237	**51,576,409**	277,676	0.5		**3,892**	68	1.8
2007	242	51,298,733	2,029,940	4.1		3,824	6	0.2
2006	231	49,268,793	417,393	0.9		3,818	80	2.1
2005	230	48,851,400	2,405,770	5.2		3,738	(53)	(1.4)
2004	221	46,445,630	817,774	1.8		3,791	212	5.9
2003	239	45,627,856	578,643	1.3		3,579	42	1.2
2002	226	45,049,213	243,435	0.5		3,537	21	0.6
2001	228	44,805,778	1,576,126	3.6		3,516	71	2.1
2000	218	43,229,652	3,178,384	7.9		3,445	187	5.7

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

NCAA DIVISION I COLLEGE BASEBALL

For the 2015 season, the NCAA listed attendance for 301 teams. Total attendance was 7,495,301. The top 50 teams in attendance drew a combined 5,022,496. Louisiana State University led in total attendance (421,171), and average per date (10,799). LSU has led the NCAA in total baseball attendance for 20 straight years (since 1996), and in average per date each year since 1996, except for 2007, when Arkansas was the leader.

LSU, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi State, South Carolina, and Mississippi each finished in the top 6 in average attendance per date from 2010 through 2015. In 2015, Texas A&M replaced Texas in the top 6.

For 2014, the NCAA listed the top 50 teams in attendance, but did not provide a total for all teams. These top 50 teams drew a total of 5,206,928, an average of 3,285 per date. LSU averaged 10,812 per date.

In 2013, LSU drew 413,638 for the regular season, averaging an NCAA record-high 10,885 per date. That broke the NCAA regular season average per date of 10,673, set by LSU in 2010. If post-season play is included, LSU's total attendance was a record-high 473,298, and a record-high average per date of 11,007.

COLLEGIATE SUMMER BASEBALL LEAGUES

In addition to NCAA play in the spring, there are numerous summer college baseball leagues. These leagues are not affiliated with any school or athletic conference. Their players are amateurs, but these leagues operate in a similar way to the pro minor leagues. They use wood bats, and some leagues charge admission to games, and keep attendance figures. Many of the cities with teams in these leagues once hosted professional Minor League teams.

21 of these leagues reported attendance in 2015. The highest attendance is by the 18 team Northwoods League. That league drew 1,088,747, an average of 1,776 per date in 2015. In 2014, the Northwoods League became the first summer league to top one million, drawing 1,096,433, an average of 1,766 per date. Madison, WI from that league had the best 2015 attendance of any collegiate summer league team, drawing a total of 216,159 in 34 dates, an average of 6,358 per date. Altogether, 154 teams in the 21 leagues that compiled attendance data drew a total of 3,759,090, an average of 958 per date. Source: Ballpark Digest

In 2014, the 159 teams in the 21 leagues that reported attendance drew 3,819,955, an average of 1,000 per date. Madison was the leader, drawing 214,849 in 35 dates, an average of 6,139 per date.

There were 171 teams from 20 leagues that recorded attendance in 2013. These teams drew a total of 3,427,260, an average of 854 per date. Madison led all teams, drawing 213,833 in 35 dates (6,110 per date).

2012 attendance was available for 153 teams in 15 summer leagues. They drew 3,364,786, averaging 962 per date, led by Madison, who attracted 217,143 in 35 dates, which was 6,204 per date.

Madison had professional Minor League teams in the past. From 1982 through 1994, there was a Madison ballclub in the Midwest League. Their highest attendance was 131,646 in 1983. This team played more dates than the college summer league teams play. From 1996 through 2000, Madison played in the independent Northern League. Their highest attendance in that league was 83,573 in 1996.

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

NFL attendance data in this table is from the annual NFL Official Record and Fact Book. Individual NFL team media guides often have different attendance figures than what appears in the NFL Fact Book. For example, 2014 NFL attendance, as listed in each team's 2015 Media Guide was 17,604,706, an average of 68,768 per game.

2014 attendance as listed in the NFL Official Record and Fact Book, and in the table below, excludes a Buffalo home game that was moved to Detroit due to a huge snowstorm. So the number of games included in the 2014 total attendance was 255 instead of 256. The 2015 Buffalo Bills Media Guide lists attendance for that game as 56,044.

2010 attendance in the NFL table excludes one game that had been scheduled in Minnesota. A major snowstorm caused damage to the roof of The Metrodome, and that game was moved to Detroit. Tickets were distributed for free to that game, so it has no official attendance.

The 2003 total attendance excludes one game moved from San Diego to Arizona due to wildfires in Southern California. No admission was charged to that game.

Total attendance for the 49 (XLIX if you're keeping score in Roman numerals) Super Bowls is 3,805,226, an average of 77,658. The 2015 game in Glendale, AZ drew 70,288.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE ATTENDANCE SINCE 2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2014	32	16,928,403	90,727	0.5		66,386	614	0.9
2013	32	16,837,676	178,726	1.1		65,772	698	1.1
2012	32	16,658,950	96,244	0.6		65,074	376	0.6
2011	32	16,562,706	(6,808)	(0.0)		64,698	(280)	(0.4)
2010	32	16,569,514	(81,612)	(0.5)		64,978	(65)	(0.1)
2009	32	16,651,126	(404,856)	(2.4)		65,043	(1,582)	(2.4)
2008	32	17,055,982	(289,223)	(1.7)		66,625	(1,130)	(1.7)
2007	32	**17,345,205**	4,326	0.0		**67,755**	17	0.0
2006	32	17,340,879	328,426	1.9		67,738	1,283	1.9
2005	32	17,012,453	11,642	0.1		66,455	46	0.1
2004	32	17,000,811	87,227	0.5		66,409	81	0.1
2003	32	16,913,584	80,274	0.5		66,328	573	0.9
2002	32	16,833,310	667,052	4.1		65,755	568	0.9
2001	31	16,166,258	(221,031)	(1.3)		65,187	(891)	(1.3)
2000	31	16,387,289	180,649	1.1		66,078	729	1.1

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

The CFL added a team in Ottawa in 2014.

Record-high total attendance for the CFL was 2,569,481 in 1995. That year, the league had 13 teams, including 5 in the United States. Top average per game was 31,843 in 1978.

CFL teams play an 18 game regular season.

Since the current version of the CFL began play in 1958, through 2014, there have been 57 Grey Cup Championship games. Total Grey Cup attendance is 2,702,676, an average of 47,415 per game. The 2014 game in Vancouver drew 52,056.

CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE ATTENDANCE SINCE 2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2015	9	2,003,178	(44,979)	(2.2)		24,731	(555)	(2.2)
2014	9	2,048,158	103,737	5.3		25,286	(1,720)	(6.4)
2013	8	1,944,421	(85,303)	(4.2)		27,006	(1,185)	(4.2)
2012	8	2,029,724	29,189	1.5		28,191	406	1.5
2011	8	2,000,535	46,012	2.4		27,785	639	2.4
2010	8	1,954,523	(94,869)	(4.6)		27,146	(1,318)	(4.6)
2009	8	2,049,392	(32,409)	(1.6)		28,464	(450)	(1.6)
2008	8	2,081,801	(18,215)	(0.9)		28,914	(253)	(0.9)
2007	8	2,100,016	16,122	0.8		29,167	224	0.8
2006	8	2,083,894	(219,471)	(9.5)		28,943	506	1.8
2005	9	2,303,365	90,750	4.1		28,437	1,121	4.1
2004	9	2,212,615	168,245	8.2		27,316	2,077	8.2
2003	9	2,044,370	35,820	1.8		25,239	442	1.8
2002	9	2,008,550	271,036	15.6		24,797	665	2.8
2001	8	1,737,514	(59,517)	(3.3)		24,132	(827)	(3.3)
2000	8	1,797,031	81,155	4.7		24,959	1,127	4.7

NCAA COLLEGE FOOTBALL – FOOTBALL BOWL SUBDIVISION (Division I-A)

Combined attendance for all 4 NCAA Football Divisions was a record high 50,291,275 in 2013. This attendance includes all neutral site, playoff, and bowl games. The Division I-A record-high total attendance, including bowl games, is 38,135,118 in 2013. The record-high average per game, including bowl games, is 46,971 in 2008. The 2014 Division 1-A total attendance, including bowl games, was 37,913,238, an average of 44,603 per game

This first table only covers FBS (Division I-A) regular season games, including those played at neutral sites. It does not include attendance for any bowl games.

Many teams added a 12th regular season game to their schedules in 2006, which is why total attendance increased so much that year.

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

NCAA COLLEGE FOOTBALL – FBS (Division I-A) REGULAR SEASON ATTENDANCE SINCE 2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2014	125	36,215,791	(204,710)	(0.6)		44,601	(925)	(2.0)
2013	123	**36,420,501**	937,667	2.6		45,526	267	0.6
2012	120	35,482,834	(163,737)	(0.5)		45,259	(618)	(1.3)
2011	120	35,646,571	(347,400)	(1.0)		45,877	(507)	(1.1)
2010	120	35,993,971	322,797	0.9		46,384	357	0.8
2009	120	35,671,174	(83,820)	(0.2)		46,027	(712)	(1.5)
2008	119	35,754,994	308,505	0.9		**46,739**	99	0.2
2007	119	35,446,489	331,660	0.9		46,640	678	1.5
2006	119	35,114,829	3,874,028	12.4		45,962	154	0.3
2005	117	31,240,801	221,496	0.7		45,808	392	0.9
2004	118	31,019,305	(2,604,584)	(7.8)		45,416	219	0.5
2003	117	33,626,889	632,270	1.9		45,197	1,087	2.5
2002	117	32,994,619	4,030,853	13.9		44,110	424	1.0
2001	115	28,963,766	(511,930)	(1.7)		43,686	(242)	(0.6)
2000	114	29,475,696	(292,197)	(1.0)		43,928	23	0.1

NCAA COLLEGE FOOTBALL – ALL DIVISIONS COMBINED

The table below covers all NCAA Football Divisions (D-I-A Football Bowl Subdivision, D-I-AA Football Championship Subdivision, Division II, and Division III) and includes all regular season, post-season, and bowl games.

NCAA COLLEGE FOOTBALL – ALL DIVISIONS, ALL GAMES, SINCE 2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2014	655	49,072,591	(1,218,684)	(2.4)		13,288	(301)	(2.2)
2013	657	**50,291,275**	1,332,728	2.7		13,589	(129)	(0.9)
2012	644	48,958,547	(740,872)	(1.5)		13,718	(329)	(2.3)
2011	638	49,699,419	28,524	0.1		14,047	43	0.3
2010	639	49,670,895	1,386,222	2.9		14,004	165	1.2
2009	630	48,284,673	(554,330)	(1.1)		13,839	(143)	(1.0)
2008	628	48,839,003	87,142	0.2		13,982	(306)	(2.1)
2007	619	48,751,861	842,548	1.8		**14,288**	164	1.2
2006	615	47,909,313	4,422,739	10.2		14,124	962	7.3
2005	615	43,486,574	381,026	0.9		13,162	(36)	(0.3
2004	612	43,105,548	(3,008,991)	(6.6)		13,198	(370)	(2.3)
2003	617	46,144,539	1,588,324	3.6		13,568	444	3.4
2002	617	44,556,215	4,075,392	10.1		13,124	446	3.5
2001	608	40,480,823	1,421,598	3.6		12,678	167	1.3
2000	606	39,059,225	(423,432)	(1.1)		12,511	(74)	(0.6)

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

INDOOR FOOTBALL

In 2015, the Arena Football League added Las Vegas, and dropped teams in Iowa, Pittsburgh, and San Antonio. The league played 107 games in 2015, and 126 games in 2014.

ARENA FOOTBALL LEAGUE – ATTENDANCE SINCE 2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2015	12	957,414	(110,191)	(10.3)		8,947	474	506
2014	14	1,067,605	34,969	3.4		8,473	278	3.4
2013	14	1,032,636	(159,208)	(13.4)		8,195	354	4.5
2012	17	1,191,844	(143,214)	(10.7)		7,841	(400)	(4.9)
2011	18	1,335,058	358,751	36.7		8,241	106	1.3
2010	15	976,307	(785,956)	(44.6)		8,135	(4,822)	(37.2)
2009	0	Didn't operate	---	---		---	---	---
2008	17	1,762,263	(121,336)	(6.4)		**12,957**	565	4.6
2007	19	**1,883,599**	101,095	5.7		12,392	14	0.1
2006	18	1,782,504	37,667	2.2		12,378	(451)	(3.5)
2005	17	1,744,837	(82,066)	(4.5)		12,829	810	6.7
2004	19	1,826,903	368,058	25.2		12,019	622	5.5
2003	16	1,458,845	343,539	30.8		11,397	1,439	14.5
2002	16	1,115,306	(106,711)	(8.7)		9,958	770	8.4
2001	19	1,222,017	77,413	6.8		9,188	(430)	(4.5)
2000	17	1,144,604	93,135	8.9		9,618	(395)	(4.0)

The Arena Football League did not operate in 2009. The 2010 comparison is with 2008.

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

PRO BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION – ATTENDANCE SINCE 1999-2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. Vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2014-15	30	**21,926,548**	536,275	2.4		**17,826**	419	2.4
2013-14	30	21,410,273	89,954	0.4		17,407	59	0.3
2012-13	30	21,320,319	4,219,268	24.7		17,348	74	0.4
2011-12	30	17,101,051	(4,201,522)	(19.7)		17,274	(45)	(0.3)
2010-11	30	21,302,573	189,845	0.9		17,319	154	0.9
2009-10	30	21,112,728	(436,285)	(2.0)		17,165	(355)	(2.0)
2008-09	30	21,549,013	158,029	0.7		17,520	129	0.7
2007-08	30	21,390,984	(450,496)	(2.1)		17,391	(366)	(2.1)
2006-07	30	21,841,480	245,676	1.1		17,757	199	1.1
2005-06	30	21,595,804	299,307	1.4		17,558	244	1.4
2004-05	30	21,296,497	1,024,302	5.1		17,314	264	1.5
2003-04	29	20,272,195	197,822	1.0		17,050	167	1.0
2002-03	29	20,074,373	(107,767)	(0.5)		16,883	(91)	(0.5)
2001-02	29	20,182,140	226,159	1.1		16,974	190	1.1
2000-01	29	19,955,981	(102,532)	(0.5)		16,784	(86)	(0.5)
1999-00	29	20,058,513	7,923,607	65.3		16,870	132	0.8

A lockout at the start of the 2011-2012 NBA season reduced the number of home games from 41 to 33. Boston played one less home game in 2012-13 as a game was cancelled due to the Boston Marathon terrorist attack. A lockout at the start of the 1998-99 season reduced the number of home games for each team to 25.

WOMEN'S NBA (WNBA) – ATTENDANCE SINCE THE LEAGUE BEGAN PLAY IN 1997

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2015	12	1,492,927	(52,972)	(3.4)		7,318	(260)	(3.4)
2014	12	1,545,899	9,640	0.6		7,578	47	0.6
2013	12	1,536,259	14,959	1.0		7,531	74	1.0
2012	12	1,521,300	(87,797)	(5.5)		7,457	(431)	(5.5)
2011	12	1,609,097	13,451	0.8		7,888	66	0.8
2010	12	1,595,646	(177,675)	(10.0)		7,822	(202)	(2.5)
2009	13	1,773,321	(114,385)	(6.1)		8,024	92	1.2
2008	14	1,887,706	168,337	9.8		7,932	152	2.0
2007	13	1,719,369	(69,171)	(3.9)		7,780	265	3.5
2006	14	1,788,540	(17,397)	(1.0)		7,515	(657)	(8.0)
2005	13	1,805,937	(97,490)	(5.1)		8,172	(441)	(5.1)
2004	13	1,903,427	(197,203)	(9.4)		8,613	(213)	(2.4)
2003	14	2,100,630	(291,342)	(12.2)		8,826	(518)	(5.5)
2002	16	**2,391,972**	68,811	3.0		9,344	269	3.0
2001	16	2,323,161	732	0.0		9,075	3	0.0
2000	16	2,322,429	366,148	18.7		9,072	(1,117)	(11.0)
1999	12	1,956,281	326,679	20.0		10,189	(675)	(6.2)
1998	10	1,629,602	547,509	50.6		**10,864**	1,202	12.4
1997	8	1,082,093	----------	----------		9,622	----------	----------

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

NCAA DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL – Includes Neutral Site and Post-season games – SINCE 1999-2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2014-15	345	27,422,615	(97,241)	(0.4)		4,939	(75)	(1.5)
2013-14	345	27,519,856	(356,793)	(1.3)		5,014	(115)	(2.2)
2012-13	345	27,876,649	185,598	0.7		5,129	(61)	(1.2)
2011-12	338	27,691,051	64,886	0.2		5,190	(47)	(0.9)
2010-11	335	27,626,165	86,706	0.3		5,237	(8)	(0.2)
2009-10	334	27,539,459	(227,652)	(0.8)		5,245	(133)	(2.5)
2008-09	330	27,767,111	(368,790)	(1.3)		5,378	(146)	(2.6)
2007-08	328	**28,135,901**	429,989	1.6		5,524	(24)	(0.4)
2006-07	325	27,705,912	1,897,566	7.4		5,548	122	2.2
2005-06	326	25,808,346	442,029	1.7		5,426	92	1.7
2004-05	326	25,366,317	(182,151)	(0.7)		5,334	(109)	(2.0)
2003-04	326	25,548,468	546,790	2.2		5,443	71	1.3
2002-03	325	25,001,678	502,067	2.0		5,372	85	1.6
2001-02	321	24,499,611	399,056	1.7		5,287	(24)	(0.5)
2000-01	318	24,100,555	(181,219)	(0.7)		5,311	(75)	(1.4)
1999-00	318	24,281,774	466,678	2.0		5,386	(94)	(1.7)

The 2014-15 average per game was the lowest since the 1975-76 season. Men's NCAA Division 1 record-high average per game is 5,735 in 1990-91.

NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL – Includes Neutral Site and Post-season games – SINCE 1999-2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2014-15	343	8,111,856	(24,999)	(0.3)		1,565	(14)	(0.9)
2013-14	343	8,136,855	124,782	1.6		1,579	46	3.0
2012-13	343	8,012,073	(165,038)	(2.0)		1,533	(101)	(6.2)
2011-12	336	**8,177,111**	49,170	0.6		1,634	(8)	(0.5)
2010-11	333	8,127,941	76,133	0.9		1,642	5	0.3
2009-10	332	8,051,808	9,768	0.1		1,637	(27)	(1.6)
2008-09	328	8,042,040	(54,812)	(0.7)		1,664	(30)	(1.8)
2007-08	326	8,096,852	210,645	2.7		**1,694**	39	2.4
2006-07	325	7,886,207	792,565	11.2		1,655	80	5.1
2005-06	332	7,093,642	25,811	0.4		1,575	(3)	(0.2)
2004-05	324	7,067,831	(105,546)	(1.5)		1,578	(39)	(2.4)
2003-04	324	7,173,377	(178,257)	(2.4)		1,617	(2)	(0.1)
2002-03	322	7,351,634	413,821	6.0		1,619	29	1.8
2001-02	322	6,937,813	418,146	6.4		1,590	66	4.3
2000-01	315	6,519,667	162,938	2.6		1,524	33	2.2
1999-00	315	6,356,729	515,795	8.8		1,491	16	1.1

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

HOCKEY

A work stoppage resulted in a shorter season in 2012-13. Each team played 24 home games instead of 41. The entire 2004-05 season was cancelled due to a lockout. 2005-06 comparison is with the 2003-04 season.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE – SINCE 1999-2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2014-15	30	21,533,419	(225,483)	(1.0)		17,507	(183)	(1.0)
2013-14	30	**21,758,902**	8,966,195	70.1		17,690	(78)	(0.4)
2012-13	30	12,792,707	(8,675,414)	(40.4)		**17,768**	314	1.8
2011-12	30	21,468,121	355,982	1.7		17,454	290	1.7
2010-11	30	21,112,139	115,684	0.6		17,164	94	0.6
2009-10	30	20,996,455	(478,768)	(2.2)		17,070	(390)	(2.2)
2008-09	30	21,475,223	238,968	1.1		17,460	195	1.1
2007-08	30	21,236,255	374,468	1.8		17,265	304	1.8
2006-07	30	20,861,787	7,618	0.0		16,961	6	0.0
2005-06	30	20,854,169	497,970	2.4		16,955	405	2.4
2004-05	---	None-Lockout	---	---		None	---	---
2003-04	30	20,356,199	(52,515)	(0.3)		16,550	(42)	(0.3)
2002-03	30	20,408,704	(205,909)	(1.0)		16,592	(168)	(1.0)
2001-02	30	20,614,613	241,234	1.2		16,760	196	1.2
2000-01	30	20,373,379	1,573,240	8.4		16,564	188	1.1
1999-00	28	18,800,139	798,398	4.4		16,376	114	0.7

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

MINOR LEAGUE HOCKEY

The table below shows combined total attendance for all professional hockey minor leagues. It does not include the 'Junior Leagues' which are considered to be amateur leagues.

Since 1997-98, the highest total attendance in the hockey minor leagues was 19,736,526 (109 teams) in the 1999-2000 season. Highest average per game was 5,092 in 1997-98. Unofficially, according to hockeydb.com, the highest average per game since 1992-93 was 5,543 in 1994-95. The 2014-15 average per game was 2nd best since 2003-04. Change for 2004-05 vs. 2003-04, and figures from prior to 2004-05 exclude Ligue Nord-Americaine, whose attendance was not available for those seasons.

MINOR LEAGUE HOCKEY – SINCE 1999-2000

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2014-15	80	11,963,395	(215,066)	(1.8)		4,411	57	1.3
2013-14	84	12,178,461	(537,015)	(4.2)		4,354	(136)	(3.0)
2012-13	85	12,715,476	311,382	2.5		4,490	246	5.8
2011-12	88	12,404,094	(170,184)	(1.4)		4,244	29	0.7
2010-11	88	12,574,278	(24,563)	(0.2)		4,215	(27)	(0.6)
2009-10	85	12,598,841	(210,619)	(1.6)		4,242	177	4.4
2008-09	93	12,809,460	(856,659)	(6.3)		4,065	(177)	(4.2)
2007-08	98	13,666,119	(677,662)	(4.7)		4,242	(98)	(2.3)
2006-07	95	14,343,781	(395,192)	(2.7)		4,340	55	1.3
2005-06	97	14,738,973	(1,220,275)	(7.7)		4,285	(26)	(0.6)
2004-05	105	15,969,248	*813,136*	*5.4*		4,311	*(30)*	*(0.7)*
2003-04	97	15,156,112	2,082	0.0		4,341	(117)	(2.6)
2002-03	93	15,154,030	(666,084)	(4.2)		4,458	(138)	(3.0)
2001-02	94	15,820,114	(1,723,835)	(9.8)		4,596	100	2.2
2000-01	106	17,543,949	(2,192,577)	(11.1)		4,496	(404)	(8.2)
1999-00	109	19,736,526	150,012	0.8		4,900	35	0.7

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

NCAA MEN'S DIVISION I HOCKEY

The figures in bold in this table for highest total and average attendance only cover the years shown here. The NCAA does not list combined total attendance for all hockey teams in its record books. Attendance for seasons prior to 2002-03 is not available. Attendance for only 50 teams was listed for 2003-04, even though there were more teams playing.

NCAA MEN'S DIVISION I HOCKEY – SINCE 2002-03

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2014-15	59	3,627,457	(47,388)	(1.3)		3,549	(36)	(1.0)
2013-14	59	3,674,845	(20,608)	(0.6)		3,585	(13)	(0.4)
2012-13	58	3,695,453	(1,378)	(0.0)		3,598	(33)	(0.9)
2011-12	58	3,696,831	(106,888)	(2.8)		3,631	(124)	(3.3)
2010-11	58	**3,803,719**	149,919	4.1		3,755	148	4.1
2009-10	58	3,653,800	(46,379)	(1.3)		3,607	(60)	(1.6)
2008-09	58	3,700,179	5,357	0.1		3,667	52	1.4
2007-08	59	3,694,822	41,748	1.1		3,615	(53)	(1.4)
2006-07	58	3,653,074	(42,027)	(1.1)		3,668	52	1.4
2005-06	59	3,695,101	104,851	2.9		3,616	(3)	(0.1)
2004-05	58	3,590,250	17,170	0.5		3,619	(400)	(10.0)
2003-04	50	3,573,080	(48,658)	(1.3)		**4,019**	361	9.9
2002-03	57	3,621,738	N.A.	N.A.		3,658	N.A.	N.A.

NCAA WOMEN'S DIVISION I HOCKEY

36 Division I NCAA Women's hockey teams reported attendance for the 2014-15 season. These teams drew 318,714, an average of 521 per game. The 20 best drawing teams had a combined attendance of 264,651, an average of 737 per game. Minnesota led in total attendance (46,862), and average (2,037).

In the 2013-14 season, 20 Women's Division I hockey teams reported attendance. The total for those 20 schools was 274,444, an average of 784 per game. Wisconsin had the highest total (46,589), and Minnesota posted the best average per game (2,394). Minnesota played at Wisconsin on Feb. 15, 2014, and drew an NCAA Women's Hockey record crowd of 13,573.

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

PROFESSIONAL SOCCER

Major League Soccer had its highest attendance ever in 2015. One team (Chivas – Los Angeles) was dropped and two teams, one in New York, and one in Orlando, were added in 2015.

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER – ATTENDANCE SINCE THE LEAGUE BEGAN PLAY IN 1996

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2015	20	**7,335,053**	1,150,703	18.6		**21,574**	2,427	12.7
2014	19	6,184,350	178,359	3.0		19,147	553	3.0
2013	19	6,005,991	(68,738)	(1.1)		18,594	(213)	(1.1)
2012	19	6,074,729	605,880	11.1		18,807	935	5.2
2011	18	5,468,849	1,466,796	36.7		17,872	1,197	7.2
2010	16	4,002,053	393,005	10.9		16,675	635	4.0
2009	15	3,609,048	152,407	4.4		16,040	(420)	(2.6)
2008	14	3,456,641	186,431	5.7		16,460	(310)	(1.8)
2007	13	3,270,210	293,423	9.9		16,770	1,266	8.2
2006	12	2,976,787	76,071	2.6		15,504	396	2.6
2005	12	2,900,716	566,919	24.3		15,108	(451)	(2.9)
2004	10	2,333,797	99,050	4.4		15,559	661	4.4
2003	10	2,234,747	19,769	0.9		14,898	(923)	(5.8)
2002	10	2,214,978	(148,911)	(6.3)		15,821	860	5.7
2001	*12*	*2,363,889*	*(277,197)*	*(10.5)*		*14,961*	*1,205*	*8.8*
2000	12	2,641,086	(101,016)	(3.7)		13,756	(526)	(3.7)
1999	12	2,742,102	(5,795)	(0.2)		14,282	(30)	(0.2)
1998	12	2,747,897	411,368	17.6		14,312	(291)	(2.0)
1997	10	2,336,529	(448,472)	(16.1)		14,603	(2,803)	(16.1)
1996	10	2,785,001	----------	----------		17,406	----------	----------

Number of home games per season for Major League Soccer teams: 14 – 2002; 15 - 2003, 2004, 2007-2010);
16 – 1996-2000, 2005, 2006; 17- 2011-2015; 12-14 in 2001 when the season ended early.

A lower level men's pro soccer league, the 11 team North American Soccer League, drew 975,065, an average of 5,909 per game in 2015.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S SOCCER LEAGUE – SINCE PLAY BEGAN IN 2013

Year	# of Teams	Total Attendance	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year		Average per Game	# Change vs. Previous Year	% Chg. vs. Prev. Year
2015	9	**454,100**	7,087	1.6		**5,046**	907	21.9
2014	9	447,013	71,189	18.9		4,139	(132)	(3.1)
2013	8	375,824	----------	----------		4,271	----------	----------

Number of home games: 2013 – 11; 2014 – 12; 2015 – 10. Portland, OR has led the league in each season. Their highest total was 160,341 in 2014. Their highest average per game was 15,639 in 2015.

NCAA DIVISION I MEN'S SOCCER

The NCAA listed attendance for 50 Division I Men's Soccer teams each year. The 50 teams drew 823,029 in 2014, an average of 1,493 per game. Louisville had the best total attendance (46,433), while UC-Santa Barbara led in average per game (3,844).

Total 2013 attendance for these 50 teams was 771,159, an average of 1,455 per game. The University of California at Santa Barbara had the highest total attendance (48,191), and also the best average per game (3,707). UCSB has led the NCAA in Men's Soccer attendance since 2007. Their best total was 70,471, and the top average was 5,873, both in 2010. These are also the best total and average for Men's soccer in NCAA history.

NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S SOCCER

Only 40 Women's Soccer teams had listed attendance for 2014. They drew a total of 561,703, an average of 1,271 per game. Texas A&M had the highest total attendance (44,141), while the University of Portland (OR) had the best average per game (2,971).

In 2013, the NCAA listed attendance for 75 Division I Women's Soccer teams. Total attendance for those 75 teams was 785,847, an average of 982 per game. Portland was the leader in both total attendance (35,243), and average per game (2,937). They've led all Women's Soccer teams in attendance each year since 2005. Their best total was 46,143 in 2010, and top average per game was 3,771 in 2007.

Brigham Young University holds the record for the highest total attendance in NCAA Women's Soccer (48,858 in 2012). The highest all-time average per game was 3,983 by North Carolina in 2001.

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

INDIVIDUAL TEAM ATTENDANCE LEADERS – Most Recent Seasons

Major League Baseball

2015 – The Los Angeles Dodgers again led the Major Leagues in attendance, drawing a total of 3,764,815, and an average of 46,479 per date. The Yankees led the American League with a total of 3,193,795 (39,922 per date).

2014 – The Dodgers drew 3,782,337, an average of 46,696 per date, to lead MLB, and the National League. The Yankees drew 3,401,624 (42,520 per date) to lead the American League.

2013 – The Dodgers (3,743,527, 46,216 per date) had the top Major League attendance. The Yankees were best in the American League 3,279,589, 40,489 per date).

Minor League Baseball

2015 – Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League led all of Minor League Baseball in attendance for the 10th time in their 16 year history. They drew a total of 672,354 (9,338 per date). Charlotte had the best average per date (9,428). Frisco again led Class AA in both total attendance (477,354), and average per date (6,918).

Dayton led full-season Class A for the 16th straight year, with a total of 574,830 (8,212 per date). Their sellout streak has now reached 1,121, the longest in North American sports history. Brooklyn was the short-season leader for the 15th year in a row, as they drew 230,658 (6,234 per date). The independent team attendance leader in both total and average per date was St. Paul, who drew 404,528. Their average per date of 8,091 was the best ever for an independent league team.

2014 – The Charlotte Knights of the Class AAA International League moved into a new ballpark and led all of Minor League Baseball in total attendance, drawing 687,715 (9,686 per date). Monterrey of the Mexican League had the highest average per date, 11,856. Frisco of the Texas League had the best attendance among Class AA teams, drawing 449,773, and averaging 6,614 per date.

The full-season leader in Class A was Dayton, who drew 573,709, and averaged 8,437 per date. Brooklyn led all short-season teams, drawing 231,628 (6,260 per date) in 2014. Among independent league teams, Sugar Land of the Atlantic League had the top total (383,465), and Winnipeg of the American Association led in average per date (5,618).

2013 – Indianapolis had the highest total (637,579). Monterrey had the best average per date (11,145). Frisco, Dayton, and Brooklyn led their respective classes. Sugar Land had the best total attendance among the independent league teams (382,059), while Winnipeg posted the best average per date (5,880).

NCAA College Baseball – see page 36

National Football League

2014 – According to the 2015 Dallas Cowboys Media Guide, they drew 720,558 (90,070 per game) to lead the NFL. The NFL Fact Book has their attendance as 665,923 (83,240 per game). Other teams topping 75,000 per game based on media guide figures were Denver, the Jets, the Giants, Green Bay, and Washington.

2013 – The 2014 NFL Fact Book shows Dallas as the 2013 attendance leader, drawing 648,683 (81,085 per game). The 2014 Dallas Cowboys Media Guides lists their 2013 attendance as 704,345 (88,043 per game). Variations in attendance from figures listed in the NFL Fact Book, and figures listed in team media guides are quite common.

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

INDIVIDUAL TEAM ATTENDANCE LEADERS – Most Recent Seasons

Canadian Football League

2015 – Edmonton topped the league drawing 283,657, an average of 31,517 per game.

2014 – Edmonton averaged 33,485 per game to lead the league in 2014.

2013 - Saskatchewan led the CFL, averaging 37,503 per game. Sources: CFL and cfldb.ca.

Arena Football League

2015 – Tampa Bay had the top attendance of 110,808, an average of 12,312 per game.

2014 – Tampa Bay led in 2014 with a total of 102,693 (11,402 per game).

2013 - The leader was Orlando, which drew 106,546 (11,838 per game). Source: arenafan.com

NCAA College Football

2014 – Ohio State had the highest total (744,075) and average per game (106,296) in the Football Bowl Subdivision (Division 1-A). Also topping 100,000 per game were Texas A&M, Michigan, Louisiana State, Penn State, and Alabama. Tennessee, Texas, Georgia, and Nebraska averaged better than 90,000 per game. Texas A&M, up 17,998 per game, had the biggest average per game increase. Southeast Conference teams drew 7,769,362, an average of 77,694 per game. Those are the highest season figures for any conference in NCAA history.

North Dakota State drew 167,136 to lead the Football Championship Subdivision (Division 1-AA) in total attendance. Montana had the highest average per game (23,777). The Division II total attendance leader was Pittsburg (KS) State, who drew 58,878. Grand Valley State (Allendale, MI) had the top average per game (11,699). St. John's (Collegeville, MN) led Division III in both total attendance (46,511) and average per game (7,752). It was the 17th time since 1993 that St. John's had the best average attendance per game in Division III.

2013 – The University of Michigan had the highest Football Bowl Subdivision (Division I-A) total (781,144) and average per game (111,592). Through 2013, Michigan has led in average per game every year since 1974, except for 1997, when Tennessee had the best average. Ohio State (104,933), and Alabama (101,505), also averaged over 100,000 per game. Texas, Penn State, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana State, and Nebraska averaged over 90,000 per game.

In the Football Championship Subdivision (Division I-AA), Montana had the highest total attendance (170,660), and Appalachian State had the highest average per game for the 4th straight year (24,894 in 2013). The Division II total attendance leader was Grand Valley State, who drew 91,045. Tuskegee (AL) had the best D-II average per game (14,954). The Division III total attendance champ was Wisconsin-Whitewater (45,571). St. John's (Collegeville, MN) averaged 7,354 to lead Division III in average attendance.

National Basketball Association

2014-15 – The Chicago Bulls led the league, drawing 896,525, an average of 21,866 per game. Other teams averaging at least 20,000 per game were Cleveland (20,562) and Dallas (20,188).

2013-14 – The Bulls drew 890,370 (21,716 per game) to lead the league.

NBA Development League

This is the NBA's minor league. It had 18 teams in 2014-15. In the 2013-14 season, there were 17 teams, each playing 25 home games. The only attendance figure available is a league total of 1,181,404, an average of 2,780 per game. The league noted that this was a 5% increase from 2012-13.

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

INDIVIDUAL TEAM ATTENDANCE LEADERS – Most Recent Seasons

Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA)

2015 – Phoenix led again with a total of 169,077, an average of 9,946 per game.

2014 – The Phoenix Mercury topped the attendance chart, drawing 162,464 (9,557 per game).

2013 – Top attendance was by the Los Angeles Sparks, who drew 167,773 (9,869 per game.

NCAA College Basketball - Men

2014-15 – Kentucky had the top total (447,874), while Syracuse had the best average per game (23,854). Louisville averaged 21,386 per game. Since 1977, the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball attendance leader has been either Kentucky (26 times) or Syracuse (13 times).

Northern State (Aberdeen, SD) led Division II for the 8th straight year, drawing 54,435, an average of 3,402 per game. The Division III leader in total attendance was Hope (Holland, MI) with a total of 27,972. They also had the best Division III average per game (2,331 in 2014-15) for the 13th year in a row.

2013-14 – Syracuse had the best total attendance (472,550) and average per game (26,253). Kentucky drew 413,350, averaging 22,964 per game. Louisville's total attendance was 383,070, and they averaged 21,282 per game. Since 1977, the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball attendance leader has been either Kentucky (25 times) or Syracuse (13).

Northern State (Aberdeen, SD) led Division II with a total of 54,129, and an average of 3,383 per game. The Division III leader in total attendance was Wooster (OH), who drew 32,420. Hope (Holland, MI) had the best Division III average per game (2,459 in 2013-14).

NCAA College Basketball - Women

2014-15 – South Carolina led in total attendance (196,684) and average per game (12,293). Tennessee, which had led Division I in attendance for 11 straight years, drew 186,754 (10,375 per game). Northern State led Division II for the 8th straight year, with a total of 44,128 (2,758 per game). Hope's total attendance of 13,478 (963 per game) topped Division III for the 7th straight year.

2013-14 – Tennessee had the best total (198,692) and average (11,038). UT has posted the best women's basketball attendance 18 times since the 1994-95 season. Connecticut led in the other 2 years. Northern State led the women as well as the men in Division II for the 7th year in a row, drawing 36,165 (2,583 per date). Hope drew 14,217 (1,094 per game) to lead Division III.

National Hockey League

2014-15 – Chicago drew 892,532, (21,769 per game) to lead the league. Montreal (21,287), and Detroit (20,027) were the other teams to average better than 20,000.

2013-14 – The Chicago Black Hawks had the best attendance, drawing 927,545, and average of 22,623 per game. This total includes a crowd of 62,921 for an outdoor game at Soldier Field, the home stadium for the NFL's Bears. The 40 indoor games at the United Center drew an average of 21,616. In the lockout-shortened 2012-13 season, Chicago also led the NHL in attendance, averaging 21,776 per game.

ATTENDANCE TRENDS IN BASEBALL AND IN OTHER SPORTS

INDIVIDUAL TEAM ATTENDANCE LEADERS – Most Recent Seasons

Minor League Hockey

2014-15 – The American Hockey League, which is the top minor league, drew 6,279,281. Total attendance for the league rose 120,931 (2.0%), and average per game increased 106 to 5,508. The AHL's Hershey Bears again had the best minor league hockey attendance (372,070 – 9,791 per game). In the other minor leagues, Ontario, CA of the ECHL led with a total of 280,966 (7,802 per game).

2013-14 - The AHL drew 6,158,350. Total attendance fell 351,535 (5.4%), and their average per game was down 308 to 5,402. Top attendance in hockey's minor leagues was 367,238 (9,664 per game) by the Hershey (PA) Bears of the AHL. In other minor leagues, the best attendance was 293,670 (8,158 per game) by Ontario, CA of the ECHL.

NCAA Division I College Hockey – Men

2014-15 – The leader in both total attendance and average per date once again was North Dakota, who drew 253,344 (11,515 per date).

2013-14 – North Dakota had the highest total (249,445), and Minnesota had the highest average per game (11,552). In 2012-13, the attendance leader was North Dakota, who drew 11,592 per game. Wisconsin led the NCAA in hockey attendance in 14 straight seasons from 1998-99 through 2011-12. Their top average was 15,048 per game in 2009-10.

NCAA Division I College Hockey – Women

See page 40E.

Major League Soccer

2015 – Seattle set an all-time league record, drawing 752,192, an average of 44,247 per game.

2014 – Seattle led again, drawing 743,845, an average of 43,734 per game.

2013 – The attendance leader was Seattle, who drew 748,652, averaging 44,038 per game.

NCAA Division I Men's and Women's Soccer

See page 40G.

10, 20, 30, AND 40 YEAR ATTENDANCE GROWTH RATE FOR NORTH AMERICAN SPORTS LEAGUES

The tables on the following 2 pages compare 2014 North American sports attendance (2013 for the NFL, and 2013-14 for the NBA, NHL, and for Minor League Hockey) with attendance in 2004, 1994, 1984, and 1974 (2003-04, 1993-94, 1983-84, and 1973-74 for basketball and hockey). Comparisons are made for total attendance and for average attendance per date or game. College Football figures in this section includes bowl games.

Leagues and sports covered in this comparison include Major and Minor League Baseball, the National Football League, Canadian Football League, College Football Bowl Subdivision (Div.I-A), the National Basketball Association, the Women's NBA, Division I Men's and Women's College Basketball, the National Hockey League, Minor League Hockey, and Major League Soccer. Yearly attendance for NCAA Hockey and Baseball is not available.

Note the low total attendance for Major League Baseball in 1994. This is due to a work stoppage that year which ended the season on August 12. The more worthwhile comparison for that year is for average per date.

Combined attendance for all of Minor League Hockey is not available for 1993-94, 1983-84, and 1973-74, so the leading hockey minor league, the American Hockey League is listed. There were 5 independent minor leagues in baseball in 1994, which drew a combined 1,931,353. There were none in 1984, and in 1974. So the comparison is only made for the affiliated leagues (NAPBL) for those years.

NUMBER OF TEAMS BY LEAGUE OR GROUPS OF LEAGUES

The number of teams in leagues or groups of leagues has increased significantly since 1974. The table below shows the number of teams in each league, or groups of leagues, for the seasons covered in the following 4 tables. Major League Soccer began play in 1996. The first WNBA season was 1997. The American Basketball Association had 10 teams in the 1973-74 season. 4 of their teams joined the NBA in 1976-77. The World Hockey Association played from 1972-73 (12 teams that season) through 1978-79, after which 4 of their teams joined the NHL. There were 634 NCAA College Football teams in 1974, but they were not listed by division until 1976. NCAA Men's Basketball was not listed by division until 1976-77. The NCAA did not govern Women's College Basketball until 1981-82. The 1974 number of college football teams includes non-NCAA teams.

League or Group of Leagues	# Teams 2014	# Teams 2004	# Teams 1994	# Teams 1984	# Teams 1974
Major League Baseball	30	30	28	26	24
Minor League Baseball – Affiliated	176	176	172	154	136
Minor League Baseball Total	226	221	202	154	136
National Football League	32	32	28	28	26
Canadian Football League	9	9	12	9	9
NCAA FBS (Div. IA) College Football	125	118	107	105	N/A
NCAA College Football – All Divisions	655	612	568	501	*634*
National Basketball Association	30	29	27	23	17
Women's NBA Basketball (WNBA)	12	13	X	X	X
NCAA Men's Div. I Basketball	345	326	301	276	N/A
NCAA Women's Div. I Basketball	343	324	293	267	N/A
National Hockey League	30	30	26	21	18
American Hockey League	30	28	16	13	12
All of Minor League Hockey	76	97	N/A	N/A	N/A
Major League Soccer	19	10	X	X	X

ATTENDANCE COMPARISON – 2014 or 2013-14 (2013 NFL) vs. 2004 or 2003-04

Major League Soccer, and NCAA College Football and Basketball had the % best growth in total attendance. Major League Soccer, the NHL, and the affiliated Minor Leagues in Baseball had the biggest increases in average per game or date. The WNBA and Minor League Hockey had the largest total attendance % declines.

Sport or League	2014/2013-14 Total Attendance	2014 Avg. per Date or Game	2004/2003-04 Total Attendance	2004 Avg. per Date or Game	% Chg. In Total Att. '14 vs. '04	% Chg. In Avg. Attend. '14 vs. '04
Major League Baseball	73,739,622	30,458	73,022,969	30,401	1.0%	0.2%
Minor Lg. Baseball (Affiliated)	42,411,194	4,099	39,887,755	3,962	6.3	3.5
Minor League Baseball (all)	48,577,425	3,811	46,445,630	3,791	4.6	0.5
NFL Football (2013 v. 2004)	16,837,676	65,772	17,000,811	66,409	(1.0)	(1.0)
Canadian Football League	2,048,157	25,286	2,212,615	27,316	(7.4)	(7.4)
NCAA FBS (D-I-A) Football	37,913,238	44,603	32,495,401	45,704	16.7	(2.6)
NBA Basketball	21,410,273	17,407	20,272,195	17,050	5.6	2.1
WNBA Basketball	1,545,899	7,578	1,903,427	8,613	(18.8)	(12.0)
NCAA Men's D-1 Basketball	27,519,856	5,014	25,548,468	5,443	7.7	(7.9)
NCAA Women's D-1 Basket	8,136,855	1,579	7,173,377	1,617	13.4	(2.4)
National Hockey League	21,758,902	17,690	20,356,199	16,550	6.9	6.9
Minor League Hockey (Total)	11,983,990	4,545	15,156,112	4,341	(20.9)	4.7
American Hockey League	6,158,350	5,402	6,266,152	5,594	(1.7)	(3.4)
Major League Soccer	6,184,350	19,147	2,333,797	15,559	165.0	23.1

ATTENDANCE COMPARISON – 2014 or 2013-14 (2013 NFL) vs. 1994 or 1993-94

The WNBA began play in 1997, and Major League Soccer's first season was 1996, so neither league is listed in this, or in the following 2 tables. There were only 30 independent minor league teams in baseball in 1994, and none in 1983 and 1973. But the comparison is being made with 2014 attendance for the affiliated (NAPBL) leagues, and for all leagues in the following 3 tables, to show the full amount of growth in the sport. Baseball's National League began to count 'no-shows' in its official attendance in 1993. The American League counted 'no-shows' before 1993. A strike ended the 1994 MLB season on August 12, which is why the 1994 total attendance is so low.

Sport or League	2014/2013-14 Total Attendance	2014 Avg. per Date or Game	1994/1993-94 Total Attendance	1994 Avg. per Date or Game	% Chg. In Total Att. '14 vs. '94	% Chg. In Avg. Attend. '14 vs. '94
Major League Baseball	73,739,622	30,458	50,010,016	31,612	47.4%	(3.7)%
Minor Lg. Baseball (Affiliated)	42,411,194	4,099	33,355,199	3,364	27.2	21.8
Minor League Baseball (all)	48,577,425	3,811	35,286,552	N/A	37.2	N/A
NFL Football (2013 v. 1994)	16,837,676	65,772	14,030,435	62,636	20.0	5.0
Canadian Football League	2,048,157	25,286	2,346,005	21,722	(12.7)	16.4
NCAA FBS (D-1-A) Football	37,913,238	44,603	25,590,190	41,678	48.2	7.0
NBA Basketball	21,410,273	17,407	17,984,014	16,246	19.1	7.1
NCAA Men's D-1 Basketball	27,758,902	5,014	23,275,158	5,571	19.3	(10.0)
NCAA Women's D-1 Basket	8,136,855	1,579	3,602,511	1,152	125.9	37.1
National Hockey League	21,758,902	17,690	16,105,604	14,749	35.1	19.9
American Hockey League	6,158,350	5,402	2,759,545	4,311	123.2	25.3

ATTENDANCE COMPARISON – 2014 or 2013-14 (2013 NFL) vs. 1984 or 1983-84

There were no independent baseball minor leagues in 1984.

Sport or League	2014/2013-14 Total Attendance	2014 Avg. per Date or Game	1984/1983-84 Total Attendance	1984 Avg. per Date or Game	% Chg. In Total Att. '14 vs. '84	% Chg. In Avg. Attend. '14 vs. '84
Major League Baseball	73,739,622	30,458	44,742,863	22,052	64.8%	38.1%
Minor Lg. Baseball (Affiliated)	42,411,194	4,099	17,580,299	N/A	141.2	N/A
Minor League Baseball (all)	48,577,425	3,811	17,580,299	N/A	176.3	N/A
NFL Football (2013 v. 1984)	16,837,676	65,772	13,398,112	59,813	25.7	11.0
Canadian Football League	2,048,157	25,286	1,995,432	27,214	2.6	(8.8)
NCAA FBS (D-1-A) Football	37,913,238	44,603	25,783,807	42,548	47.5	4.8
NBA Basketball	21,410,273	17,407	10,014,543	10,620	113.8	63.9
NCAA Men's D-1 Basketball	27,519,856	5,014	20,715,426	5,243	32.8	(4.4)
NCAA Women's D-1 Basket	8,136,855	1,579	1,377,529	555	490.7	184.5
National Hockey League	21,758,902	17,690	11,359,386	13,523	91.5	30.8
American Hockey League	6,158,350	5,402	1,815,210	3,490	239.2	54.8

ATTENDANCE COMPARISON – 2014 or 2013-14 (2013 NFL) vs. 1974 or 1973-74

The American Basketball Association was in operation in 1973-74, and drew 2,319,214 (5,485 per date) in 1972-73. Also operating in 1973-74 was the World Hockey Association, which drew a total of 2,764,596, an average of 5,907 per game. The table below has a separate line comparing attendance with 1973-74 for just the NBA, and a line comparing 1973-74 combined NBA/ABA attendance. The same breakdown is done for the NHL alone, and for the NHL/WHA combined for 1973-74.

The 634 college football teams listed for 1974 include non-NCAA schools. The NCAA didn't provide any breakdown by division for 1974. So this table compares 2014 total NCAA Football attendance (combined FBS-Division 1A, FCS-Division 1AA, AND DivisionS II, III, with 1974 total college football attendance. A 4 division combined total of 655 schools played NCAA Football in 2014. 1973-74 College Basketball attendance isn't available.

Sport or League	2014/2013-14 Total Attendance	2014 Avg. per Date or Game	1974/1973-74 Total Attendance	1974 Avg. per Date or Game	% Chg. In Total Att. '14 vs. '74	% Chg. In Avg. Attend. '14 vs. '74
Major League Baseball	73,739,622	30,458	30,025,608	16,625	145.6%	83.2%
Minor Lg. Baseball (Affiliated)	42,411,194	4,099	10,562,452	N/A	301.5	N/A
Minor League Baseball (all)	48,577,425	3,811	10,562,452	N/A	359.9	N/A
NFL Football (2013 v. 1974)	16,837,676	65,772	10,236,322	56,244	64.5	16.9
Canadian Football League	2,048,157	25,286	1,678,415	23,311	22.0	8.5
NCAA Football – All Divisions	49,072,591	13,288	31,234,855	10,073	57.1	31.9
NBA Basketball only ('73-'74)	21,410,273	17,407	5,910,023	8,479	262.2	105.3
NBA/ABA Combined ('73-'74)	21,410,273	17,407	8,229,237	7,367	160.2	136.3
NHL Hockey only ('73-74)	21,758,902	17,690	8,640,978	13,848	151.8	27.7
NHL/WHA Combined ('73-'74)	21,758,902	17,690	11,405,574	10,445	90.8	69.4
American Hockey League	6,158,350	5,402	1,534,152	3,364	301.4	60.6

SEASON ATTENDANCE RECORDS IN BASEBALL AND OTHER SPORTS

The table on this page shows the all-time season record-high attendance for various North American leagues or groups of leagues. Record-highs in both total attendance and average per game/date are listed.

Baseball leagues covered include the Major Leagues, the affiliated Minor Leagues (NAPBL), independent Minor Leagues, all Minor Leagues combined, and the Southeast Conference. The NCAA does not list a grand total attendance for all of their baseball teams, but the SEC is the conference with the highest baseball attendance.

The football listing covers the National Football League, Canadian Football League, and Arena Football League, along with the NCAA College Football Bowl Subdivision (formerly Division I-A).

Basketball includes both the NBA and WNBA, along with NCAA Division I for both Men and Women. The NBA set records in 2014-15 for total and average attendance, and sellouts (700—the old record was 676 in 1994-95). Hockey covers the National Hockey League and the American Hockey league, which is hockey's top minor league. Record high attendance for all hockey minor leagues combined is not available. Major League Soccer is covered.

At the bottom of each table, are listings for defunct leagues (AFL, USFL, ABA, WHA, NASL, MISL).

The table on the next page covers the same leagues, but shows the highest season total attendance, and the highest season average attendance per game or date, for an individual team in those leagues.

ALL TIME REGULAR SEASON ATTENDANCE RECORDS – BY LEAGUE OR GROUP OF LEAGUES

Sport or League	Record-High Total Attendance	Season		Record-High Average per Game or Date	Season
Major League Baseball	79,503,175	2007		32,785	2007
Minor League Baseball – Affiliated Leagues	43,263,740	2008		4,174	2008
Minor League Baseball – Independent Lgs.	8,485,921	2007		3,000	2004
Total Minor League Baseball	51,576,409	2008		3,892	2008
College Baseball – Southeast Conference	2,254,087	2013		5,181	2012
National Football League	17,345,205	2007		67,755	2007
Canadian Football League	2,569,481	1995		31,843	1978
Arena Football League	1,883,599	2007		12,957	2008
NCAA College Football - Division 1A (FBS)	38,135,118	2013		46,971	2008
NCAA College Football - All Divisions	50,291,275	2013		14,288	2007
National Basketball Association	**21,926,548**	**2014-15**		**17,826**	**2014-15**
Women's National Basketball Association	2,391,972	2002		10,864	1998
NCAA Basketball – Men's Division 1	28,135,901	2007-08		5,735	1990-91
NCAA Basketball – Women's Division 1	8,177,111	2011-12		1,693	2007-08
National Hockey League	21,758,902	2013-14		17,768	2012-13
American Hockey League	6,675,786	2004-05		5,960	2004-05
Major League Soccer	**7,335,053**	**2015**		**21,574**	**2015**
North American Soccer League (1967-1984)	5,544,960	1980		14,440	1980
American Football League (1960-1969)	2,843,373	1969		40,620	1969
United States Football League (1983-1985)	4,389,304	1984		27,094	1984
American Basketball Assoc. (1967-1976)	2,716,509	1974-75		7,287	1975-76
World Hockey Association (1972-1979)	4,123,121	1975-76		8,720	1977-78
Major Indoor Soccer League (1978-1992)	2,820,424	1984-85		8,717	1985-86

SEASON ATTENDANCE RECORDS IN BASEBALL AND OTHER SPORTS

ALL TIME TEAM SEASON ATTENDANCE HIGHS – INDIVIDUAL TEAM RECORDS

	TOTAL ATTENDANCE				AVERAGE PER GAME/DATE		
Sport or League	**Team**	**Record-High Total Attendance**	**Season**		**Team**	**Record-High Average**	**Season**
Major League Baseball	Colorado	4,483,350	1993		*Colorado*	*58,598*	*1994*
Minors Baseball – Affiliated	Buffalo	1,188,972	1991		*Monterrey,Mex*	*17,990*	*2006*
Minors Baseball – Independ.	Sugar Land	465,511	2012		**St. Paul**	**8,091**	**2015**
College Baseball	Louisiana St.	473,298	2013		Louisiana St.	11,007	2013
National Football League	*Washington*	*711,471*	*2007*		*Washington*	*88,934*	*2007*
Canadian Football League	Montreal	476,201	1977		Montreal	59,525	1977
Arena Football League	Colorado	139,418	2003		Tampa Bay	20,469	1993
NCAA Football –Div.1A (FBS)	Michigan	897,431	2011		Michigan	112,252	2012
National Basketball Assn.	*Minnesota*	*1,072,572*	*1989-90*		*Minnesota*	*26,160*	*1989-90*
Women's NBA (WNBA)	Washington	259,237	2002		Washington	16,202	2002
NCAA Basketball–Men's D-1	Syracuse	537,949	1988-89		Syracuse	29,918	1989-90
NCAA Basket.–Women's D-1	Tennessee	239,511	1997-98		Tennessee	16,565	1998-99
National Hockey League	*Chicago*	*871,337*	*2008-09*		*Chicago*	*21,783*	*2008-09*
American Hockey League	Philadelphia	480,106	1998-99		Philadelphia	12,002	1998-99
NCAA Hockey	Wisconsin	316,014	2009-10		Wisconsin	15,048	2009-10
Major League Soccer	**Seattle**	**752,192**	**2015**		**Seattle**	**44,247**	**2015**
N. Amer. Soccer (1967-83)	N.Y. Cosmos	717,842	1978		N.Y. Cosmos	47,856	1978
Amer. Football Lea. (1960-69)	N.Y. Jets	440,422	1969		N.Y. Jets	62,917	1969
United States F.L. (1983-85)	Jacksonville	420,571	1984		Jacksonville	46,730	1984
Amer. Basket. Asn. (1967-76)	Denver	545,253	1975-76		Denver	12,982	1975-76
World Hockey Asn. (1972-79)	Edmonton	450,207	1978-79		Edmonton	11,255	1978-79
Major Indoor Soccer (1978-92)	Kansas City	378,864	1983-84		St. Louis	17,107	1981-82

NOTES - On figures in italics: Monterrey of the Mexican League holds the Minor League Baseball highest average. The 1991 Buffalo Bisons have the highest average per date for a U.S. based team – 16,746.
MLB average/date record by Colorado is for a shortened season. Full season record is 56,751 by Colorado in 1993.

The National Football League figures are from the league's 2015 Official Record and Fact Book. The Washington Redskins 2015 Media Guide shows a 2005 total attendance of 716,999, averaging 89,625 per game. The 2015 Dallas Cowboys Media Guide lists their 2014 total attendance as 720,558, averaging 90,070 per game.

Minnesota's NBA records were set in the Metrodome. The record-high total for a team playing in a conventional arena is 985,722 – 24,042 per game, by the Charlotte Hornets (the team now in New Orleans) in both 1995-96 and 1996-97.

The National Hockey League record by Chicago in 2008-09 is for 40 games at the United Center. The Black Hawks also played one game at Wrigley Field which drew 40,818. Total attendance for that year was 912,155, averaging 22,247 per game. At that time, NHL attendance policy regarding outdoor games, which draw much larger crowds than in the usual indoor arenas, was to credit the home team with the figure that represents a sellout in their arena. So if a team played an outdoor game that drew 45,000, and their indoor arena sellout figure is 19,000, they were officially credited with an attendance of 19,000 for the outdoor game. That policy may have changed, and total tickets sold, regardless of venue, are now the official attendance figure.

SINGLE GAME ATTENDANCE RECORDS IN BASEBALL AND OTHER SPORTS

League	Record High	Date	Home Team & Facility
Major League Baseball – all	115,300	3/29/2008	Exhibition-L.A. Dodgers vs. Boston at L.A. Coliseum
National League-Reg. Sea.	80,227	4/9/1993	Colorado at Mile High Stadium, Opening Day
American League-Reg. Sea.	84,587	9/12/1954	Indians at Cleveland Municipal Stadium
MLB – Wild Card Game	52,631	10/5/2012	National League - Atlanta at Turner Field, vs. St. Louis
MLB – Division Series	65,464	10/4/2003	Game 4 – National League at Florida vs. San Fran.
MLB–Championship Series	65,829	10/11/2003	Game 4 – National League at Florida vs. Chi. Cubs
World Series	92,706	10/6/1959	Dodgers vs. White Sox at L.A. Coliseum – Game 5
MLB All-Star Game	72,086	8/9/1981	At Cleveland Municipal Stadium
Minor League Baseball	65,666	7/1982	Denver (American Association) at Mile High Stadium
NCAA College Baseball–all	40,106	3/11/2004	San Diego State at Petco Park, San Diego
NCAA Baseball-on campus	15,586	4/12/2014	At Mississippi State University
NCAA College World Series	30,422	6/19/2008	North Carolina-L.S.U. at Rosenblatt Stadium, Omaha
National Football League- all	112,376	8/15/1994	Dallas-Houston (pre-sea.), Azteca Stad., Mexico City
NFL – Regular Season	105,121	9/20/2009	Dallas at Cowboys Stadium, Arlington, TX
NFL – Super Bowl	103,985	1/20/1980	Super Bowl XIV at Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
Canadian Football League	68,318	11/27/1977	Grey Cup at Olympic Stadium – Montreal
Arena Football League	28,745	6/19/1993	Tampa Bay at Tropicana Field, St. Petersburg, FL
NCAA College Football	115,109	9/7/2013	Notre Dame at Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI
Rose Bowl Game	106,869	1/1/1973	Ohio State vs. U.S.C. at Pasadena
National Basketball Assn.-all	62,046	3/27/1998	Atlanta Hawks at Georgia Dome
NBA – Conventional Arena	24,544	1996, 1997	Chicago - 11 times at United Center (unofficial record)
Women's NBA (WNBA)	22,076	9/16/2003	Detroit at the Palace of Auburn Hills (unofficial record)
NCAA Men Bask.-reg. season	78,129	12/13/2003	Kentucky-Michigan State at Ford Field, Detroit
NCAA Men Bask.-on campus	35,446	2/1/2014	Syracuse-Duke, Carrier Dome, Syracuse, NY
NCAA Men's Bsk.-tournament	79,444	4/5/2014	Final Four at AT&T Stadium, Arlington TX
NCAA Women's Bask.-all	29,619	3/29/2002	NCAA Finals at Alamo Dome, San Antonio
NCAA Women-on campus	24,653	1/7/2006	Tennessee at Thompson-Boling Arena, Knoxville, TN
National Hockey League-all	105,491	1/1/2014	Ann Arbor - Outdoor Classic at Michigan Stadium
NHL – Indoor Stadium	27,227	10/9/1993	Tampa Bay at Tropicana Field, St. Petersburg, FL
NHL – Conventional Arena	N/A		Most likely at United Center, Chicago
American Hockey League-all	45,653	1/6/2012	Hershey at Citizens Bank Park – Philadelphia
AHL – Indoors	20,672	1/18/1997	At Greensboro Coliseum, Greensboro, NC
NCAA Hockey – Outdoor	113,411	12/11/2010	Michigan at Michigan Stadium, Ann Arbor, MI
NCAA Hockey – Indoor	20,899	1/21/1995	Notre Dame-Michigan at Palace of Auburn Hills, MI
Major League Soccer – all	92,650	8/6/2006	Chivas USA at Los Angeles Coliseum
MLS Single Game	67,385	8/25/2013	Portland-Seattle – at CenturyLink Field, Seattle
NCAA Men's Soccer	22,512	10/30/1980	Saint Louis University at Busch Stadium
Any Soccer Game in U.S.	101,799	8/11/1984	France vs. Brazil at the Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA

A COMPARISON OF EACH TEAM'S ANNUAL ATTENDANCE WITH ANNUAL MLB AVERAGE PER TEAM

In 2014, the 30 Major League teams drew 73,739,622, an average of 2,457,987 per team. 14 teams drew higher than this average, while 16 teams were below it. For 5 teams, attendance was at least 500,000 above this average, while 6 other teams were at least 500,000 below the average.

This section compares each team's yearly attendance with the MLB average attendance per team for the same year, and notes how often the team has drawn above or below average. The table on the next page covers the expansion era, going back to 1961. For each team, there is a listing of the number of seasons it has played in its current city since 1961, and the number of years during that period that the team has achieved a winning record.

The next columns list the number of years that the team's attendance was higher than the Major League average attendance per team, and then, in how many seasons that attendance was at least 500,000 higher than the MLB average per team. This is followed by columns listing the number of years each team drew below the MLB average per team, and in how many seasons the team drew at least 500,000 below that average. The last column shows each team's current streak (through the 2014 season) of drawing above or below the MLB average per team.

For example, in 2014, Boston drew 2,956,089. That was above the 2014 MLB average per team. In 2012, Red Sox attendance was 3,043,003, which was more than 500,000 above the 2012 MLB average per team. The table on the next page shows that the Red Sox have played 54 seasons in Boston since 1961, with a winning record in 39 of those years. Their annual attendance was above the Major League season average per team 42 times since 1961, and in 12 of those years, they drew more than 500,000 above the MLB average for that year. There were 12 seasons where Red Sox attendance was below the MLB average for the year, but in none of those seasons was it ever more than 500,000 below that MLB average. The current streak column shows that Boston's attendance has been higher than the annual Major League average per team for 16 straight years through 2014.

The Dodgers have been by far the most successful team at the gate in the past half century. In every single year, since 1958 actually, their attendance has been higher than the MLB average for that year! In 48 of those seasons, Dodger attendance has been at least 500,000 above the MLB average per team for that year. 1957, their final season in Brooklyn, was the last time the Dodgers drew less than the MLB average per team. However, they were above the MLB average in 18 of their final 20 seasons in Brooklyn. The Dodgers' current streak of 57 straight years drawing better than the MLB annual average is a record. The Yankees held the old mark, topping the MLB average attendance per team for 50 straight years from 1916 through 1965.

St. Louis has the next best record since 1961, finishing above the MLB average 46 times, while the Yankees have been above in 43 seasons, and the Red Sox have drawn better than average in 42 years.

On the down side, Tampa Bay has never drawn above the MLB annual average per team in its 17 seasons, and has been at least 500,000 below the average in 16 of those years. In 47 seasons in Oakland, the A's have drawn better than average just 7 times, despite having a winning record in 27 of those seasons, including 4 World Series titles. Pittsburgh has been below average 46 times in the last 54 years, including in 38 of the last 39 seasons. Cleveland has just 9 seasons above average, all of them consecutively from 1994 through 2002. Miami Marlins attendance has been at least 500,000 below average in 16 of the last 17 years (2012 was the exception). Kansas City has drawn less than the MLB average attendance per team for 24 years in a row, the longest current 'losing' streak.

Some Historical Notes About Average Attendance Per Team From Before 1961

The Browns played in St. Louis from 1902 until they moved to Baltimore in 1954. They drew above the MLB yearly average just 6 times in those 52 years, and only once (1922) after 1908….The Cubs drew better than average every year from 1901 through 1926….The original Washington Senators (now the Twins) drew better than average only twice from 1901 through 1960. That came in their pennant winning years of 1925 and 1933….The Philadelphia Athletics were below average in their final 23 seasons in Philadelphia (1932-1954)….The Boston Braves drew above the MLB average just 6 times from 1900 until moving to Milwaukee in 1953….The Phillies were above average only 10 times from 1900 through 1969….The St. Louis Cardinals, now a great draw, finished above average only 15 times from 1900 through 1960…The New York Giants drew above the average for 43 consecutive seasons, from 1900 through 1942, missed doing it in 1943 by less than 600, and were again above average from 1944 through 1948. Overall, the Giants were above average 51 times from 1900 until they moved to San Francisco in 1958… Brooklyn was below average every year from 1900 through 1915, but finished above average in all but 6 years from 1920 through 1957, after which the team moved to Los Angeles.

INDIVIDUAL TEAM ATTENDANCE
ABOVE OR BELOW YEARLY MAJOR LEAGUE AVERAGE PER TEAM 1961-2014

Team	# Seasons 1961-2014	# Winning Seasons	# Seasons Above MLB Average	# Seasons 500,000+ Above	# Seasons Below MLB Average	# Seasons 500,000+ Below	Current Streak
Baltimore	54	32	26	10	28	4	1 above
Boston	54	39	42	12	12	0	16 above
Chicago White Sox	54	28	15	2	39	13	7 below
Cleveland	54	18	9	7	45	27	12 below
Detroit	54	31	29	7	25	13	9 above
Houston	53	24	24	5	29	7	5 below
Kansas City	46	20	16	4	30	21	24 below
L.A. Angels	54	24	31	21	23	1	13 above
Minnesota	54	24	18	3	36	17	1 below
New York Yankees	54	44	43	26	11	0	19 above
Oakland	47	27	7	3	40	21	22 below
Seattle	38	12	11	8	27	16	7 below
Tampa Bay	17	6	0	0	18	16	17 below
Texas	43	20	18	6	25	5	5 above
Toronto	38	20	18	11	20	6	1 below
Arizona	17	7	7	5	10	0	10 below
Atlanta	49	28	23	9	26	9	1 below
Chicago Cubs	54	18	34	10	20	0	17 above
Cincinnati	54	32	25	8	29	8	2 above
Colorado	22	7	18	9	4	1	7 above
L.A. Dodgers	54	41	54	48	0	0	54 above
Miami	22	6	3	1	19	16	17 below
Milwaukee	45	15	14	3	31	12	8 above
New York Mets	53	23	32	20	21	7	4 below
Philadelphia	54	26	32	18	19	7	1 below
Pittsburgh	54	22	8	0	46	25	13 below
St. Louis	54	38	46	28	8	0	19 above
San Diego	46	14	13	1	33	12	7 below
San Francisco	54	34	24	15	30	13	15 above
Washington	10	3	3	0	7	4	2 above

Seasons is the number of years team has been in its current market.
Winning seasons is the number of years from 1961 (or team inception) through 2014 that team had winning record.

Current streak is the consecutive number of seasons the team's attendance had been above or below the yearly Major League average attendance per team - after the 2014 season.

Milwaukee's figures include 1970-1997 when they played in the American League.

Houston's figures include 1962 through 2012 when they were in the National League.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

YANKEE ATTENDANCE TOPS THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR THE 53rd TIME, AND SETS MORE RECORDS

"It gets late early out there." - Yogi Berra, commenting about the afternoon outfield shadows at old Yankee Stadium

The New York Yankees have done more winning than any professional sports team in North America. They've won 40 American League Championships, 27 World Series titles, and have posted a winning regular season record in 90 of the 112 seasons (1903-2014) they've played in New York, including each year starting in 1993. They had 39 consecutive winning seasons from 1926 through 1964.

2014 was the 23rd year in row that the Yankees have posted a winning record at home. That is the longest current streak in the Majors. They hold the record for most consecutive winning home records with 47, from 1918 through 1964 (Source: Elias Sports Bureau).

Yankee average attendance per date has been above the Major League average per date (which includes Yankee home games) 94 times since the team's first season in New York in 1903. It has been above the MLB average in 90 of the last 99 years. Starting in 1916, the only seasons the Yankees drew less than the MLB average per date attendance were 1966, 1971, 1972, and 6 years in a row from 1990 through 1995.

The Yankees led the A.L. in attendance in 2014, drawing 3,401,624, up 122,035 (3.7%). Their average per date was an American League best 42,520, up 2,031. They had 16 sellouts at home and 33 on the road. Attendance topped 40,000 at 62 home dates, and the smallest Yankee Stadium crowd was 31,188. The last time the Yankees played a home game with attendance below 30,000 was on Sept. 23, 2004 at the old Yankee Stadium. Only one Yankee road game drew less than 20,000 in 2014 (16,058 at Tampa Bay on September 15). All others topped 21,000.

The 20 sellouts in 2011 are the most in a season at the current Yankee Stadium.

On May 18, 2014, to make-up a rained out game, the Yankees played their first home single-admission double-header since 2004. Attendance was 46,858. It was also their first home Sunday double-header since 1997.

2014 was the 19th year in a row that the Yankees have reached 2 million, and the 16th straight season above 3 million, with an average per date above 40,000. This set a new Major League record for the longest streak of '3 million' seasons in MLB history. The Dodgers topped 3 million from 1996 through 2010. Only the Dodgers (28 times), and St. Louis (18) have drawn 3 million more often than the Yankees, who've done it 16 times.

The Yankees have exceeded 2 million in 38 seasons (33 of the last 36 full-seasons), which is more than any American League team. The Dodgers have done it 50 times, including the last 42 in a row. The Yanks have topped one million every year since 1946, except 1972, which was slightly strike-shortened. They've also exceeded 1.6 million every season since returning to the rebuilt old Yankee Stadium in 1976. From 2001 through 2007, they had 7 straight years of attendance increases, setting a team record 6 times. They've also posted gains in 14 of the last 20 seasons.

2014 was the 12th year in a row that the Yankees have had the best American League attendance. That breaks the record for consecutive seasons leading a league in attendance set by the Yankees from 1949 through 1959. The L.A. Dodgers led the National League in attendance for 10 straight years from 1977 through 1986.

Since 1920, the Yankees have led the American League in attendance in 53 seasons, and have posted the best Major League attendance 23 times. The Dodgers have topped the N.L. in attendance 40 times, including 10 years in Brooklyn. 2003 was the first time since 1981 that the Yankees had the top American League attendance. But from 1920 to 1981, the Yankees had the best attendance in the American League 41 times, and led the Major Leagues 16 times. They led the American League 13 times in 14 seasons from 1920 through 1933, all of which were in the Babe Ruth era. The also had the best A.L. attendance 16 times in the 19 seasons from 1946 through 1964. The Yankees won 15 A.L. pennants and 10 World Series during this period. Yankee attendance has been the best in the Majors in 6 different decades since the 1920's, and tops in the American League in one other decade.

The Yankees had a very large attendance increase during the 2000-2009 decade compared to the 1990-1999 decade. Average attendance per date for the 2000-2009 decade was 46,878, up 58.8% from 29,517 in the 1990's. From 2010 through 2014, they've averaged 43,671 per date.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE - YANKEES NOTES - continued

In the 22 seasons from 1993 through 2014, the Yankees have drawn 72,253,110 in 1,733 dates, averaging a Major League best 41,693 per date. The Dodgers' total attendance is higher (72,753,680 in 1,747 dates) for those years. But their average per date of 41,645 is 48 lower than the Yankees' average.

Since 2000, the Yankee attendance is a Major League leading 55,379,921 in 1,209 home dates, averaging 3,691,995 per season, and 45,806 per date. During this 15 year period, the Dodgers have drawn 51,845,177 in 1,215 dates, averaging 3,456,345 per season, and 42,671 per date.

In 2009, the Yankees had the biggest attendance decline in Major League history for a team finishing in first place in a league or division, and the worst decrease in attendance for a World Series winning team. Their 6 year streak of leading the Major Leagues in attendance came to an end. But there were mitigating circumstances.

The Yankees drew 3,674,495 in 2009, down 584,880 from 2008. A major factor in that decline was that new Yankee Stadium originally seated 50,329, while the old Yankee Stadium's capacity was 57,545. In 2008, the Yankees averaged 52,585 per date, a figure beyond the capacity of their new park. They averaged 45,364 per date in 2009, topping 42,000 for every game. Another reason for the decline was that the Yankees had difficulty selling some of the most expensive seats in the new park, and had to reduce the price of many of them after the start of the season.

Only 3 other teams have seen attendance fall when their first season in a new ballpark was a full season, and their last season in the old park was also a full season. The 2009 Mets also moved into a much smaller park, and were down 906,139. In 2006, the St. Louis Cardinals sold out every game, but attendance fell 131,834 because new Busch Stadium was a bit smaller than Busch Memorial Stadium. The 1923 Yankees drew 1,007,066 in their first season in the original Yankee Stadium. Their 1922 attendance at the Polo Grounds was 1,026,134.

In the first 6 years (2009-2014) at the new Yankee Stadium, regular season attendance has totaled 21,317,621 for 485 dates, an average of 43,954 per date. The final 6 seasons at the old Yankee Stadium had a total regular season attendance of 24,105,807 in 484 dates, an average of 49,805 per date. That average per date for the new park is 11.7% lower than for the old park when making this 6 season comparison. However, even if every seat in the new park had been sold, the average still would be lower due to the new park's smaller capacity.

In 2008, the Yankees played their final season in historic Yankee Stadium (84 years and 6,580 games), and became the first team in Major League history to draw 4 million in 4 straight seasons. Their Major League leading attendance of 4,259,375 was actually down from the American League attendance record they set when they drew 4,271,083 in 2007. That 2007 total was the second best (to 1993 Colorado) in MLB history.

The Yankees had 58 home sellouts in 2008, and their smallest crowd was 41,302. Attendance was less than 50,000 at only 7 games that year, and at none after May 22. The final 38 games were sellouts, as were 46 of the last 47 games played at old Yankee Stadium.

In 2007, Yankee Stadium had 50 sellouts, including 32 of the final 34 games of the year. Attendance was less than 50,000 at only 8 games, and just one game drew under 40,000. In 2006, all but 2 dates topped 40,000, and attendance was over 50,000 at 70 dates, including the final 58. The Yankees drew 4 million for the first time in 2005. Attendance topped 50,000 at 54 dates that year.

YANKEES AGAIN LEAD THE A.L. IN COMBINED HOME AND ROAD ATTENDANCE

The Yankees had the highest road attendance (2,876,501 – 35,512 per date) of any team, and a Major League 2nd best combined home and road total attendance of 6,278,125 in 2014. It was the 16th year in a row that the Yankees led the American League in combined total home/road attendance. The Los Angeles Dodgers had the highest Major League combined home/road total (6,522,596) in 2014.

In 2006, the Yankees set a record for combined home and road attendance by a Major League team, with a total of 7,325,051. Prior to 2006, the Major League combined total record was 7,178,421, by the 1993 Colorado Rockies, who drew nearly 4.5 million at home. The old record for an American League team was 7,088,291 by the Yankees in 2005.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE - YANKEES NOTES - continued

"Why buy expensive luggage? You only use it when you travel." – Yogi Berra

HISTORICAL YANKEES ATTENDANCE NOTES

There have been many attendance milestones set by the Yankees. They were the first team to draw one million in a season (1920), the first to top 2 million (1946), and the only team to draw over 4 million in a season 4 times. They also were the first team to average 15,000 per date (1920), and top 25,000 and 30,000 per date (1946). In 1948, the Yankees and Indians became the first teams to average better than 35,000 per date.

When Babe Ruth joined the Yankees in 1920, the result was a huge attendance increase. The Yankees drew a then-record 1,289,422 in 1920, up 670,258 (108.3%) from 1919. Average per date rose 8,368 (81.1%), from 10,319 in 1919 to 18,687 in 1920. During the 15 years (1920-1934) that Babe Ruth played for the Yankees, they averaged 15,386 per date, which was 97.4% higher than the 7,796 that the other 15 teams combined to average for those years.

Between 1936 and 1943, the Yankees won 7 American League titles and 4 World Series. Their total combined home attendance for those 8 years was 7,299,800, averaging 14,202 per date. That was 70.5% above the 8,332 per date that averaged by the other 15 teams combined at home during this 8 year period.

The longest dynasty period for the Yankees was from 1947 through 1964, when they won 15 A.L. pennants, and 10 World Series. During those years, the Yankees averaged a combined 25,527 per date at home. That was 10,094 (65.4%) higher than the 15,433 per date averaged by all other teams combined, including their home dates vs. the Yankees, during this 18 year period.

Lights were added to Yankee Stadium in 1946, and the early night games there drew huge crowds. 14 night dates in 1946 attracted 690,712, an average of 49,337 per date. In 1947, the 14 night dates drew 737,212, averaging 52,658 per date. 14 night dates in 1948 attracted 730,366 (52,169 per date). 665,177 attended the 13 night dates in 1949, averaging 51,167 per date. From 1946 through 1949, the 55 Yankee Stadium night dates drew 2,823,467, an average of 51,336 per date, with 20 crowds above 60,000, and 5 crowds topping 70,000. (Source - Retrosheet.org)

Yankee home attendance reached a high of 2,373,901 (37,681 per date) in 1948. The Yankees did not top that total until 1979, and their average per date didn't surpass the 1948 figure until 1999. In 1948, 28 of the 63 dates at Yankee Stadium had attendance of better than 40,000. There were crowds of at least 60,000 at 18 dates.

Even though the Yankees won 5 straight World Series from 1949 through 1953, their 1953 home attendance of 1,537,811 was 836,090 (35.2%) lower than it was in 1948. Average per date fell by 16,323 (43.3%) during this period. There was a smaller, yet still significant decline in road attendance as well. In 1953, Yankee total road attendance was down 554,349 (28.8%), and road average per date was 6,199 (21.9%) lower than in 1949.

Television was the main reason for the big decline, for the Yankees, and for all of Major League and Minor League Baseball as well. Major League total attendance peaked at 20,920,842 (19,868 per date) in 1948. By 1953, total attendance had fallen to 14,383,797. That's a decline of 6,537,045 (31.2%) from 1948. Average per date in 1953 was 13,764, down 6,104 (30.7%). Minor League attendance fell from 39,640,443 in 1949 to 9,732,582 in 1962.

Total Major League attendance did not reach the 1948 total until 1962, when there were 4 more teams. The American League 1948 total of 11,150,099 didn't get topped until 1967. The National League high of 10,388,470, set in 1947, wasn't surpassed until 1960. Major League average per date didn't top the 1948 average per date figure until 1978. In the American League, their 1948 average per date of 21,238 was not surpassed until 1983. The National League average per date of 19,638 in 1947 didn't get topped until 1966.

A 'Bronx Bombers' note – According to research done by the Elias Sports Bureau, the Yankees have hit 15,006 home runs since 1903. No other team has hit more than 14,000.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE - YANKEES NOTES - continued

HISTORICAL YANKEES ATTENDANCE NOTES

The Yankees accounted for a big share of the home attendance of other American League teams, as is noted in the tables on this, and the next pages, and in the section about 1961 and 1962, which begins on page 183.

Although the Yankees had a losing record in 1965 and 1966, they were still a good draw at that time for other teams in the American League. Those extra 2 years are included in these tables. After 1918, the only other Yankee seasons with more losses than wins were 1925, 1967, 1969, 1973, 1982, and 4 years in a row from 1989 through 1992. That makes it just 11 losing seasons out of the last 96.

The Brooklyn and Los Angeles Dodgers were a big draw for their National League opponents when they were the visiting team. A table in the Dodgers section of this report, on page 93, combines Yankees and Dodger home and away attendance, and compares it with attendance for all other teams combined.

Nearly all of the road attendance data in these sections is from Retrosheet.org. Some figures that were missing in the Retrosheet.org listings were found in the archives of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, and The New York Times.

Although these figures are not official, it is quite probable that the 1949 Yankees were the first team to ever draw over 4 million in combined home and road attendance. The 1962 Yankees were likely the first team to top 2 million in road attendance. Many ballparks in use at this time, especially in the National League in the 1950's, were quite small. Dodgers' road attendance first topped 2 million in 1966.

From 1947 through 1953, the Yankees had a higher total attendance at home than they did on the road. But from 1954 through 1966, Yankee road total attendance was higher than Yankee home total attendance each year.

YANKEE HOME ATTENDANCE, ROAD ATTENDANCE, AND COMBINED HOME/ROAD ATTENDANCE – 1947-1966

	YANKEES HOME ATTEND.				YANKEES ROAD ATTEND.				COMBINED YANKEES HOME/ROAD		
Year	Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date		Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date		Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date
1947	2,178,937	66	33,014		1,479,353	63	23,482		3,658,290	129	28,359
1948	2,373,901	63	37,681		1,540,531	69	22,327		3,914,432	132	29,655
1949	2,283,676	68	33,583		1,927,025	68	28,339		4,210,701	136	30,961
1950	2,081,380	66	31,536		1,582,279	68	23,269		3,663,659	134	27,341
1951	1,950,107	67	29,106		1,579,231	66	23,928		3,529,338	133	26,536
1952	1,629,665	67	24,323		1,476,208	66	22,367		3,105,873	133	23,352
1953	1,537,811	72	21,358		1,372,676	62	22,140		2,910,487	134	21,720
1954	1,475,171	67	22,017		1,616,748	70	23,096		3,091,919	137	22,569
1955	1,490,138	67	22,241		1,680,106	65	25,848		3,170,244	132	24,017
1956	1,491,784	65	22,951		1,714,442	74	23,168		3,206,226	139	23,066
1957	1,497,134	66	22,684		1,838,083	72	25,529		3,335,217	138	24,168
1958	1,428,438	63	22,674		1,633,243	69	23,670		3,061,681	132	23,195
1959	1,552,030	66	23,516		1,852,834	71	26,096		3,404,864	137	24,853
1960	1,627,349	64	25,427		1,838,562	72	25,536		3,465,911	136	25,485
1961	1,747,725	66	26,481		1,952,704	75	26,036		3,700,429	141	26,244
1962	1,493,574	66	22,630		2,212,004	75	29,493		3,705,578	141	26,281
1963	1,308,920	68	19,249		2,088,536	74	28,233		3,397,456	142	23,926
1964	1,305,638	66	19,782		1,941,666	76	25,548		3,247,304	142	22,868
1965	1,213,552	69	17,588		1,545,846	75	20,611		2,759,398	144	19,162
1966	1,124,648	69	16,299		1,444,809	70	20,640		2,569,457	139	18,485
Total	32,791,578	1,331	24,637		34,316,886	1,400	24,512		67,108,464	2,731	24,573

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE - YANKEES NOTES - continued

HISTORICAL YANKEES ATTENDANCE NOTES

The next table shows Yankees' combined home and away attendance for each year from 1947 through 1966, and compares it with the Major League average per date each year for games not involving the Yankees. It shows how much higher average per date was each year for games involving the Yankees, compared to all other Major League games, by numerical increase, and by percentage increase. For example in 1947, dates where the Yankees were the home or visiting team had an average attendance of 28,359. Major League dates in 1947 not involving the Yankees had an average attendance of 17,879. Yankee home or road dates in 1947 drew an average of 10,480 per date (58.6%) higher than all other 1947 Major League dates.

Overall during this 20 year period, any dates involving the Yankees drew an average of 9,614 more than dates without the Yankees. Yankee home or road dates drew an average of 64.3% higher attendance than Major League dates that didn't involve the Yankees. *From 1947 through 1964, Yankees home and away games averaged 10,466 (70.9%) more per date than dates not involving the Yankees.* The Yankee home/road average per date was at least 50% higher than the average for the rest of MLB in each of the first 18 years listed here until 1965, and in 6 of these years, that Yankee average was at least 80% higher. Yankee home/away dates averaged at least 10,000 more per date than other MLB dates in 9 of these 20 years.

All Yankee regular season games were with American League teams only, until 1997, when interleague play began.

In 1961, the American League added 2 teams and 8 games to the schedule, and the National League did the same thing in 1962.

YANKEE COMBINED HOME/ROAD ATTENDANCE COMPARED TO THE REST OF MLB ATTENDANCE–1947-1966

	YANKEES COMBINED HOME/ROAD ATT.				REST OF MLB ATTENDANCE				YANKEE H/A AVG. vs. MLB AVG.	
Year	Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date		Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date		Yankee Avg. per Date Above MLB Avg. per Date (#)	NYY % Above MLB Avg.
1947	3,658,290	129	28,359		16,216,249	907	17,879		10,480	58.6
1948	3,914,432	132	29,655		17,006,410	921	18,465		11,190	60.6
1949	4,210,701	136	30,961		16,004,664	950	16,847		14,114	83.8
1950	3,663,659	134	27,341		13,799,318	906	15,231		12,110	79.5
1951	3,529,338	133	26,536		12,597,338	919	13,708		12,828	93.6
1952	3,105,873	133	23,352		11,527,171	915	12,598		10,754	85.4
1953	2,910,487	134	21,720		11,473,310	911	12,594		9,126	72.5
1954	3,091,919	137	22,569		12,843,964	934	13,752		8,817	64.1
1955	3,170,244	132	24,017		13,447,139	918	14,648		9,369	64.0
1956	3,206,226	139	23,066		13,337,024	922	14,465		8,601	59.5
1957	3,335,217	138	24,168		13,680,602	948	14,431		9,737	67.5
1958	3,061,681	132	23,195		14,398,949	959	15,015		8,180	54.5
1959	3,404,864	137	24,853		15,739,115	974	16,159		8,694	53.8
1960	3,465,911	136	25,485		16,445,578	969	16,972		8,513	50.2
1961	3,700,429	141	26,244		15,194,089	1,115	13,627		12,617	92.6
1962	3,705,578	141	26,281		17,669,637	1,288	13,719		12,562	91.6
1963	3,397,456	142	23,926		17,079,618	1,298	13,158		10,768	81.8
1964	3,247,304	142	22,868		18,033,037	1,288	14,001		8,867	63.3
1965	2,759,398	144	19,162		19,682,502	1,293	15,222		3,940	25.9
1966	2,569,457	139	18,485		22,612,752	1,308	17,288		1,197	6.9
Total	67,108,464	2,731	24,573		308,788,466	20,643	14,959		9,614	64.3

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE - YANKEES NOTES - continued

The Yankees often drew huge crowds on the road during this period, especially in Cleveland. Between 1947 and 1955, 23 dates with the Yankees in Cleveland drew over 60,000, and 10 of those dates topped 70,000. 1949 saw incredible crowds in Cleveland for games with the Yankees. Attendance averaged 60,506 per date, and was over 60,000 at 7 of the 10 dates.

The next table lists each non-New York A.L. team's combined 1947-1966 average per date vs. the Yankees, and their combined average per date vs. all other teams. It also shows how much more per date the other A.L. teams drew vs. the Yankees, compared to other opponents. It is shown in both a number and a percentage increase. Example: From 1947 through 1966, the Red Sox averaged 24,808 per date when they hosted the Yankees at Fenway Park. They averaged 14,307 per date at home against all other teams. The average per date vs. the Yankees in Boston was 10,501 higher (73.4% higher) than the average per date the Red Sox drew at home vs. everyone else.

Overall during these 20 years, the other American League teams averaged 24,512 per date when the Yankees were the visiting team, and averaged 12,773 when hosting all other teams. Average per date vs. the Yankees in A.L. cities other than New York was 11,739 higher (91.9% higher) than it was for all other visiting teams combined. *This average per date was 12,112 (94.3%) higher if only the dynasty years of 1947 through 1964 are included.*

A.L. CITIES – ATTENDANCE vs. YANKEES, COMPARED TO ATTENDANCE vs. ALL OTHER TEAMS- 1947-1966

Home Team	Years	Average Attendance per Home Date vs. Yankees	Average Attend. Per Home Date vs. All Other A.L. Opponents	Yankee Avg./Dt. Above All Other Teams in That City (# Higher)	Yankee Avg./Dt. Above All Other Teams in That City (% Higher)
Boston Red Sox	1947-1966	24,808	14,307	10,501	73.4
Philadelphia A's	1947-1954	16,212	8,549	7,663	89.6
Kansas City A's	1955-1966	20,898	10,037	10,861	108.2
St. Louis Browns	1947-1953	7,818	4,723	3,095	65.5
Baltimore Orioles	1954-1966	24,195	12,424	11,771	94.7
Chicago White Sox	1947-1966	28,577	15,468	13,109	84.7
Cleveland	1947-1966	35,044	15,856	19,188	121.0
Detroit	1947-1966	26,823	16,299	10,524	64.6
Original Washington	1947-1960	14,540	8,470	6,070	71.7
Minnesota	1961-1966	30,908	15,697	15,211	96.9
Expansion Washington	1961-1966	19,626	7,647	11,979	156.6
Los Angeles Angels	1961-1966	27,928	9,763	18,165	186.0
American League Total	1947-1966	24,512	12,773	11,739	91.9

In 1947 and 1948, the Brooklyn Dodgers had a higher total road attendance and average per date than the Yankees. These were Jackie Robinson's first 2 seasons in the Majors. The Dodgers drew a total of 1,874,134 on the road in 1947, averaging 26,773 per date. Their total road attendance in 1948 was 1,624,325, an average of 25,380 per date. Compare these Dodger road figures with the Yankee road numbers in the table on page 55. The Dodgers also outdrew the Yankees in total road attendance in 1950, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1965, and 1966. More details on Dodger road attendance from 1947 through 1966 can be found in the Dodgers section starting on page 83.

From 1996 through 2014, the Yankees averaged 3,497,649 per season, and 43,549 per date for their home games. All other MLB teams averaged 2,380,561 per season, and 29,582 per date, during this period. The Yankee home average per date for these 19 years is 13,967 (47.2%) higher compared to the rest of the teams combined.

While the Yankees are still a good draw at opponent's ballparks these days, the difference between what the Yankees draw and what other teams draw is much less than it was years ago. In 2014, the Yankees averaged 35,512 per date on the road. Excluding Yankee home games, the other MLB teams averaged 29,850 vs. all other opponents at home. Having the Yankees as the visiting team resulted in an average per date increase of 5,662 (19.0%), compared to the average per date vs. all other teams. In 2013, the Yankee road games averaged 33,633 per date. The other 29 MLB teams averaged 30,047 per date for their home games against all other teams. The Yankees drew an average of 3,586 higher (11.9%) than other teams in these ballparks in 2013. This difference was 3,835 (12.6%) in 2012.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE - YANKEES NOTES - continued

FOOTBALL AND SOCCER AT YANKEE STADIUM

The new Yankee Stadium is host to the annual college football Pinstripe Bowl game. The 2014 game drew a record-high 49,012, and the game attracted 47,122 in 2013. Also in 2014, Lehigh and Lafayette played their 150th matchup at Yankee Stadium in front of a crowd of 48,256. Largest football crowd in the current Yankee Stadium was 54,251 for an Army-Notre Dame game in 2010.

Best soccer crowd at the current Yankee Stadium was 49,653 to see a Manchester City play Liverpool in 2014. 49,407 attended a Real Madrid-AC Milan match in 2012. Starting in 2015, a new Major League Soccer team, the New York City Football Club, plays its home games at Yankee Stadium. Their first game, on March 15, 2015, drew 43,507.

There were many college football games at the original Yankee Stadium, especially in The Stadium's early years. New York University, which dropped football long ago, played many of its home games there between 1926 and 1941. The largest football crowd there was an estimated 88,000 for an Army-Stanford game in 1928. Army and Notre Dame played regularly in Yankee Stadium, and games in 1928, 1929, 1932, 1934, and 1936 each had a reported attendance of 85,000. More recently, the largest college football attendance at the original version of The Stadium was 65,055 for Grambling-Morgan State in 1971. The top college football crowd at the rebuilt old park was 40,661 for Grambling-Florida A&M in 1981.

Original Yankee Stadium was home to a pair of National Football League teams. The football Yankees played there from 1926-1928, 1936-1937, 1940, and 1946-1951. The New York Giants called Yankee Stadium home from 1956 through 1973, and sold out just about every game they ever played there.

HOCKEY AT YANKEE STADIUM

In January, 2014, Yankee Stadium hosted 2 National Hockey League games. The New York Rangers and New York Islanders played in front of a crowd of 50,027, and the Rangers and the New Jersey Devils drew 50,105.

THE RED SOX-YANKEES RIVALRY

The Red Sox and Yankees have one of the greatest rivalries in any sport, anywhere. Since 1903, when the Yankees began play in New York as the Highlanders, through 2014, the Yankees have 1,150 wins vs. Boston, and the Red Sox have beaten the Yankees 954 times in the regular season. This includes that classic 1978 playoff game. There have been 14 ties. The Yankees beat the Red Sox in the 2003 American League Championship Series. But the following year, the Red Sox triumphed over the Yankees in the ALCS after losing the first 3 games of that series. That is the only time in Major League history that a team has overcome a 0-3 deficit to win a post-season series.

Through 2014, in New York, the Yankees have won 618 games vs. Boston, lost 431, with 7 ties. At Red Sox home ballparks, Boston has 523 wins, while the Yankees have won 532 games, and there have also been 7 ties.

In attendance, the Yankees have outdrawn the Red Sox 185,415,839 to 152,863,200 since the Yankees started play in New York in 1903. In the last 112 seasons, the Yankees have posted higher attendance than the Red Sox 81 times, including every year from 1918 through 1966. The Red Sox topped the Yankees in attendance each year from 1967 through 1975, and again from 1989 through 1996, but the Yankees have the edge each year since then. Of course the Yankees' home fields at the Polo Grounds and at the 3 versions of Yankee Stadium have had a much larger seating capacity than Fenway Park.

Yankee-Red Sox games at Yankee Stadium were hugely well-attended after World War II. From 1946 through 1951, the Yankees had 60 home dates with the Red Sox, drawing a combined 2,991,171, averaging 49,853 per date. Attendance at 32 of those dates topped 50,000, with 22 dates drawing over 60,000.

More recently, May 27, 1999 was the last time a Yankee-Red Sox game in The Bronx drew less than 40,000. That game drew 27,631. Between 2003 and 2008, 53 straight Yankee-Red Sox games in New York drew over 50,000. In Boston, the last Yankee-Red Sox game drawing less than 30,000 was on September 8, 1987, played in front of 29,468. A game on April 11, 1985 drew 19,060 (Source: Retrosheet).

BASEBALL'S MOST HISTORIC BALLPARK -- YANKEE STADIUM (1923-2008)

This section takes a brief look at the attendance history of old Yankee Stadium, which closed in 2008, and was replaced in 2009 by a new park, with the same name, located across the street from the original stadium.

From 1903 through 1912, the Yankees were called the Highlanders and played at Hilltop Park in Manhattan. In 1913, the team changed its name to the Yankees, and moved into the Polo Grounds, the home of the New York Giants. The Giants outdrew the Yankees in 6 of the first 7 seasons they shared the Polo Grounds. But after Babe Ruth came to the Yankees in 1920, the Yankees outdrew the Giants 3,546,252 to 2,848,895 over the next 3 years. The Giants then evicted the Yankees from the Polo Grounds. But the Yankees then built a magnificent new stadium in the Bronx. Yankee attendance actually dipped slightly in their first season in their own home.

Yankee Stadium was the home of the Yankees for 84 seasons. It opened in 1923, and was expanded in 1928, and again in 1937. Following the 1973 season, Yankee Stadium underwent a major rebuilding. In 1974 and 1975, the Yankees played at Shea Stadium. Rebuilt Yankee Stadium opened in 1976. Its capacity was reduced from 65,010 to 57,145. Some box seats were later added, so the Stadium's final seating capacity was 57,545.

161 post-season games were played at old Yankee Stadium. All 74 post-season games at the original stadium were World Series games. The rebuilt stadium hosted 87 post-season games, including 26 World Series games. Altogether, the Yankees won 37 A.L. pennants and 26 World Championships in old Yankee Stadium.

As successful as the Yankees were on the field, they had almost equal success at the box office. Often, Yankee attendance far surpassed the combined average attendance of the other Major League teams. In 84 seasons at Yankee Stadium, Yankees attendance was higher than the Major League average attendance per team 73 times. 1966 was the first year since Yankee Stadium opened that Yankee attendance was less than the MLB average. It was also less than the MLB average from 1969 through 1972, and again from 1990 through 1995.

The table below shows original and rebuilt Yankee Stadium average attendance per season, broken out by decade, and compares it with attendance for all other MLB teams. The column: 'Avg. Att/Team – Other MLB Teams' is the average attendance, per year, in each decade for all teams except the Yankees. The column: 'Yank. Avg. vs. MLB Avg/Team' shows in numbers, how much the average Yankee attendance per year in each decade differed from the combined average per year of all other teams. The column: 'Yank. Avg. vs. MLB Avg. (%)' makes the same comparison on a % basis. EXAMPLE: In the 7 years in the 1920's that Yankee Stadium was open, the Yankees averaged 997,405 per year, compared to a combined average per year of 564,510 for all other teams. The Yankees outdrew all other teams by an average of 432,895 (76.7%) per year, for the decade. Near the bottom of the table, the 'Total Original' line is for the Stadium from 1923 through 1973. The 'Total Rebuilt' line is for the rebuilt Stadium from 1976 through 2008, and includes attendance for one game played at Shea Stadium in 1998.

OLD YANKEE STADIUM ATTENDANCE COMPARED TO MLB ATTENDANCE BY DECADE – 1923-2008

Years	Total Yankee Stad. Attend.	Avg. Yankee Att. per Year	Avg. Att./Team - Other MLB teams	Yank. Avg. vs. MLB Avg/Team	Yank. Avg. vs. MLB Avg. (%)
1923-1929	6,981,836	997,405	564,510	+432,895	+76.7%
1930-1939	9,089,953	908,995	479,260	+429,735	+89.7
1940-1949	14,267,904	1,426,790	802,750	+624,040	+77.7
1950-1959	16,133,658	1,613,366	994,599	+618,767	+62.2
1960-1969	13,334,582	1,333,458	1,121,643	+211,815	+18.9
1970-1973	4,436,081	1,109,020	1,201,977	-92,957	-7.7
1976-1979	8,989,162	2,247,291	1,481,900	+765,391	+51.6
1980-1989	22,077,255	2,207,726	1,747,466	+460,260	+26.3
1990-1999	22,492,091	2,249,209	2,162,429	+86,780	+4.0
2000-2008	34,062,300	3,784,700	2,407,348	+1,377,352	+57.2
Total-Original	64,244,014	1,259,687	864,929	+394,758	+45.6
Total-Rebuilt	87,620,808	2,655,176	2,040,982	+614,194	+30.1
Total-All 84Yrs	151,864,822	1,807,915	1,467,382	+340,533	+23.2
Shea ('74-'75)	2,561,123	1,280,562	1,244,661	+35,901	+2.9

BASEBALL'S MOST HISTORIC BALLPARK -- YANKEE STADIUM (1923-2008)

The following table compares attendance figures of original Yankee Stadium (1923-1973), with attendance at rebuilt Yankee Stadium (1976-2008). New Yankee Stadium opened in 2009, and the old stadium was demolished.

ATTENDANCE COMPARISON – ORIGINAL YANKEE STADIUM AND REBUILT YANKEE STADIUM

	Original Stadium (1923-1973)	**Rebuilt Stadium (1976-2008)**
# of Seasons	51 (winning record in 45 seasons)	33 (winning record in 28 seasons)
Seating Capacity in Final Year	65,010	57,545
Opening Game Attendance	74,200 (announced) Actual attendance estimate: 60,000	52,613
Final Game Attendance	32,938 (9/30/1973)	54,610 (9/21/2008)
First Season's Attendance	1,007,066 (1923)	2,012,434 (1976)
Highest Attendance	2,373,901 (1948)	4,271,083 (2007)
Lowest Attendance – non-strike year	618,330 (1943)	1,748,733 (1992) @
Final Season's Attendance	1,262,103 (1973)	4,259,375 (2008)
Total Attendance – All Seasons	64,244,014 (1923-1973)	87,580,065 (1976-2008) &
Average Attendance Per Season	1,259,687	2,655,176
# Years: Attendance under 1 million	18	0
# Years: Attendance 1-2 million	28	6
# Years: Attendance 2-3 million	5	17
# Years: Attendance 3-4 million	0	6
# Years: Attendance above 4 million	0	4
Total Post-Season Attendance	4,757,461 (74 World Series games)	4,891,534 (30 ALDS, 31 ALCS, 26 World Series Games)
Avg. Attend. per Post-Season Game	64,290	56,225
Largest Crowd - Regular Sea. Game	81,841 (5/30/1938)	56,717 (1998 Opener)
Largest Crowd - Post-Season Game	74,065 (Game 4 - 1947 World Ser.)	57,485 (Game 2 – 1999 ALDS)
# Post-Season Games – Att. 70,000+	11 (3 in 1947)	0 (smaller capacity)
Smallest Crowd – Regular Sea. Game	413 (9/22/1966)	5,851 (4/7/1994)
Smallest Crowd – Post-Season Game	38,093 (Game 7 - 1926 World Ser.)	47,505 (Game 5 – 1981 ALDS)
Series High – Division Series	None Played	170,013 (2001 – 3 games)
Series High – Championship Series	None Played	225,132 (2003 – 4 games)
Series High – World Series	288,843 (1947 – 4 games)	169,766 (1977 – 3 games)
All-Star Game Attendance	62,892 (1939); 38,362 (1960)	56,683 (1977); 55,632 (2008)
Grand Total – Regular Season, Post-Season, All-Star Attendance	**69,102,729**	**92,583,914**

@ - Attendance was smaller in strike-shortened seasons of 1981, 1994, and 1995.
& - Excludes 40,743 for a game played at Shea Stadium on 4/15/1998 due to a fallen beam at Yankee Stadium.

COMBINED ATTENDANCE: ORIGINAL AND REBUILT YANKEE STADIUM

Regular Season –	**151,824,079**	**Division Series –**	**1,688,254**
All- Star Games --	**213,569**	**Championship Series –**	**1,738,324**
		World Series –	**6,222,417**
		TOTAL POST-SEASON –	**9,648,995**

GRAND TOTAL - 161,686,643

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

RED SOX GO FROM WORLD CHAMPS TO LAST PLACE, BUT ATTENDANCE RISES AND A RECORD IS SET

In 2012, the Boston Red Sox finished in last place in the American League East. In 2013, they won the World Series. In 2014, the Red Sox ended up last in the A.L. East again. According to the Elias Sports Bureau, they became the first team to finish in last place in one season, win the World Series the following year, and then finish last a year later. The only other team to ever end up in the cellar a year after a World Series win was the 1998 Marlins.

But as usual, Boston had a very good year at the gate. Attendance rose 122,756 (4.3%) to 2,956,089, which was the 7th best total in team history. Average per date was up 1,516 to 36,495.

2014 was the 20th year in a row above 2 million for the Red Sox. This is a new American League record for consecutive seasons reaching 2 million. The old record was set by Baltimore from 1989 through 2007, and the Yankees have a current streak, through 2014, of 19 straight years drawing at least 2 million. The Major League record for consecutive '2 million' seasons is 42 by the Dodgers from 1973 through 2014.

The Red Sox have now drawn at least 2 million in 28 of the last 29 seasons. The only year during this time below 2 million was the short 1994 season. Boston has topped 2.5 million for 15 straight years, and has drawn better than 2.8 million in each of the last 11 seasons.

Average per date reached 30,000 for the 16th straight season in 2014, and was above 35,000 for the 10th time in the last 11 years. In 2013, the Red Sox just missed that mark, when they averaged 34,979 per date.

There were 42 sellouts at Fenway Park in 2014. The smallest crowd of the year was 33,465.

Starting with the last 65 dates of 2000, and continuing through the end of the 2014 season, the Red Sox have drawn at least 30,000 at 1,185 of 1,999 dates. The only dates below 30,000 during this period were 5 in 2001, 3 in 2003, and 6 in 2013. The last Fenway Park crowd under 20,000 was on April 16, 1999, and the last time attendance there was under 10,000 was on August 16, 1984.

In 2013, the Red Sox won the World Series for the 3rd time in the past 10 years. But their streak of 5 straight years of attendance above 3 million, and their long sellout streak, ended.

Total attendance in 2013 was down 209,670 (6.9%) from 2012. The 2013 Red Sox became the 36th team to have an attendance drop in a year they won the World Series.

The Red Sox had a huge improvement on the field in 2013. They won 28 more games than in 2012, when they had a winning percentage of just .426. No other World Championship team ever had such a low winning percentage the year before. Also, the 2013 Red Sox and the 1991 Twins are the only teams to win the World Series after finishing the previous year in last place in their league or division.

The 2013 Red Sox were one of just 23 teams since 1901 to increase their win total over the previous year by at least 28 games. (This includes 2 teams from 1919, which was a longer season than 1918. It excludes 1982 and 1995. The 1981 and 1994 seasons were shorter due to work stoppages.) But of these 23 teams, only the 2013 Red Sox, and the 1999 Arizona Diamondbacks, who won 35 more games than in 1998, had an attendance decline.

Boston has topped 2 million in road attendance in all full seasons since 1988. Highest attendance for a Red Sox road game is 81,841 for a double-header at Yankee Stadium on May 30, 1938. The single game high is 75,997 at Cleveland on August 26, 1951.

Because of the lack of ticket availability to Fenway Park, the Red Sox make up rainouts as part of separate admission double-headers, or on off-days. The last originally scheduled, single-admission double-header at Fenway was in 1978. Boston has not played fewer than the maximum 81 home dates since 1998.

Fenway Park has a different capacity for day (37,221) and night (37,673) games. Some seats in the center field bleachers are covered up for day games to provide a better background to the batters. Before the major rebuilding of Fenway Park began in 2002, seating capacity was 33,577 for day games and 33,993 for night games.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

"If you can't imitate him, don't copy him." – Batting stance advice to a player from Yogi Berra

BOSTON NOTES - continued

SELLOUT STREAKS IN BOSTON

The Red Sox had sold out 794 consecutive regular season home dates, covering 9 full seasons, from May 15, 1993 through Opening Day 2013. In addition, all 26 post-season games sold out during this period. The 820 game sellout streak is the longest by any North American Major League sports team. The record had been held by the Portland Trail Blazers of the NBA, who had 814 sellouts in a row, including playoffs, between 1977 and 1995.

The old Major League Baseball record for consecutive sellouts was 455 at Progressive Field in Cleveland from June 12, 1995 through Opening Day 2001. Through the 2014 World Series, the San Francisco Giants have a 350 game sellout streak covering 327 regular season games plus 23 in the post-season. This streak was still going on in May, 2015.

The longest sellout streak by any pro sports team is 1,051 by the Minor League Baseball Dayton Dragons of the Class A Midwest League through 2014. This streak includes playoff and All-Star games, and was still active in May, 2015. The Dragons began play in 2000, and have sold out every game in their history.

Since the start of their sellout streak in 2003, through 2014, the Red Sox have sold out 900 of their last 989 dates, including 34 in the post-season. They had 30 sellouts in 2013 and 43 in 2014.

In addition to the Fenway Park sellouts, the Red Sox have achieved a remarkable sellout record at their Spring Training sites in Fort Myers, Florida. Starting in 2003, and continuing through 2015 Spring Training, 181 of their last 182 home Grapefruit League (vs. Major League teams) games have been sellouts. The only non-sellout was a 2011 split-squad game that was a late addition to the schedule.

Boston is the only market which has teams in all 4 of the North American Major League sports (Major League Baseball, National Football League, National Basketball Association, and the National Hockey League) to ever have each of its teams sell out all regular season games in a calendar year. The 4 teams achieved this in 2010, 2011, and 2012.

The Patriots have 228 straight sellouts, including pre-and post-season games, from the start of the 1994 season through the AFC Championship Game that was played in January, 2015.

The NHL Bruins have sold out all 254 regular season and playoff games from Dec. 5, 2009, through the end of the 2014-15 regular season. They missed the playoffs in 2015.

The NBA Celtics had 6 straight years of sellouts covering 2007-08 through 2012-2013. That streak ended at 289 games early in the 2013-14 season.

More information about sellout streaks in North American professional and college sports can be found on pages 26 and 27 of this report.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE – RED SOX NOTES - continued

FENWAY PARK HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

"America's Most Beloved Ballpark." - Red Sox' trademarked slogan about Fenway Park

"A treasure worth preserving forever." – From a Sport magazine review of ballparks published in the 1980's.

- A pre-Fenway note: In 1904, the Boston Pilgrims (now the Red Sox), and the New York Giants, became the first teams to ever draw at least 600,000 in a season. The Red Sox topped 600,000 again in 1909, but didn't reach that level again until 1934.

- The Red Sox drew 597,096 (8,781 average per date) in 1912, their first year at Fenway Park. In 1911, they played at the Huntington Avenue Grounds, and drew 503,961 (7,753 average per date).

- In 1914, the Boston Braves played their World Series home games at Fenway Park. In 1915 and 1916, the Red Sox played their World Series games at new Braves Field, which had a larger capacity than Fenway Park.

- The largest Red Sox crowd ever at Fenway was 47,627 on Sept. 22, 1935, for a double-header with the Yankees. Two double-headers in August 1934 drew 46,995 and 46,766. Safety regulations didn't allow such large crowds into this park in later years. The largest crowd since World War II was 38,540 for "The $1 Beard Night" on September 18, 2013. Largest post-season crowd was 39,067 for Game 3 of the 2008 ALDS.

- The largest crowd for any event at Fenway Park was an estimated 54,000 for a free 'Open House' on April 19, 2012, celebrating the ballpark's 100th anniversary.

- The Red Sox led the American League in attendance in 1904, 1914, 1915, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1974, and 1975. They had the lowest attendance in the A.L. each year from 1921 through 1925, and overall in the 1920's. The Boston Braves had the lowest National League attendance in each decade from 1900 through 1929.

- Record-high season attendance at Fenway was 3,062,699, an average of 37,811 per date, in 2009. The pre-1946 high was 730,340 in 1942. Attendance topped one million in 13 of 15 seasons from 1946 through 1960.

- Lowest attendance was 182,150, averaging 2,802 per date, in 1932. The post WW II low total was 652,201 (9,058 per date) in 1965. From 1961 through 1966, the Red Sox never drew over 950,000. Since 1967, the lowest figures have been 1,441,718 (19,223 per date) in 1972, and 1,481,002 (19,234 per date) in 1973.

- There have been 3 seasons when the Red Sox doubled the previous year's attendance. In 1934, the year Fenway Park was rebuilt, they drew 610,640, up 127.2% from the 1933 total of 268,715. Average per date rose from 4,405 to 9,849. Attendance increased from 603,794 in 1945 to 1,416,944 in 1946, a 134.7% gain. Average per date went from 9,739 to 22,854. The Red Sox had 33 more wins in 1946, when they won the American League pennant, than they had in 1945. In 1967, the Red Sox drew 1,727,832, up 113.0% from 811,172 in 1966. The average per date increased from 11,929 to 23,998.

- 1967 brought a huge turnaround for Boston, as they stunned baseball by winning the A.L. pennant on the last day of the season. In the 6 years prior to 1967, the Red Sox drew a total of 4,872,960 in 429 dates, an average of 812,160 per season, and 11,359 per date. For the next 6 years, starting in 1967, the Sox drew 10,127,594 in 451 dates, an average of 1,702,932 per season, and 22,655 per date. Comparing these two 6 year periods (1967-1972 vs. 1961-1966), total attendance was up 109.7%, while the average per date increased 99.4%.

- Red Sox attendance has been above 1.4 million in all full seasons since 1967, above 1.7 million in all years starting in 1985, above 2 million 31 times, including the last 20 years, and above 2.5 million for the last 15 years in a row. The only season below 2 million since 1986 was strike-shortened 1994. It surpassed 3 million each year from 2008 through 2012.

- Since 1986 (29 seasons), the Red Sox have drawn 75,824,004 in 2,305 regular season dates, an average of 2,614,621 per year, and 32,895 per date.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE – RED SOX NOTES - continued

FENWAY PARK HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES - continued

- The Red Sox hold the Major League records for most consecutive seasons with an increase in attendance (12 years from 1998 through 2009), and most consecutive years setting a new team season attendance high (10 years from 2000 through 2009).

- Average per date at the Huntington Avenue Grounds first reached 10,000 in 1909. It didn't occur at Fenway Park until 1938, and then in 1940, 1941, and 1942. An average of 20,000+ was achieved each year from 1946 through 1951, but didn't happen again until 1967.

- The average per date has been above 20,000 each year starting in 1975. It first topped 30,000 in 1978, then each year from 1988 through 1993, in 1995, and in all years starting in 1999 through 2014. It reached 35,000 every year from 2004 through 2012, but fell just below that mark (34,979) in 2013, before going above 35,000 again in 2014. These are amazingly good figures considering Fenway Park's small size.

FENWAY PARK FIRSTS AND FACTS

- Construction cost in 1912 - $650,000. (Source: Ballparks, A Panoramic History, by Marc Sandalow and Jim Sutton, 2004) The improvements made to Fenway Park since 2002 cost $285 million.

- First Red Sox Game – April 20, 1912 with an estimated attendance of 27,000.

- First College Football Game – Boston College vs. Norwich University, Oct. 31, 1914.

- First Patriots Game – October 11, 1963 vs. Oakland, attendance - 26,494. Fenway Park was home to the AFL Patriots from 1963 through 1968. They played 40 regular season games there, averaging 24,222 per game. Highest attendance was 39,350 vs. Buffalo on Dec. 4, 1966. The smallest crowd was 13,056 vs. Kansas City on Nov. 21, 1965. There were 11 games with attendance under 20,000.

- There was NFL football at Fenway earlier. The Boston Redskins played there for 4 years before moving to Washington in 1937. From 1944 through 1948, the Boston Yanks called Fenway home. That team first moved to New York, then went to Dallas, and eventually became the Baltimore, and now Indianapolis, Colts.

- First Fire – 1926. Second Fire – Jan. 5, 1934, while the ballpark was being rebuilt.

- First Sunday Game – July 3, 1932. The Red Sox played their Sunday games at Braves Field from 1929 until July, 1932 because Fenway Park was near a church. Sunday baseball was banned in Boston before 1929.

- First Night Game – June 13, 1947 – attendance – 34,510. Capacity crowds were very common for those first night games. In 1947, average attendance at 14 night dates was 33,130. In 1948, it was 31,537, and in 1949, the average was 33,147. Total 1947-1949 night game attendance was 1,304,715 (40 dates, 32,618 per date).

- The left field wall is 37 feet high, and 231 feet long, with 228 feet of it in fair territory.

- There are 269 "Monster Seats" on top of the left field wall. There are 202 seats on the right field roof deck.

- The 'Green Monster' was painted green in 1947. Ads were painted on the wall before then.

- Original dimensions of Fenway Park were 321 feet to left, 488 in center, and 314 in right.
(Source: Diamonds – The Evolution of the Ballpark, by Michael Gershman, 1993)

- Going into 2015, 11,833 home runs have been hit at Fenway Park. 6,209 of them were hit by the Red Sox, including 248 by Ted Williams, and 237 by Carl Yastrzemski. There have been 12,696 home runs hit at Wrigley Field since it opened in 1914. This includes Federal League games in 1914 and 1915. The Cubs first played there in 1916. There were 11,270 home runs hit at the original Yankee Stadium from 1923 through 1973, and then after it was rebuilt, from 1976 through 2008. Detroit's Tiger Stadium (1912-2000) had 11,111 homers.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

TAMPA BAY IS A WELL-RESPECTED FRANCHISE, BUT THEY JUST DON'T DRAW

"If people don't want to come out to the ballpark, how're you gonna' stop them?" - Yogi Berra

In many ways, the Tampa Bay Rays have become a model franchise. In their first 10 seasons (1998-2007), they never won more than 70 games, they finished in last place in the A.L. East every year but one, and averaged 97 losses per season. But then, the team's performance on the field improved incredibly.

Even though the Rays saw their record fall from 92-71 in 2013 (they had an extra Wild-Card Tie-Breaker game) to 77-85 in 2014, they still have the 4th best won-lost record in the Majors over the past 7 years (2008-2014), trailing only the Yankees, Angels, and Cardinals. They've averaged 90 wins per season since 2008, and have been in the playoffs 4 times, including a trip to the 2008 World Series. The Rays have won at least 90 games 5 times in the last 7 years. No other Major League team has done that.

On the marketing side, the Rays have built a reputation as a very fan-friendly franchise. Ticket prices are low, and management has offered many incentives for fans to attend games. They have some of the most popular giveaway days and promotions in Major League Baseball, and have been recognized as one of the best bargains for the money from a fans standpoint.

Bloomberg Business listed the Rays as #5 in the category of "Smartest Spenders" among all 122 MLB, NFL, NBA, and NHL teams, topped only by the Baseball's St. Louis Cardinals, the NFL New England Patriots, and the NHL's Chicago Black Hawks and Boston Bruins. ESPN ranked the Rays as the #1 team in affordability among all MLB teams. It was the 4th time in the last 8 seasons that the Rays finished on top of this listing. Their local TV ratings have more than doubled since 2005, and the team has invested over $20 million for ballpark improvements.

Yet attendance remains poor. Tropicana Field is not seen as an attractive facility, and it can be hard to get to from many places in the Tampa area.

In 2014, the Rays drew 1,446,464, down 63,836 (4.2%). This was the second lowest total in the Majors (to Cleveland), and the team's smallest total since 2007. Average per date was a Major League low 17,858, down 788. Tampa Bay has averaged just 18,413 per home date in their 17 year history, topping 20,000 only in 1998, 2008, 2009, and 2010. The Rays have posted the American League's worst total attendance in 9 of the last 14 years, including 7 straight years from 2001 through 2007.

There were 2 sellouts at Tropicana Field in 2014. But just 4 dates drew at least 30,000. There were 52 dates with attendance below 20,000, including one that drew slightly under 10,000.

Tampa Bay's 2013 total attendance of 1,510,300 was the lowest for any team making the post-season since Florida in 2003, and is the lowest for an American League playoff team since the 1975 Oakland A's.

The 2013 Rays were the first team in MLB history to reach the post-season in a year that they had the lowest attendance either in their own league, or in the Major Leagues overall.

The 2013 Rays were also just the 6th team to have the lowest attendance among all Major League teams, and the 16th team to post the lowest attendance their own league, in a year when they had a winning record. In 2012, the Rays also had the lowest MLB attendance and a winning record. Among these 16 teams, only the 2012 and 2013 Rays had at least 90 wins. **The 2013 Rays, who won 92 and lost 71 (including the American League Wild Card Tiebreaker Game), had the best record ever for a team with the worst attendance in their league.**

There have been 16 teams since 1900 that had the best attendance in their league, yet had a losing record. 8 of these teams had the best attendance that year in the Majors. The 1993 Colorado Rockies, playing their first season, set the all-time Major League attendance record of 4,483,350, with a record of 67-95. The 1902 New York Giants led the National League in attendance, but won just 48 games while losing 88. The 1999 Rockies are the most recent team to lead all of the Majors in attendance in a losing season, and the 2005 Dodgers are the most recent team to lead their own league, while posting a losing record.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

TAMPA BAY NOTES - continued

In 2012, Tampa Bay's total attendance of 1,559,681 was the highest attendance ever for a team that finished with Major League Baseball's worst attendance in a particular year.

The Rays topped 1.5 million for 6 straight years through 2013, after failing to reach that level in the 7 previous seasons. In 2011, the Rays made the playoffs with a thrilling come-from-way-behind win on the last day of the regular season. But their attendance fell 314,257 (17.0%), the biggest drop in total and percentage in the American League.

The 2011 Rays became just the 7th team in Major League history to be in the post-season in a year when they had the largest total attendance decline in their league. The others: 1907 Chicago Cubs; 1916 Boston Red Sox; 1952 New York Yankees; 1973 New York Mets; 1983 Philadelphia Phillies; 1999 Arizona Diamondbacks.

Tampa Bay has sold out just 34 regular-season games in their history. There were only 3 sellouts in the club's first 9 years. Tropicana Field has 41,810 seats. But some have obstructed views, and are not sold. So the ballpark's listed capacity was 34,078 in recent years. Renovations to Tropicana Field reduced it to 31,042 for 2014 and 2015. The largest crowd for any event in that ballpark was 47,150 in 1990 for a New Kids on the Block concert.

In 2008, Rays attendance rose by 424,379 (30.6%). Both the total and % increases were the best in the Majors for 2008. There were 8 regular-season, and 8 post-season sellouts. That year was the first time since 1999 that the Rays topped 1.5 million. Their attendance has surpassed 2 million only in 1998, their first season.

The Rays won 31 more games in 2008 than in 2007. Since 1900, only 7 teams have had a higher increase in their win total from one season to the next. Not surprisingly, 12 of the 13 teams that increased their win total by at least 30 games had a big increase in attendance. The exception was the 1999 Arizona Diamondbacks, who, until 2009, had the biggest decline ever by a team that finished in first place in a league or division. A table listing attendance for those teams with a big increase in wins can be found on page 148.

Rays management desperately wants a new ballpark, but there may not be any public money available for it. Among the sites mentioned for a new park is the St. Petersburg bayfront, where Al Lang Field, the former Minor League and Spring Training park is located. Also under consideration in Tampa is the area next to Raymond James Stadium, home of the NFL Buccaneers, and near George Steinbrenner Field, the Yankees Spring Training park. The I-4 corridor is another possibility. That location would make it easier for fans from the Orlando area to get to games, especially if the proposed high-speed rail line is built.

FOR THE TWINS: ANOTHER 90 LOSS SEASON, AND ANOTHER ATTENDANCE DECLINE

The Minnesota Twins lost over 90 games for the 4th straight year in 2014. Total attendance was down 227,038 (9.2%) to 2,250,606, and average per date fell by 2,803 to 27,785. These were the lowest total and average per date figures for the Twins since 2005. This was the 3rd year in a row with a decline of at least 200,000. Since 2011, total attendance is down 917,501 (29.0%) from 3,168,107, and average per date is down 11,327 from 39,112. But the Twins did top 2 million for the 10th straight year. This followed a streak of 11 straight years (1994-2004) below 2 million. Prior to 2005, Minnesota drew at least 2 million in only 6 seasons.

On the other hand, the 2014 Twins did set a record for the highest attendance by a team that had at least 90 losses in 4 straight seasons. The previous high for such a team was 2,062,362 by Milwaukee in 2004. The American League high was 2,024,485 by Detroit in 2005. The Twins had 8 seasons with at least 90 losses at the Metrodome. Average season total attendance for those 8 years was 1,240,480.

No regular season games sold out in 2014, and only 24 dates topped 30,000. The All-Star Game drew 41,048. A streak of 403 consecutive dates with attendance above 20,000 ended on September 15, 2014. In the first 3 years at Target Field, which opened in 2010, there had been only 6 dates, all in 2012, which drew under 30,000. 169 straight crowds above 30,000 attended Twins home games from 9/18/2009 through 8/27/2012. 6 dates were sellouts in 2013. Minnesota has averaged 87.9% of capacity in Target Field's 5 seasons, selling out 152 of 405 dates.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE - MINNESOTA NOTES - continued

The Twins averaged 30,588 per date in 2013, their 4th straight year above 30,000. Prior to moving to Target Field, the Twins topped 30,000 per date only twice (1988, 1992) in their history. It took this franchise 85 years, going back to its days as the original Washington Senators, to have a season where average attendance per date reached 20,000. The Twins finally topped 20,000 per date in 1985.

In their first 5 years at Target Field (2010-2014), the Twins have drawn 13,896,351, an average of 2,779,270 per year, and 34,312 per date. In their final 5 years at the Metrodome (2005-2009), they drew 11,334,276, which averaged 2,266,855 per year, and 27,917 per date. The Twins averaged 86.6 wins per year in those last 5 Metrodome seasons, and have averaged just 71.8 wins per year in 5 seasons at the Target Field. Despite the poor won/loss record in recent years, total attendance for the 5 years at Target Field is 22.6% higher than it had been for the final 5 years at the Metrodome.

In 2010, the Twins won 94 games. In 2011, they won just 63. Only 9 other teams in Major League history have seen their win total drop by at least 30 from one year to the next. All of those other teams had significant declines in attendance. The 2004 Mariners were down 10.0%, and all the other teams had declines of at least 23%.

But for the 2011 Twins, attendance fell just 55,533 (1.7%), and every game drew at least 34,000. 59 games were sold out, including a streak of 37 in a row. The total of 3,168,107 was the 8th highest for a team in its 2nd year in a new park. The best attendance totals for a team in Year 2 in a ballpark were 3,891,014 by Colorado in 1996, and 3,885,284 by Toronto in 1990. (The Blue Jays moved to Skydome on June 5, 1989.)

In 2010, The Twins moved into Target Field and drew a team record-high 3,223,640. This was up 807,403 (33.4%) from 2009, their final year in the Metrodome, and was the largest increase of any team that year. The 2010 attendance was up 204.2% from 2000, and up 68.7% from 2004.

Opening Day was a sellout, and the next 2 games missed being sellouts by no more than a few hundred. The remaining 78 games were all sold out. 40 games drew over 40,000, and average attendance per home date was 39,798, in a ballpark that seated around 39,500. The sellout streak ended at 81 games early in the 2011 season.

The Twins topped one million in each of their first 10 seasons (1961-1970) in Minnesota, but reached that level just twice over the following 12 years (1971-1983).

In 1988, the Twins drew 3,030,672 to become the first American League team to surpass 3 million in attendance. The 1978 Dodgers were the first National League team to do it.

Target Field is located in downtown Minneapolis, next to the Target Center, home of the NBA Minnesota Timberwolves. Due to often early-season cold weather in Minnesota, there is heat in the concourses, concession areas, and rest rooms. Highest attendance for a Target Field event was 43,940 for a Kenny Chesney-Zac Brown Band concert in 2013. A Paul McCartney 'Out There' concert drew 43,143 in 2014.

The Twins played 28 seasons (1982-2009) in the Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome. They drew just 921,186 (11,373 per date) in 1982, their first season there, and only 858,939 in 1983, the lowest attendance of any season in the Metrodome. Attendance reached 1.5 million for the first time in 1984. Overall regular-season attendance from 1982 through 2009 was 49,884,973, an average of 1,781,606 per season. The average attendance for the 2,234 dates there was 22,330.

The Metrodome hosted 9 A.L. Division Series games, 6 A.L. Championship Series games, and 8 World Series games. Those 23 post-season games drew 1,268,241, an average of 55,141 per game. The 1985 All-Star Game there drew 54,960. 34 regular season, and all post-season games at the Metrodome drew over 50,000.

In 2014, the Metrodome was demolished. It is being replaced on the same site, by an enclosed stadium for the NFL's Minnesota Vikings, which will open in 2016. The architects are also trying to get a baseball field to fit into that new stadium so college and high school baseball games could be played there.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

MINNESOTA NOTES - continued

From 1961 through 1981, the Twins played outdoors at Metropolitan Stadium in Bloomington. That stadium was replaced by the Mall of America, the largest shopping mall in the United States. In 21 years at 'The Met,' the Twins drew 22,285,287, averaging 1,061,204 per season. The highest attendance was 1,483,547 (19,520 per date) in 1967, while the lowest for a full season was 662,401 (8,603 per date) in 1974. During the strike-shortened 1981 season, the Twins averaged just 7,951 per date. In 9 of their last 11 years at Metropolitan Stadium, the Twins failed to draw at least one million. Average attendance per date for 1,571 dates at 'The Met' was 14,185.

A New York Times report says that according to Minnesota baseball historian Stew Thornley, there were 4 games postponed due to snow when the Twins played in Bloomington. 2 games in 2013, and one in 2014, at Target Field were postponed by a mixture of snow and rain.

Weather data from the University of Minnesota shows that in 27 different years from 1971 through 2015, there has been at least one inch of snow for the month of April at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, with a high of 21.8 inches in 1983. 17.9 inches of snow fell in April, 2013. There has been at least one inch of snow for the month of October in 9 different years from 1939 through 2014, with a high of 8.2 inches in 1991.

CLEVELAND HAS THE LOWEST TOTAL ATTENDANCE IN THE MAJORS IN 2014

In 2014, the Cleveland Indians had an 85-77 record. This was the first time the Tribe had consecutive winning seasons since they had 8 straight winning years from 1994 through 2001.

But it was not a successful year at the gate. The Indians drew 1,437,393, which was the lowest total attendance in the Major Leagues in 2014. It was their 2nd lowest total in 21 seasons at Progressive Field. The only year with smaller attendance since 1994 was 2010, when the Indians drew 1,394,812. Their 2014 average per date of 18,428 was 2nd lowest in the Majors to Tampa Bay. Total attendance declined 135,533 (8.6%), and average per date was down 1,234. Cleveland had more dates lost to weather (3) than any other team.

2014 was 9th time in the last 12 seasons that Cleveland drew under 2 million. There were 3 sellouts. But only 5 dates drew better than 30,000, and attendance was above 20,000 at only 28 dates. 8 dates drew under 10,000.

Progressive Field is getting a significant upgrade for 2015. New areas where fans can socialize have been added. Seating capacity has been reduced from 42,487 to 36,675.

The Indians won 24 more games in 2013 than in 2012, and were one of the American League Wild Card teams. But their attendance fell 30,670 (1.9%) to 1,572,926, averaging 19,662 per date. Tampa Bay was the only MLB club with lower 2013 total attendance, and only the Rays and Marlins had a lower average per date. In 2013, Cleveland and Boston became just 4th and 5th teams in Major League history, going back to 1901, and excluding strike-affected years, to have a decline in attendance in a year when they increased their win total by at least 24 games.

The Indians had the best total and percentage attendance increases in the Major Leagues in 2011 (446,023 and 32.0%), with 20 games drawing better than 30,000. But in 2012 attendance fell 237,239 (12.9%) to 1,603,596. This total, and the average per date of 19,797 were the 2nd lowest (to Tampa Bay) of any team.

In 2010, Cleveland drew just 1,394,812, their lowest total since 1992, including the strike years, and the smallest attendance of any team. Attendance fell by 382,092. This followed a decline of 392,818 in 2009. Opening Day 2010 was a sellout. The only other games that drew over 30,000 were one with the Yankees, and one with Washington when Stephen Strasburg pitched.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

CLEVELAND NOTES - continued

Between 1932 and 1946, the Indians split their home games between League Park, which was quite small, seating around 23,000, and Cleveland Municipal Stadium, which was huge.

They played their first game at Cleveland Stadium on July 31, 1932, in front of 76,979. The Indians had 32 games at the big stadium in 1932, and then scheduled all of their games there in 1933. But they went back to League Park for all games in 1934, 1935, and all but one game in 1936. After that, they regularly played Sunday, holiday, and night games at Cleveland Stadium, while still playing much of the schedule at League Park.

Altogether, from 1932 through 1946, the Indians played 478 games at Cleveland Stadium, and 691 games at League Park. In 2014, the site of League Park was redeveloped as a baseball field.

In 1946, the final year they played in both parks, the Indians drew 875,931 in 30 dates at Cleveland Stadium, averaging 29,198 per date. The largest crowd of the year was 74,529, which was thought to be the largest 'paid' attendance up to that time in Major League history. Attendance for 32 dates, all in the daytime, at League Park was 181,358, an average of 5,667 per date. The largest crowd was 14,466, and only 3 dates drew at least 10,000.

In 1948, the Indians were owned by master promoter Bill Veeck, and they set a new Major League attendance record, drawing 2,620,627 to Municipal Stadium. No American League team topped Cleveland's 1948 total until the Yankees did it in 1980. 1948 was the last time the Indians won a World Series. They played 13 single-admission double-headers that year, and averaged 39,706 per date for 66 home dates (only one home date in April). There were 11 regular season crowds of at least 70,000, and attendance topped 50,000 at 23 dates. One World Series game in 1948 drew 86,288, the largest crowd for any game ever in an American League ballpark, while the other two World Series games attracted 70,306 and 81,897.

Very large crowds were not uncommon in Cleveland in those years. From 1947 through 1951, there were 37 crowds of at least 60,000 for regular season games at Cleveland Stadium. 17 of those big crowds were with the Yankees as the opponent. In the remaining 42 years (1952-1993) that the Indians played there, only 31 crowds topped 60,000. This includes just 2 crowds of 60,000+ from 1960 through 1979. But each of the last 3 games there, in 1993, drew over 72,000. (Source for Cleveland Stadium figures: Retrosheet.org).

The Indians also topped 2 million in total attendance in 1949, and the average per date that year was 34,903. Average per date was better than 22,000 from 1947 through 1952. But from 1953 through 1992, Cleveland's average per date reached 20,000 only in 1959. It was under 10,000 per date in 7 seasons, the last of which was 1985. From 1956 through 1987, the average per date topped 15,000 only in 1959, 1974, and 1986.

On September 12, 1954, the Indians drew 84,587, the largest regular-season crowd in Major League history. But the team and its attendance soon went into a long decline. Between 1956 and 1985, the Indians had just 8 seasons with a winning record. Attendance topped one million only 5 times, and surpassed 1.1 million just twice. Cleveland didn't top 2 million again until 1993, their final year in Cleveland Municipal Stadium. First Energy Stadium, home of the NFL Cleveland Browns, is now on the site of Cleveland Stadium.

Moving to Progressive Field in 1994 led to a boom in attendance. The Indians topped 3 million each year from 1996 through 2001, including a team record and Major League leading 3,468,456 in 2000. Average per date was above 40,000 from 1995 through 2000.

Cleveland sold out a then-Major League record 455 straight regular season dates, plus 27 more in the post-season, between June 12, 1995, and Opening Day 2001. Boston surpassed that sellout streak in 2008. There have been 579 sellouts, including Opening Day 2015, at Progressive Field since it opened. Attendance topped 20,000 at all games at Progressive Field from its 1994 debut, through Opening Day 2003.

In the first 8 years at Progressive Field (1994-2001), the Indians averaged 41,466 per date. This is 137.6% higher than the average per date of 17,454 that the Indians averaged during their final 8 years (1986-1993) at Cleveland Stadium. However, in the last 9 seasons (2006-2014), the Indians have averaged 22,320 per date, a decline of 46.2% from their 1994 through 2001 average.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

ROYALS GO TO THE POST-SEASON FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1985, POST BEST ATTENDANCE SINCE 1991

"In baseball, you don't know nothing." - Yogi Berra (Source: Baseballalmanac.com)

The 2014 Kansas City Royals won the American League championship, and went all the way to Game 7 of the World Series. It was the first time since 1985 that they were in the playoffs. No other team in the 4 major North American sports leagues (MLB, NFL, NBA, NHL) had gone so long with making a post-season appearance.

The Royals drew 1,956,482 in 2014, their highest total since drawing 2,161,537 in 1991. Their 2014 total was up 205,750 (11.8%) from 2013. Average per date was up 2,540 to 24,154, the best average since the shorter 1994 season (24,570) and 1993 (24,182). It was the 6th consecutive season with an average per date above 20,000. Average per date reached 20,000 each year from 1976 through 1994, and again in 2000, 2003, 2004, and in all years from 2009 through 2014. In 2014, they drew at least 30,000 at 16 dates, but were under 20,000 at 23 dates. The team didn't list sellouts in their Game Notes or Media Guide, but 6 dates drew above 37,000, and probably were sellouts.

A $250 million renovation of Kauffman Stadium in Kansas City was completed in 2009, and what was always a beautiful facility, is now fully up-to-date. That year, the Royals had their best attendance (1,797,887) since 1993, and had the largest increase (218,965) in the Majors. The park originally opened in 1973 and was named Royals Stadium. It stood out among Major League ballparks that opened in that era because it was built specifically for baseball. The park was renamed in memory of team owner Ewing M. Kauffman in 1993.

Record-high season attendance for the Royals was 2,477,700 in 1989. The average per date that year was 30,971. This was the only season that the Royals have averaged above 30,000 per date. The all-time low at Kauffman Stadium was 1,151,836 in 1975. 2014 capacity of the park was 37,903. It was 40,775 prior to 2009.

1973 was the first time the Royals drew one million. They reached 2 million initially in 1978, and they did it again in 1979, 1980, 1982, and each year from 1985 through 1991. Between 1985 and 1991, the Royals averaged 2,301,479 per season, and 28,975 per date. But they have not reached 2 million since 1991. Part of the reason for the fairly low attendance was the 29 years between post-season appearances.

The Royals played their first 4 seasons (1969-1972) at Municipal Stadium, which was a rebuilt and expanded Minor League park. In 4 seasons there, they averaged 803,475 per season, and 11,237 per date. In their first 4 years at Kauffman Stadium (1973-1976), the Royals averaged 1,337,684 per season and 17,429 per date. Total attendance in the first 4 years at Kauffman Stadium was 66.5% higher, and average per date was up 55.1%, compared to the 4 years that the Royals played at Municipal Stadium. Highest attendance for the Royals at Municipal Stadium was 910,784 (12,650 per date) in 1971, and their lowest total was 693,047 (9,626 per date) in 1970.

The first Major League team to call Kansas City home were the Athletics, who came there from Philadelphia in 1955. They drew 1,393,054 in their first season in Missouri, drew 1,015,154 in 1956, and then never topped one million again prior to moving to Oakland in 1968.

In their 13 years in Kansas City, the A's averaged 825,095 per season and 11,387 per date. Total attendance was under 800,000 every year from 1960 through 1967, with a low of 528,344 (7,548 per date) in 1965. Average per date for the A's was 20,189 in 1955, but never topped 15,000 afterward. It was under 10,000 per date each season from 1961 through 1965.

Municipal Stadium had been home to the Minor League Kansas City Blues until 1955. That team's highest attendance was 425,064 in 1923. The only other years the Blues topped 300,000 were 1922, 1927, and 1947. So the big boom in post-World War II Minor League attendance was not that big a factor in Kansas City.

That park also hosted the Kansas City Monarchs, who were the longest running franchise in the history of the Negro Leagues. Among the greats who played for the Monarchs were Satchel Paige, Cool Papa Bell, and Jackie Robinson.

A water note: The 322 foot wide water spectacular behind the outfield wall at Kauffman Stadium is the largest privately-funded fountain in the world.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

WHITE SOX SET AN UNWANTED ATTENDANCE RECORD IN 2014, BUT BETTER TIMES MAY BE COMING

"When I die, I want to be playing baseball." – Minnie Minoso - 'Mr. White Sox' - (1924-2015)

2014 was the 8th year in a row with an attendance decline for the Chicago White Sox. This broke the Major League record for consecutive years with a decline in attendance that had been held by the White Sox (1926-1932), Pittsburgh (1949-1955), Colorado (1997-2003), and Atlanta (1998-2004). The Boston Red Sox hold the record for consecutive years with a gain. Their attendance rose for 12 straight years from 1998 through 2009.

The White Sox increased their win total by 10 in 2014, and improved the team in the off-season, so there is hope that 2015 attendance will rise. 2014 total attendance was 1,650,821, down 117,723 (6.7%). That's the lowest total for the Chisox since 1999. There were 2 dates lost to weather. Average per date fell by 1,211 to 20,896, the lowest since 2002. 3 dates were sold out, though none of the games vs. the Cubs were sellouts. 6 dates drew over 30,000. Attendance was under 20,000 at 38 dates, and 16 of them drew less than 15,000.

In 2006, the White Sox drew their all-time highs in total attendance (2,957,414) and average per date (36,511). A team-record 52 dates were sold out that year. Since then, total attendance is down 1,306,590 (44.2%), and average per date is down 15,615 (42.8%). In 2005, the White Sox won the World Series for the first time since 1917. They had 18 sellouts in 2005.

Chicago White Sox attendance had been above 2 million each year from 2005 through 2011. Prior to this streak, attendance reached 2 million just 6 times (1983-1984, 1990-1993) in team history.

Average attendance per date first reached 10,000 in 1920. But the White Sox posted an average that high only 4 more times (1925, 1926, 1940, 1941) until 1945. The average per date exceeded 20,000 in 1951, 1959, and 1960. But that level was not reached again until 1977 and 1981. It has been above 20,000 each year from 2000 through 2014, and reached 30,000 each year from 1991 through 1994, and again from 2006 through 2008.

In the first 20 years of the franchise (1901-1920), the White Sox drew at least 600,000 in 9 seasons. None of the other 15 Major League teams reached this level as often during that period. The New York Giants topped 600,000 in 8 of those seasons, and the Cubs and Athletics each did it 3 times. The Red Sox, Tigers, and Yankees, each with 2 years above 600,000, were the only other teams who did it more than once. But the White Sox didn't draw at least 600,000 in any year from 1928 through 1939.

The White Sox, Reds, Philadelphia A's, and St. Louis Browns, were the only teams that did not draw at least one million in any of 5 years following World War II (1946-1950). But starting in 1951, the White Sox reached one million in 14 of the next 15 years, and were Chicago's dominant team, in attendance, and on the field. Then attendance fell under one million for 6 straight years, with a low of 495,355 in 1970.

After the White Sox played some home games in Milwaukee in 1968 and 1969, it was thought they would move there. Attendance in Chicago later picked up, and by 1983, it topped 2 million. When it fell again, there was talk of moving the team to a new park in St. Petersburg. A White Sox presence in Chicago was assured when new Comiskey Park (now U.S. Cellular Field) opened in 1991. That ballpark in St. Petersburg is now home to the Tampa Bay Rays.

The White Sox had incredible increases in attendance in their final year at old Comiskey Park (1990) and in their first year at U.S. Cellular Field (1991). In 1989, they drew 1,045,651. Attendance rose by 956,706 (91.5%) in 1990 as Sox fans said farewell to their old home, which opened in 1910. The first year in the new park had a 931,797 (46.5%) gain. There have been only 7 other times where a team had consecutive attendance increases of at least 500,000. (See page 135 for the list.) Average per date rose from 13,406 in 1989 to 25,346 in 1990 to 36,224 in 1991.

In the first 24 years at U.S. Cellular Field (1991-2014), total attendance is 49,386,087 in 1,884 dates, averaging 26,213 per date. The U.S. Cellular Field average per date is 8,480 (47.8%) higher than the 1970 through 1990 average of 17,733 at old Comiskey Park. The White Sox drew 27,504,001 in 1,551 dates from 1970-1990.

U.S. Cellular Field cost $137 million to build. In 2003, the ballpark underwent a major renovation, even though it was only 12 years old. These renovations have cost $90 million. The top 8 rows of the very steep upper deck were removed, and capacity was decreased from 47,098 in 2003 to 40,615 in 2004.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

DESPITE A SLIGHT ATTENDANCE DECLINE, DETROIT STILL HAD A GREAT SEASON

The Detroit Tigers won the American League Central for the 4th straight year in 2014. But after 4 consecutive years of gains, attendance went down 166,188 (5.4%) to 2,917,209. Average per date was 36,015, down 2,052. Despite the declines, these 2014 figures for total attendance and average per date were the 5th best in team history. It was the 10th straight year above 2 million. The Tigers have topped 3 million 4 times in the last 8 years.

Detroit has drawn over 2 million in 11 of 15 years at Comerica Park. They did it only 6 times at Tiger Stadium. They've topped 2.5 million 9 times at Comerica. 1984 was the only season above 2.5 million at Tiger Stadium.

Average attendance per date was above 30,000 for the 9th year in a row. Until 2006, the Tigers topped 30,000 per date only in 1984 at Tiger Stadium, and in 2000, the first year at Comerica Park. Their average per date was above 20,000 each year from 1945 through 1950, but then reached that level just once, in 1961, until 1967.

There were 27 sellouts in 2014. 50 dates drew above 35,000, only 15 dates attracted less than 30,000, and every game topped 23,000.

The Tigers surpassed 5 million in combined home and road attendance for the 5th time in team history in 2014, drawing 5,250,056. Their all-time record for combined home/road attendance is 5,547,305 in 2008.

2013 was a great year in attendance. The Tigers drew 3,083,397, averaging 38,067 per date, with 34 sellouts. Those figures were 2nd best in team history, finishing only behind 2008, when Detroit drew 3,205,645 (39,539 per date).

In 2012, the Tigers had their 3rd best attendance ever, and sold out 33 dates. There were 17 sellouts in 2011.

In 2009, Tiger attendance fell 635,452, the worst dip in the A.L. for that year, the 6th worst decrease ever in the A.L., and the 15th largest decline in MLB history. But that decline was from a then-record-high of 3,202,645 set in 2008.

2008 was the 2nd straight year the Tigers set a new team attendance record. There were 27 sellouts, and attendance topped 40,000 at 43 games. In 2007, the Tigers had 41 sellouts and surpassed 3 million for the first time. It broke the record of 2,704,794, set in 1984, their last World Championship year. **The 1968 World Champion Tigers were the only A.L. team from 1951 through 1975 that drew 2 million.**

Tiger attendance has reached one million in all but 3 years (1953, 1963, 1964) since 1945, and in each of the past 50 years. Only the Dodgers (70 years), and the Cardinals (52 years), have a longer streak of consecutive million+ seasons among all MLB teams.

A coincidence: The 2015 seating capacity listing, as reported in each team's media guide, for Comerica Park in Detroit, and for Minute Maid Park in Houston, is exactly the same – 41,574.

It was quite a comeback for the Tigers a few years ago, both on the field, and at the gate. In 2003, the Tigers lost 119 games, and drew just 1,368,285. That's a very low figure for a team playing in a ballpark which was just in its 4th year. But by 2006, the Tigers were A.L. champions, and had the 2nd best attendance increase (571,452) in the Majors. Their 2014 total attendance was 113.2% higher than in 2003.

The table below shows Detroit's improvement in both won/loss record, and combined attendance, for the 9 years from 2006 through 2014, compared with 9 years from 1997 through 2005. The 1998 and 1999 seasons were played at Tiger Stadium. Total attendance is 59.0% higher for the 2006-2014 period, than it was for the 1997-2005 period, while average per date is up 57.0%.

TIGERS WON/LOSS RECORD AND ATTENDANCE – 2006-2014 vs. 1997-2005

YEARS	TOTAL ATTENDANCE	AVERAGE ATT. PER YEAR	# OF HOME DATES	AVERAGE ATT./DATE	WON/LOSS RECORD
1997-2005	16,069,443	1,785,494	720	22,319	599-857
2006-2014	25,544,835	2,838,315	729	35,041	790-669

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE – TIGERS NOTES - continued

Another example of improved attendance in Detroit is to compare the 15 years at Comerica Park (2000-2014) with the last 15 seasons (1985-1999) at Tiger Stadium. The shorter 1994 and 1995 seasons will have a small effect on the total attendance and average per year for 1985-1999. Total attendance has been 48.8% higher in the 15 years at Comerica than it was in the last 15 years at Tiger Stadium, and average per date is up 42.8%

TIGER ATTENDANCE – 2000-2014 AT COMERICA PARK vs. 1985-1999 AT TIGER STADIUM

YEARS	TOTAL ATTENDANCE	AVERAGE ATT. PER YEAR	# OF HOME DATES	AVERAGE ATT./DATE
1985-1999	24,740,885	1,649,392	1,161	21,310
2000-2014	36,813,289	2,454,219	1,210	30,424

As noted earlier, the highest attendance at Tiger Stadium was 2,704,794 (35,589 per date) in 1984. The highest attendance prior to 1945 was 1,112,693 (16,363 per date) in 1940. Detroit also drew better than one million in 1924, 1935, and 1937. This was quite rare at the time. Between 1900 and 1939, there were only 15 other times, 9 of them by the Yankees, where a team drew one million.

Lowest pre-1945 full-season attendance (excludes shorter 1918) at Tiger Stadium was 320,972 (5,095 per date) in 1933. Attendance increased significantly in the following 2 seasons. The Tigers drew 919,161 in 1934 and 1,034,929 in 1935. The 186.4% increase in 1934 is the 5th highest percentage increase in Major League history.

The lowest post-1945 total attendance in Detroit was 816,139 in 1964, and the lowest post-1945 average per date was 11,577 in 1963.

Top baseball crowd in Detroit was 58,369 at Tiger Stadium for a twin-bill with the Yankees on July 20, 1947.

Tiger Stadium was the next-to-last of the pre-1950 ballparks to get lights. The first night games there took place in 1948. That year, the 13 night dates drew 575,175, an average of 44,244 per date. In 1949, 14 night dates averaged 41,106 per date. The 13 night dates in 1950 averaged 43,207 per date. From 1948 through 1950, the 40 night dates drew 1,712,339, an average of 42,808 per date. In 1988, Wrigley Field in Chicago finally got lights.

ATTENDANCE FOR OTHER PRO SPORTS TEAMS IN DETROIT

Detroit has been getting much attention in recent years for its troubled economy. The population of the City of Detroit has declined sharply since 1950. But the Tigers continue to draw very well, and attendance for the other pro sports teams in Detroit has also been reasonably good.

Average per game attendance for the NFL's Lions fell from 61,304 per game in 2007, to 54,497 in 2008, and to 49,395 in 2009. That was a 19.4% decline in 2 years. But this decrease may have had as much to do with the Lions' poor record as it did with the economy. The Lions lost all 16 games in 2008, and had only 2 wins in 2009. In 2010, the Lions won 6 games, and their average attendance per game went up to 55,786. They made the playoffs in 2011, won 10 games, and attendance averaged 63,743 per game. In 2012, the Lions averaged 63,770 per game, and their 2013 average of 63,796 per game, was the best since Ford Field opened in 2002. Preliminary 2014 average was 63,025.

The Pistons of the NBA play in suburban Auburn Hills, and had been hit with a 35% decline in average attendance per game from 2007-08 to 2011-12. They sold out every game from the start of the 2004-05 season, to the end of the 2007-08 season, averaging 22,076 per game. Average attendance per game fell to 21,877 for 2008-09, to 18,752 in 2009-10, to 16,660 in 2010-11, and bottomed-out at 14,413 in 2011-12, the team's lowest figure since the 1982-83 season. It rose to 14,783 in 2012-13, and was 15,006 in 2013-14, and 15,266 in 2014-15.

The Red Wings of the NHL have fared best among Detroit's teams in maintaining consistently strong attendance. A streak of 452 straight sellouts ended at the start of the 2007-08 season. But their 2010-11 average of 19,680 was only down 1.9% from the 2006-07 sellout average of 20,066. In 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15, all games were sold out, making it 188 straight Red Wings sellouts through the end of their 2014-15 playoff run. No wonder Detroit is called Hockeytown.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

ASTROS GET A BIG INCREASE IN WINS, AND A GAIN IN ATTENDANCE AS WELL

2014 was a year of improvement for the Houston Astros, who won 19 more games than in 2013. Astros' Minor League teams, which had the worst combined winning percentage among MLB organizations from 2008 through 2011, have posted a combined winning percentage that was 3rd best (to San Francisco and Texas) from 2012 through 2014.

Astros' total attendance rose 99,918 (6.0%) to 1,751,829. This was the 2nd straight increase after 6 consecutive seasons of declines. Average per date was up 1,234 to 21,628. Coincidentally, Cleveland's average per date fell 1,234 in 2014.

Opening Day was the only sellout in Houston in 2014. Just 4 other games had crowds of 30,000+. Only 39 games drew at least 20,000, and attendance was under 15,000 at 5 games.

In their first 49 seasons (1962-2010), the Houston Astros never lost 100 or more games in a season. In 30 seasons from 1979 through 2008, they had a losing record just 7 times. But in 2011, the Astros lost 106 games. They lost 107 games in 2012, and then in 2013, their first year in the American League, they had 111 losses. The Astros became the 16th team in MLB history to lose at least 110 games in a season, and the 17th team to suffer at least 100 losses in 3 consecutive seasons.

Total attendance was 1,651,911 in 2013, and average per date was 20,394. The record-high attendance for a team with at least 110 losses is 2,519,560 by the 2004 Arizona Diamondbacks, who lost 111 games. The 1965 New York Mets, who drew 1,768,389, hold the record-high attendance for a team with at least 3 straight 100 loss seasons.

Astros' attendance was down 459,283 (22.2%) in 2012, the biggest decline of any MLB team in both total and percentage for that year. The total of 1,607,733 was the smallest in a full season since 1992, and was the 6th straight year with a decline. Houston was the only team in the National League that didn't top 2 million in total attendance, or 20,000 in average per date in 2012. This was the only season from 1996 through 2014, that the Astros didn't average at least 20,000 per date. From 2007 through 2012, total attendance fell 1,412,672 (46.8%), and average per date dropped from 37,289 to 19,849.

The Astros played their first 3 years (1962-1964) as the Houston Colt .45s in Colt Stadium, a temporary outdoor park, seating around 33,000, located next to the Astrodome construction site. Colt Stadium was later dismantled, and then rebuilt in Torreon, Mexico. In their 3 seasons at Colt Stadium, the Colts drew a total of 2,369,731, averaging 10,214 per date. Top season attendance was 924,456 (12,326 per date) in 1962. The low total was 719,502 in 1963, and the low average per date was 9,187 in 1964. The brutal summer heat, humidity, and bugs, were the main reasons for the low attendance. Insect repellent was sold at the concession stands of that ballpark.

In 1965, the team was renamed the Astros. They drew 2,151,470 (26,893 per date), as they opened the Astrodome, baseball's first indoor stadium. Their 1965 attendance was up 1,425,697 from 1964, the largest increase in MLB history for a team that did not relocate to a new market. The 1946 New York Yankees, whose attendance was up 1,383,667 from 1945, have the record for the biggest increase for a team that didn't move into a new ballpark. The Astros' 1965 average per date rose 17,706, the 2nd best gain (to the 1946 Yankees) ever.

The Astrodome had natural grass in its first season. But fielders had difficulty with fly balls due to glare from the dome. The panels of the dome were painted to cut the glare, but that killed off the grass. So in 1966, the Astrodome became the first Major League ballpark with artificial turf.

By 1967, the novelty of the Astrodome began to wear off. Astros' attendance was 1,348,303, down 803,167 (37.3%) from 1965. Average per date was 16,854. The Astros didn't reach 1.5 million in total attendance or 20,000 per date again, until 1979. For the entire decade of the 1970's, they averaged just 15,812 per date.

The Astros reached 2 million only in 1980 and 1993 until 1997, but were above that level every year through 2011. Until 2010, the Astros drew 2.5 million+ for 6 years in a row, and in 9 of 10 years. They've topped 3 million 3 times since 2004. Average attendance per date was above 30,000 for 12 straight years from 1998 through 2009.

Seating capacity at the Astrodome was originally 42,217. Many seats were later added to the outfield area, and by 1990, capacity at 'The Dome' reached 54,816.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

ASTROS NOTES - continued

The largest crowd at Astros game at the Astrodome was 54,037 in 1999. The smallest crowd, on May 12, 1995, had an official paid attendance of 0. But there were plenty of fans in the ballpark. All tickets were free as the Astros tried to make amends with fans after the 1994-95 strike.

22 regular season dates at the Astrodome had crowds of at least 50,000. All but 3 of those big crowds were in 1998 or 1999.

Highest season attendance in the Astrodome was 2,706,017 (33,408 per date) in 1999, the final year that it was home to the Astros. Lowest Astrodome total was 858,002 (10,861 per date) in 1975.

Minute Maid Park, the current home of the Astros, has a retractable roof, and a railroad motif. It is located next to Union Station, a classic railroad depot built in 1911. The train station was incorporated into the ballpark's design. The park includes a replica 1860's era locomotive and coal tender. This train runs back and forth along an 800 foot long track above the left field wall.

Since the park opened in 2000, 310 games have begun with the roof open, 760 games began with the roof closed, and at 142 games, the roof was opened during the game. In the early years of Minute Maid Park, the roof was often opened in the latter stages of games. But until 2014, this had not been done since 2006. In 2014, 19 games were played with the roof open, 60 with the roof closed, and the roof was opened during a game twice.

Highest season attendance at Minute Maid Park was 3,087,872 (38,122 per date) in 2004.

In the first 15 years at Minute Maid Park (2000-2014), the Astros have drawn a total attendance of 37,578,187 in 1,214 dates (30,954 per date). In the final 15 seasons (1985-1999) at the Astrodome, the Astros drew 26,504,016 in 1,181 dates (22,442 per date). Note that the 1994 and 1995 seasons were shorter due to the strike, and that 'no-shows' were not included in the Astros' attendance until 1993.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL DOMED STADIUMS

TEAM	Stadium	FIRST MLB YEAR	Notes
Houston	Astrodome	1965	Astros played there through 1999.
Seattle	Kingdome	1977	Used until mid-season 1999.
Montreal (1977-2004)	Olympic Stadium	1977	Built for the 1976 Summer Olympic Games. Roof installed in 1988, and was to be retractable, but never worked properly. Replaced by permanent roof in 1998.
Minnesota	Metrodome	1982	Twins played there through 2009.
Toronto	Rogers Centre *	1989	Originally named Skydome. First MLB park with retractable roof.
Tampa Bay	Tropicana Field	1998	Opened in 1990, home to National Hockey League and Arena Football League teams, facility has had other names.
Arizona	Chase Field *	1998	Formerly Bank One Ballpark.
Seattle	Safeco Field *	1999	Not a completely indoor facility
Houston	Minute Maid Park *	2000	Formerly Enron Field
Milwaukee	Miller Park *	2001	
Miami	Marlins Park *	2012	

* - Facility has a retractable roof.

The Rogers Centre and Tropicana Field are the only 2015 ballparks in the Major Leagues with artificial turf.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE HAS ITS BEST ATTENDANCE SINCE 2005

"Oriole Park is the Taj Mahal of ballparks." - The late Hall-of-Famer Chuck Thompson, legendary Orioles broadcaster

After 15 straight years with a losing record, the Orioles have now posted a winning mark for the last 3 seasons. Attendance has improved as well. The Orioles drew 2,464,473 in 2014, up 106,912 (4.5%). Average per date was 30,806, up 1,700. That total and average is the best for Baltimore since 2005, when they drew 2,624,740. Starting in 1988, the Orioles have drawn at least 2 million in all but 4 seasons (2008-2011).

In 2012, the Orioles' win total went from 69 to 93, and they were one of the A.L. Wild Card teams. Attendance rose 346,779 (19.8%) to 2,102,240. It increased 255,321 (12.1%) in 2013.

Baltimore drew 1,733,019 in 2010, its lowest attendance since 1988. In 2011, Opening Day and one other game were the only sellouts, and no other games drew more than 40,000. There were 37 dates with attendance under 20,000. From Oriole Park's opening in 1992, until 2003, the Orioles never drew less than 20,000 for any home game.

In 2014, the Birds had 8 sellouts, 14 dates topped 40,000, 42 dates surpassed 30,000, and the number of dates below 20,000 fell to 12.

There have been 9 seasons at Oriole Park at Camden Yards (1992, 1993, and 1995 through 2001) when attendance was over 3 million. The highest was 3,711,132 in 1997. Highest average per date was 46,951 in 54 dates in the short season of 1994. Full season average per date high is 45,816 in 1997.

Attendance topped 2.5 million every year from 1990 through 2005, except 2003. Baltimore had the highest total attendance of any team in the 1990's. They led the American League in attendance each year from 1995 through 1998, and set American League records by surpassing 2 million for 19 years in a row, and reaching 2.5 million 15 times. The Yankees and Red Sox have since broken those records. Boston has topped 2.5 million 18 times, including the last 15 years in a row. They set an A.L. record by topping 2 million for the 20th straight year in 2014. The Yankees reached 2 million for the 19th straight year in 2014, and have drawn over 2.5 million for the last 18 years, and 21 times overall. The Dodgers have topped 2 million in for the last 42 seasons, and have exceeded 2.5 million 41 times in their history.

Besides the team's record, the 2005 relocation of the Montreal Expos to Washington, just 40 miles away, reduced attendance. Before then, an estimated 20-25% of Orioles attendance was from the Washington area.

In 2008, Oriole Park, in its 17th season, welcomed its 50 millionth fan. That was the quickest any ballpark reached 50 million in attendance. The San Francisco Giants will break this record in 2015. (Coors Field in Denver topped the 50 million mark in 2012, its 18th year.) All 24 Oriole Park home openers, including 2015, have been sellouts. The ballpark was upgraded in the 2010-11 off-season. With wider seats installed, capacity fell from 48,290 to 45,971. The park's 23 year attendance total is 62,810,778.

Oriole Park opened in 1992, and was the first of the 'retro ballparks,' built just for baseball, in a traditional design, yet with all the modern amenities. It was an instant hit! That year the Orioles drew 3,567,819, an average of 44,598 per date. In 1991, in their final year at Memorial Stadium, the Birds drew 2,552,753, an average of 32,313 per date. The total attendance increase of 1,015,066 (39.8%) from 1991 to 1992 currently ranks at the 11th best in MLB history. Average per date was up 12,285.

In their history at Oriole Park (1992-2014), the Birds have averaged 34,645 per date. The average per date was above 40,000 in all seasons from 1992 through 2000. It surpassed 30,000 every year from 1989 through 2005, and then again in 2014. From 1954 through 1991 at Memorial Stadium, the Orioles averaged 18,353 per date.

At Oriole Park, attendance has topped 40,000 at 820 of 1,813 (45.2%) regular-season dates played there. But most of those big crowds came in the early years. From 1992 through 2002, attendance reached 40,000 at 660 of 851 dates (77.6%). But from 2003 through 2014, only 160 of 962 dates (16.6%) had crowds in excess of 40,000, and attendance has topped 40,000 at just 82 of 639 dates (12.8%) from 2007 through 2014.

Attendance in the last 13 seasons (2002-2014) at Oriole Park was 29,097,708, an average of 2,238,285 per season, and 27,898 per date. In the first 10 seasons (1992-2001) at Oriole Park, which included 2 shortened seasons, the Orioles drew 33,713,070, an average of 3,371,307 per season and 43,783 per date.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

ORIOLES NOTES - continued

In the last 10 years (1982-1991) at Memorial Stadium, the Orioles drew 20,806,029, an average of 2,080,603 per year and 26,881 per date. The average per date for the first 10 years at Oriole Park was 16,902 (62.9%) higher than it was for the final decade at Memorial Stadium.

186 of the first 214 dates at Oriole Park were sellouts, including a then-Major League record 65 in a row from May 23, 1992 through April 20, 1993. In this park's first 4 years, a 'make-up' game in 1993 was the only time attendance was under 30,000, and only 3 other games, all in 1995, had attendance under 35,000.

A well-known feature of Oriole Park at Camden Yards is the warehouse in right and center field. It is 1,016 feet long and 51 feet wide, and was built between 1898 and 1905. An extension of Eutaw Street runs in front of the warehouse, and every home run that lands there is marked with a plaque on the ground. 79 home runs have landed on Eutaw St. Oriole batters have hit 30 of them, while the opposition has 49. The most in one year was 11 in 2013.

More than 920,000 people have taken the paid tour of Oriole Park since 1992, including over 34,000 in 2014.

Baltimore once had a reputation as a city that did not support its very good baseball team. The Orioles won 4 A.L. pennants and 2 World Series between 1966 and 1971, plus A.L. East titles in 1973 and 1974. But their highest attendance in those years was just 1,203,366 in 1966. There was a team in Washington, the Senators, through 1971. Lowest attendance ever in Baltimore was 774,343 (10,755 per date) in 1963. The Orioles drew over a million in 1954, their first season in Baltimore. But they reached that level just 7 more times through 1974. Highest total at Memorial Stadium was 2,552,753 in 1991. The best average per date there was 32,503 in 1989. The Orioles had only 2 seasons with a losing record from 1960 through 1985.

Average attendance per date was under 15,000 in 18 different seasons from 1954 through 1978. The Orioles didn't average at least 20,000 per date until 1979. They did it again in 1980, and in every season starting in 1982.

In 1979, the Orioles drew a then-team record-high of 1,681,009 (23,347 per date) en-route to the A.L. pennant. This was up from the 1978 total of 1,051,724 (14,407 per date). The winning year was one reason for the big gain. But so was radio. Oriole broadcasts moved from WBAL, a station with an older audience, to WFBR, a rock station. WFBR promoted their association with the Orioles constantly, and many more young people began to attend games.

Baltimore's highest attendance as a Minor League city was 620,726 in 1946.

St. Louis Browns Attendance

Before moving to Baltimore in 1954, this franchise was the St. Louis Browns, a team known for poor play on the field, and awful attendance. They had only 11 winning records in 52 seasons.

Top attendance for the Browns was 712,918 (9,506 per date) in 1922. The Browns topped 500,000 in total attendance in only 6 seasons. From 1930 through 1939, the Browns never drew more than 180,000 in a season, falling below 100,000 in 3 of those years. The low was 80,922 (1,420 per date) in 1935. This is the lowest attendance that any Major League team has posted since 1900. Average per date for the Browns was less than 3,000 in 14 different seasons, including all years from 1930 through 1939.

During the entire decade of the 1930's, the Browns drew a total of 1,184,076 (1,916 per date). Their highest attendance that decade was 179,126 (2,936 per date) in 1931. From 1990 through 2005, Orioles' attendance in each season was at least double the Browns' combined attendance for the entire decade of the 1930's. In 5 individual seasons in the 1990's, the Orioles drew more than 3 times the Browns total attendance for the entire 1930's decade.

In 52 seasons in St. Louis, the Browns had the worst attendance in the American League 31 times, including 18 straight years from 1926 through 1943, and again in each of their final 8 seasons in St. Louis. It was 26 times in 28 years, at the bottom of the A.L. attendance standings for the Browns. No wonder they moved. In Baltimore, the Orioles have never had the lowest season attendance in the American League.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

THE TEXAS RANGERS TOOK A BIG HIT ON THE FIELD, AND AT THE GATE, IN 2014

The Rangers won just 67 games in 2014, 24 less than in 2013, and their lowest full-season total since 1985. Attendance fell 459,540 (14.5%) in 2014 to 2,718,733. Average per date was 33,565, down 5,194. These were the biggest declines by any American League team. The 2014 attendance was down 21.4% from 2012, but was still 39.7% higher than in 2008. It was the 6th straight year above 2 million. There were 3 sellouts, 13 crowds topped 40,000, and 51 dates drew over 30,000. A team record-high 79 dates topped 30,000 in both 2012 and 2013.

2012 total attendance was a record-high 3,460,280, up 513,331 from the old high set in 2011. 38 games were sold out, and 59 games drew at least 40,000. Those are team records. The old sellout record was 21 in 1994. Average per date was a record high 42,720. The previous high was 40,374 in 1994, a season that ended on August 12, and that was also the first season of Globe Life Park. The old record for a full season was 36,815 in 1997. The Rangers posted the 2nd best total attendance increase in the Major Leagues in each year from 2009 through 2012.

In 2012, the Rangers became just the 2nd team in MLB history to post 4 consecutive seasons where total attendance rose by at least 200,000, and by at least 10%, and average per date was up at least 3,000, in each year. The Yankees also did this from 1996 through 1999.

TEXAS RANGERS ATTENDANCE 2008-2012, AND CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS SEASON

Year	Total Attend.	Total Increase	% incr.	Avg. per date	Incr. in Avg./DT
2008	1,945,857			24,323	
2009	2,156,016	210,159	10.8	27,641	3,298
2010	2,505,171	349,155	16.2	30,928	3,287
2011	2,946,949	441,778	17.6	36,382	5,454
2012	3,460,280	513,331	17.4	42,720	6,338

Such growth over a 4 year period in even just one of these categories is quite rare. The 2009-2012 Rangers, 1996-1999 Yankees, 1987-1990 Oakland A's, and the 2005-2008 New York Mets are the only teams to have 4 straight years with an average per date gain of at least 3,000. In addition to the Rangers, Yankees, and A's teams just noted, only the 1944-1947 New York Giants posted 4 straight total attendance gains of at least 200,000 each.

It has been a bit more common to have 4 straight total attendance increases of at least 10%. But most of those were from a much smaller attendance base than the Rangers had. The 1902-1906 Chicago Cubs, and the 1919-1923 Philadelphia A's each had 5 straight years of total attendance gains of at least 10%. Other teams with 4 consecutive seasons of 10%+ total attendance growth, other than the 2008-2012 Rangers and the 1996-1999 Yankees are: St. Louis Cardinals (1908-1911 and 1919-1922); Pittsburgh and Washington (both 1918-1921); Chicago White Sox (1943-46); New York Giants (1944-1947); Cleveland and Boston Braves (both 1945-1948). The 1959-1962 Washington Senators/Minnesota Twins did it. But that team relocated to Minnesota in 1961, so it gets an asterisk.

It took a while for the Rangers to become popular in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Attendance failed to reach 700,000 in both 1972 and 1973, the first 2 seasons the team played in Texas, after moving from Washington, DC. They topped 1.5 million just once until 1986, but have done it every year since then. They reached 2 million for the first time in 1989, but have topped that every year except 1995, which was a shortened season, and 2008, from that point on.

There were just 59 sellouts in the 22 years that the Rangers played at Arlington Stadium, which was an expanded minor league park. There have been 170 sellouts at Globe Life Park (newly named for 2014) since it opened in 1994, through Opening Day 2015. Average per date for the 21 years at Globe Life Park is 33,008. This is 75.8% higher than the average per date of 18,777 for the 22 seasons at Arlington Stadium.

In their first 14 years in Texas (1972-85), and in their 11 years (1961-71) as the expansion Washington Senators, this team never averaged over 20,000 per date. But they've topped 24,000 per date every year starting in 1989, and have been above 35,000 in 8 seasons. Of the 21 teams that have moved into a new ballpark since 1990, the Rangers are the only one whose new park has a larger capacity than the old one.

Weather note: The Rangers have been rained out 65 times in their 43 years in Texas. But only one of those rainouts has taken place in July, and there has only been one rainout in August.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

ANGELS LEAD THE MAJORS IN WINS IN 2014, AND TOP 3 MILLION AGAIN

Winning is typical for the Los Angeles Angels. The led the Majors with 98 victories in 2014. It was their 7th season with at least 90 wins since 2000, and their 9th winning record in the past 11 years.

Also typical for the Angels is drawing 3 million. Total attendance rose 2.5% (76,403) to 3,095,935, which was the 2nd best in the American League. The final home game of the year, which drew 27,166, was the only date below 30,000. 27 games drew better than 40,000, and there were 9 sellouts. The team record for sellouts is 45 in 2004.

The Angels topped 3 million for the 12th year in a row, and surpassed 2 million for 17th straight year. Only the Dodgers and the Yankees have had had more consecutive '3 million' years than the Angels. The Angels have also reached 2 million in attendance 31 times in the last 33 full seasons, and have topped 1.5 million in all years since 1982.

Average attendance per date for the Angels didn't reach 20,000 until 1978. They've topped this level every year since, and have surpassed 30,000 in 21 seasons, including topping 37,000 for the last 12 years in a row. The Angels have averaged above 40,000 for 7 years. In 2014, they averaged 38,221 per date, up 943. Record-high attendance for the Angels was 3,406,790 (42,059 per date) in 2006.

There were 5 dates with attendance below 30,000 in 2012. This ended a streak of 691 straight regular season dates, going back to the last 40 dates of 2003, with attendance of at least 30,000.

In 2011, for the only time, the Angels had a higher season attendance than the Dodgers. The 2 Los Angeles area teams have not been all that far apart in attendance in recent seasons. But in their early years, the Angels were a distant second in fan appeal in the Los Angeles area. Dodgers' official attendance was at least one million higher than Angels' attendance in 20 seasons, including in 15 of the first 18 years (1961-1978) that the Angels were in operation. Until 1986, there were only 2 years (1967, 1979) when the Dodgers didn't draw at least 500,000 more than the Angels. This despite the fact that until 1993, the Dodgers, like all National League teams, did not include 'no-shows' in their official attendance, while the Angels, and all American League teams, did.

In 1961, their first season, the Angels played at Wrigley Field. No, not the Wrigley Field in Chicago, but Wrigley Field in Los Angeles, which had been home to a Cubs minor league team before the Dodgers moved to California in 1958. The Angels drew 603,510 there, an average of 8,047 per date. The largest crowd of the 1961 season was 19,930. Season attendance high for the Pacific Coast League Angels at Wrigley Field was 622,485 in 1947.

In 1962, the Angels moved into Dodger Stadium. Their attendance nearly doubled to 1,144,063 (15,254 per date). During their 4 years at Dodger Stadium, the Angels drew a total of 3,292,244 in 290 dates, an average of 11,353 per date. In those same 4 seasons, the Dodgers drew 10,076,114 in 309 dates, an average of 32,609 per date.

The Yankees were a big attraction for the Angels when they played at Dodger Stadium. In 1962, the Angels averaged 44,834 for their 9 dates with the Yankees. In 66 dates with all other teams, they averaged 11,221. In their 4 years at Dodger Stadium, the Angels averaged 30,526 for 36 dates with the Yankees, and 8,635 for 254 dates with all other teams. In 1962, they drew 53,591 for a game with the Yankees, their largest crowd ever at Dodger Stadium.

The Angels moved to Anaheim in Orange County in 1966. First season attendance there was 1,400,321, up 833,594 (147.1%) from 1965. Average per date was 18,186, up 9,973. This total and average was not topped until 1977. Lowest season attendance in Anaheim was 744,190 (9,420 per date) in 1972. Between their first season in 1961, and 1974, Angels' attendance was under one million 8 times.

Angels Stadium, formerly named Anaheim Stadium, was originally designed just for baseball. It was expanded to a capacity of 65,158 in 1980, in order to accommodate Rams football. The expanded seating was added to the outfield area. After the Rams moved to St. Louis, the ballpark underwent a major rebuilding, at a cost of $100 million, completed in 1998. It's once again a primarily baseball facility, and its 2015 seating capacity is 45,493.

The Angels have achieved a huge increase in attendance since their first decade and a half in Anaheim. In their first 14 years in Anaheim (1966-1979), the Angels drew 17,002,688 in 1,093 dates, averaging 1,214,478 per season, and 15,556 per date. In the next 14 seasons (1980-1993), attendance rose sharply to 33,506,887 in 1,101 dates, an average of 2,393,349 per year, and 30,433 per date. For the 15 years from 2000 through 2014, the Angels have drawn 45,158,769 in 1,215 dates, an average of 3,010,585 per season, and 37,168 per date.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

OAKLAND POSTS ITS 5th STRAIGHT ATTENDANCE GAIN, BUT THEY STILL AWAIT A NEW BALLPARK

"If you don't know where you're going, you might not get there." - Yogi Berra

Over the past 3 seasons, the Athletics' won-loss record has been the best in the American League, and 2nd best, to Washington, in the Majors. Attendance for the A's rose 194,326 (10.7%) in 2014 to 2,003,628. Average per date was 25,045, up 2,708. That was their best total and average since 2005. It was also the 5th consecutive season with an attendance increase. There were 16 sellouts. 27 dates drew at least 30,000, and attendance was under 20,000 at 22 dates. Since 2009, total attendance is up 594,845 (42.2%), and average per date has increased by 7,653.

Back in 2012, just 12 dates drew at least 30,000, 23 dates had a crowd of less than 15,000, and 7 dates in Oakland sold out. The A's also played a pair of 2012 regular season home games Tokyo, and both games were sellouts. In 2011, the A's had the lowest attendance in the Majors for the 7th time since moving to Oakland in 1968.

A rarity occurred in Oakland in 2014—rainouts. Two regular season games, plus an exhibition game with the Giants were postponed. The last rained-out home game for any California team was in 2006, and the previous Oakland rainouts were in 1998. There have been 20 regular season postponements in Oakland's Major League history.

The A's have tried for a more intimate feel for their ballpark. They don't sell upper deck seats, and list their capacity as 35,067 in the Oakland (O.co) Coliseum, which seats 63,024 for football. But the Raiders now list their capacity as 53,286 to ensure more official sellouts so that their games don't get blacked out on local television.

The biggest crowd ever to attend an A's game in Oakland was 55,989 in 2004. The largest number of sellouts in team history was 20, in 1990, when the A's set their all-time season attendance record of 2,900,217.

In the early 1970's the A's were very successful, with 5 consecutive A.L. West titles, and winning 3 straight World Series from 1972 to 1974. They had colorful uniforms, and their share of zany promotions. But their attendance was poor. The only World Champion team of those years to top one million in attendance was in 1973, and they barely made it, drawing 1,000,763.

Their worst attendance was just 306,763 in 1979. That was the lowest attendance for any team since the Browns drew 297,238 in 1953, their final season in St. Louis before moving to Baltimore. In 1979, the A's averaged just 3,984 per date. Attendance was below 1,000 at 2 games, with a low of 653, and 19 games had crowds between 1,000 and 2,000. Just 5 games all year had crowds above 10,000, the largest being 19,538 for a July 6 twi-night doubleheader with the Yankees. (Source for 1979 data: Box scores from The Sporting News)

The Athletics played in Philadelphia from 1901 through 1954. In 1907, they became the first team to average at least 10,000 per date. The 1908 New York Giants were the first National League team to top 10,000 per date. The A's averaged 10,000+ per date again in 1909, and in 6 of 7 years from 1925 through 1931. More recently, their average per date has been under 20,000 in 8 seasons since 1995, including 2009, 2010, and 2011, and has reached 30,000 only in the 4 years from 1989 through 1992.

Highest Athletics attendance in Philadelphia was 945,076 in 1948. They topped one million in each of their first 2 seasons in Kansas City (1955 and 1956), but never reached that level again until 1973 and 1975 after moving to Oakland. This franchise reached one million only 4 times in its history until 1981. Oakland has drawn 2 million each year from 1988 through 1993, then from 2001 through 2005, and again in 2014.

The search continues to find a location for a new ballpark for the Athletics. They've been trying to get Major League Baseball to give them approval to build a new ballpark in San Jose. But the San Francisco Giants are very much against that location, claiming that San Jose is part of their territory. There has also been a proposal to build a ballpark in Downtown Oakland. The A's might also approve of a new park built in the Coliseum area because it would have good freeway and BART train access. Their Coliseum co-tenants, the Raiders, who are now the only NFL team to share its stadium with a Major League Baseball team, also want a new stadium for themselves.

On Saturday afternoon July 16, 2011, the Athletics drew 27,379 for a promotion not seen in the Big Leagues for a long time – an old-fashioned, scheduled, single-admission doubleheader. These days, the few single-admission doubleheaders played in the Majors are to make up rainouts.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

IN TORONTO – MORE WINS, LOWER ATTENDANCE

The Blue Jays won 9 more games in 2014 than in 2013. But attendance fell 161,037 (6.3%) to 2,375,525. Average per date was 29,327, down 1,989. Toronto did post its 3rd best total and average per date since 1998. There were 13 sellouts, 17 dates drew over 40,000, 39 dates topped 30,000, and attendance was under 20,000 at 25 dates.

In 2013, Toronto drew 2,536,562 (31,136 per date), the best total and average per date for the Blue Jays since 1997. Total attendance rose 436,899 (20.8%), and average per date was up by 5,394. All of those improvements were the best in the Majors in 2013. That was the 3rd straight year that Blue Jays' attendance rose by at least 11%. Average per date was above 30,000 for the first time since 1998. It had reached that level in all seasons from 1985 through 1998. The Jays have averaged at least 20,000 per date in each of the last 32 seasons.

The only seasons in Blue Jays history with an average per date of less than 20,000 were 4 years in a row from 1979 to 1982. There were 6 seasons (1989-1994) where average per date was above 40,000. 430 of the 437 regular season dates at SkyDome (now named the Rogers Centre) during those 6 seasons had attendance over 40,000. SkyDome opened on June 5, 1989, and the first game there with attendance below 40,000 was in 1995. The first sub-30,000 crowd there came in 1996, and the first crowd of less than 20,000 was in 2000.

In 2010, Toronto had its lowest attendance in 28 years, with 50 games drawing less than 20,000. But their 2011 attendance increased 192,548 (11.8%). In 2012, it was up 281,560 (15.5%). Prior to posting losses of 250,574 in 2010, and 524,287 in 2009, the Blue Jays had 6 consecutive attendance increases from 2003 to 2008.

Attendance had been above 2 million for 16 straight years, from 1984 through 1999, but then fell below that mark for 5 years. The Jays went back above 2 million for 4 straight seasons until 2009. Strike-shortened 1981 is the only year in Blue Jays history, which began in 1977, that the team did not draw at least 1,275,000.

The Blue Jays played at Exhibition Stadium until June, 1989. Highest full season attendance there was 2,778,429 (34,302 per date) in 1987. Lowest full-season attendance there was 1,275,978 (16,571 per date) in 1982. During that shorter 1981 season, the Blue Jays averaged 14,806 per date.

When the Blue Jays moved to SkyDome, they began to set all sorts of Major League attendance records. In 1991, they became the first team to ever draw 4 million in a season. The Jays topped 4 million again in their World Series winning years of 1992 and 1993. They reached a high of 4,057,947 (50,098 per date) in 1993. That year the Jays and the Colorado Rockies became the first teams to ever average at least 50,000 per date.

From 1989 through 1994, Toronto averaged 48,071 per date. That average increases to 49,220 if the 26 dates the Jays played at Exhibition Stadium in 1989 prior to the move to SkyDome are excluded. For the decade of the 1990's, the Blue Jays averaged 40,403 per date. In the 2000-2009 decade, they averaged 24,724 per date. From 2010 through 2014, the Jays' average per date has been 25,816.

During the early years at SkyDome, the Jays had 5 sellout streaks of at least 38 games, with the longest streak of 60 games from May 18, 1990 to Opening Day 1991. But the 1994 strike denied the Blue Jays the opportunity to defend their World Title as there were no playoffs that year. Attendance took a huge hit in the following seasons, falling to 1,636,904 by 2002. Lowest Rogers Center/SkyDome attendance was 1,625,555 (20,069 per date) in 2010.

SkyDome (officially, there was no 'The' in front of the name SkyDome), was the first stadium with a retractable roof in the Majors. The facility includes a hotel in the outfield. Through 2014, the Blue Jays have played 2,064 games there, including post-season games. 1,117 games have been played with the roof open, and 836 with the roof closed. At 111 games, the roof was closed during the game due to weather, or in the case of a game in 1990, due to flying insects. In fact, that game had a 35 minute 'bug delay.' An unsafe roof on April 12, 2001 resulted in a postponement.

Seattle, Arizona, Houston, Miami and Milwaukee also have retractable roof parks. Tampa Bay is the only team with a roof that can't be opened. The Rays and the Blue Jays have the only Major League parks with artificial turf.

The largest baseball crowd at Skydome/Rogers Centre was 52,382 for the 1991 All-Star Game. A game in the 1992 World Series drew 52,268. The biggest regular-season attendance was 50,560 on Opening Day 2005. But the largest crowd ever for an event in this stadium was 68,237 for WrestleMania X8 in 2002.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – AMERICAN LEAGUE

SEATTLE HAS THE MAJOR LEAGUES' BIGGEST ATTENDANCE INCREASE IN 2014

The Mariners had significant improvement on the field and at the box office in 2014. They won 16 more games than in 2013. **Total attendance rose 302,673 (17.2%) to 2,064,334. Average per date was 25,477, up 3,737. The total, percentage, and average per date increases were the best of any team in 2014.** This was the 2nd straight year with an increase. There had been a decline in total attendance in 9 of 10 seasons from 2003 through 2012. Attendance reached 2 million for the first time since 2010. It was above 2 million every year from 1995 through 2010.

There were 2 sellouts in 2014. 6 dates drew over 40,000, 23 dates topped 30,000, but there were 22 dates that attracted less than 20,000. This was better than in 2013 when just 15 crowds topped 30,000, and attendance was less than 20,000 at 35 dates, including a pair that drew under 10,000. Those 2 games had the smallest crowds in the 16 year history of Safeco Field. The 2012 total of 1,721,920 was the team's lowest since 1995, and the smallest for a full season since 1992.

2014 total attendance was still down 1,476,148, and average per date was down 18,224, from the team record-highs of 3,540,482 (total) and 43,710 (average per date) set in 2002. In 2001, the Mariners had one of the best records in Major League history, winning 116 regular season games, and losing just 46.

The Mariners had low attendance from their start in 1977 until the mid-1990's, and then had a huge upswing. They didn't have a winning record in any season until 1991. Seattle failed to draw one million in 6 of its first 8 seasons. They averaged less than 15,000 per date each year from 1978 through 1988, and never reached at least 20,000 per date until 1991. But they have topped 20,000 per date ever since then. Average per date was over 30,000 from 1996 through 2007, and topped 40,000 from 2001 through 2003.

From 1977 through 1990, only 19 of the 1,099 dates (1.7% of all dates) at the Kingdome had crowds of at least 40,000. From 1977 through the first 67 dates of 1995, attendance topped 40,000 at 53 of 1,453 dates (3.6%), and averaged 15,627 per date. Seattle had the worst attendance of any team during the 1980's. Their average per date for that decade was just 12,551. Lowest season attendance was 813,537 (10,044 per date) in 1983, with only 23 dates topping 10,000. They did not reach 1.5 million until 1990, and topped 1.7 million just twice until 1996.

The Mariners had a great finish in 1995, tying California for the A.L. West title, beating them in a one game playoff, then coming back from 0-2 down to win 3 straight from the Yankees in the Division Series, before falling in the A.L. Championship Series. Attendance surged! From the last 6 regular season dates in 1995, through the first 39 dates of 1999, after which the Mariners moved from the Kingdome to Safeco Field, attendance averaged 34,594 per date, and topped 40,000 at 80 of 288 (27.8%) dates.

Seattle drew over 2 million each year from 1996 through 2010, and topped 3 million in 5 of those seasons (1997, 2000-2003). Huge increases took place in 1996 and 1997. In 1995, Seattle averaged 22,510 per date. But by 1997, that average was up to 39,410, a 75% gain in just 2 years.

Total Kingdome attendance was 32,669,054 in 1,741 dates, averaging 18,765 per date. At Safeco Field, through 2014, the Mariners have drawn 40,162,010 in 1,257 regular season dates, an average of 31,951 per date.

The roof at Safeco Field was closed for only 17 games in 2014. 985 of 1,262 games (78%) in Safeco's history have been played with the roof open. The roof was opened or closed during the game 104 times. Only 173 games (14%) have been played with the roof closed for the entire game.

In 2011, the Marlins had to play 3 'home' games vs. the Mariners in Seattle due to a scheduled concert at Sun Life Stadium in Miami. Attendance for those games was included in the Marlins' total since they were the 'home' team.

On July 29, 1993, the Mariners sold 30,220 tickets for that day's game with Minnesota. That's the largest day-of-game sale in team history. Attendance for the game at the Kingdome was 45,607.

As a Minor League city, Seattle drew over 400,000 each year from 1945 through 1951. The best season was 1947, when the Rainiers of the Pacific Coast League drew 548,308.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

THE DODGERS CONTINUE TO BE ON TOP OF THE MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE STANDINGS

The 2014 Los Angeles Dodgers had a good year on the field, winning 94 games, and the National League West. They had a great year at the gate!

2014 Dodger attendance was a Major League best 3,782,337, up 38,810 (1.0%). This was the 2nd highest attendance in team history, and the 9th best total ever for a National League team. It also was the 24th time the Dodgers have led the Major Leagues in attendance, and their 30th time leading the National League, since moving to Los Angeles in 1958. They also became the first team to reach 200 million in attendance since either 1900, or the inception of the franchise. This total includes 1900-1957, when the Dodgers were in Brooklyn.

Attendance topped 3 million for the 18th time in the last 19 years, and for a Major League best 28th time overall. It was the 10th time the Dodgers have drawn over 3.5 million. 2014 was also the 42nd year in a row (including years shortened by strikes) that the Dodgers have drawn at least 2 million.

2014 average per date was 46,696, up 480. This was the 22nd straight year that the Dodgers have surpassed an average of 35,000 per date, the 41st year in a row above 30,000 per date, the 44th straight season above 25,000 per date, and the 57th year in a row above 20,000 per date. In addition, the Dodgers also led the National League in road attendance (2,740,259), and their combined home/road attendance was a Major League leading 6,522,596. They also drew the biggest regular season crowd of the year—53,500.

The Dodgers had 10 sellouts in 2014 at Dodger Stadium, which has the largest official capacity of any Major League ballpark. Attendance topped 50,000 at 22 dates, and 73 dates drew at least 40,000. All games attracted at least 37,000.

In 2013, the Dodgers got off to a tough start on the field. But from June 22 through August 18, they won 42 of 50 games, en route to the National League West title. According to the Elias Sports Bureau, the 2013 Dodgers were just the 3rd team in MLB history to be at least 9½ games behind first place at some point in a season, yet still finished first by at least 10 games. Other teams to do it were the 1911 Philadelphia Athletics and the 1914 Boston Braves.

In terms of attendance, 2013 was also a great year for the Dodgers. They led all of Major League Baseball in home attendance, drawing 3,743,527, averaging 46,216 per date. Attendance rose 419,281 (12.6%) in 2013, the best total and percentage gain in the National League. There were 29 sellouts, the most since 1983, when 37 dates were sold out at Dodger Stadium. Attendance was over 50,000 at 34 dates, and 67 dates drew better than 40,000. Every single date topped 30,000.

The Dodgers also led the Majors in road attendance in 2013, drawing 2,863,366. They became the first National League team to lead the Majors in both home and road attendance in the same season since at least 1988. Their combined home/road total of 6,606,893 was the highest in the Majors since 2008.

It's been a big comeback in attendance for the Dodgers over the past 3 seasons, as 2014 attendance was 847,529 higher than it was in 2011. Ownership problems, and security concerns at Dodger Stadium, resulted in huge attendance losses in 2011.

Dodger attendance fell 627,512 (17.6%), the worst total and percentage decreases of any team in 2011. The drop in total attendance was the 16th worst in MLB history. The 2011 total of 2,934,808 was their smallest since shorter-season 1995, and lowest for a full season since 1992. To top it off, the Dodgers were outdrawn by the Angels in a season for the first time ever. The Dodgers and Angels have shared the Los Angeles market since 1961.

But things turned around in 2012, as a new ownership group bought the team. It includes Lakers basketball legend Magic Johnson, one of the most popular athletes ever. Dodgers 2012 attendance rose 389,438 (13.3%) to 3,324,246.

Dodger Stadium, still in one of the most beautiful settings of any ballpark, celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2012, and underwent some rebuilding after the season. It is the 3rd oldest ballpark in the Majors. Fenway Park in Boston opened in 1912, and Wrigley Field in Chicago opened in 1914.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

DODGERS NOTES - continued

DODGERS ATTENDANCE HISTORY

The Dodgers have the highest attendance of any of the original 16 Major League franchises. They've drawn 202,158,076 since 1900, which includes 58 seasons in Brooklyn. Since moving to Los Angeles in 1958, they've been by far, the most successful team in the Majors in terms of attendance.

This section will cover the attendance history of the Dodgers from Washington Park and Ebbets Field in Brooklyn, to the Memorial Coliseum and Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles. It will also show that the Dodgers were a big draw on the road, especially in the late 1940's, and then again in the early to mid-1960's.

The Dodgers have always had one of the largest numbers of season tickets sold among Major League teams. It can be assumed that they sold many more tickets than what were shown in their official attendance figures through 1992, a period when 'no-shows' were not included in N.L. attendance. A good example of this is 1982, when the Dodgers had a team-record high of 42 games listed as sellouts. Yet only 12 of those games had an official attendance figure of at least 50,000. It is also possible that the Dodgers did not include discounted or free tickets in their official attendance figures. But it's certain that over 50,000 tickets were sold for many more than 12 games that year.

Dodger Stadium's capacity has always been listed as 56,000 in team publications. There have been some seating alterations at Dodger Stadium over the years, but that 56,000 figure has never been changed. The actual capacity of Dodger Stadium has probably been slightly above or below that figure at times.

SINCE MOVING WEST, THE DODGERS HAVE THE BEST ATTENDANCE OF ANY TEAM—BY FAR

- In their 57 years in Los Angeles, (1958-2014) the Dodgers have drawn 162,650,893, averaging 2,853,524 per season. No other team comes even close to those figures. The Yankees (132,250,683 and an average of 2,320,187 per season), and St. Louis (129,159,010 and an average of 2,265,948 per season), are next.

- According to retrosheet.org, since 1958, the Dodgers have won more games (4,865) than any National League team. Only the Yankees (5,076) have more wins since 1958. 14 teams have been added to MLB since 1958.

- There is an average attendance per Major League team for each season. (Example: The 30 teams drew a total attendance of 73,739,622 in 2014, an average of 2,457,987 per team.) In each of the 57 years they've been in Los Angeles, the Dodgers have drawn above the average attendance per team for that year. In 51 of these seasons, they've outdrawn the MLB average per team by at least 500,000, and in 31 seasons, including 2014, their attendance has been at least one million higher than the MLB average per team. The Dodgers also topped the MLB average per team in 18 of their final 20 years in Brooklyn, so they've done it in 75 of the last 77 seasons, going back to 1938.

- The old record for consecutive seasons drawing above the MLB season average per team was 50 by the Yankees from 1916 through 1965. Since 1958, St. Louis has drawn above the MLB average per team 46 times, the Yankees have also done it 46 times, and Boston has done it 42 times.

- The Dodgers have led all of Major League Baseball in attendance 24 times since 1958, and have been the National League leader 30 times, including 7 times in the last 11 seasons.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – DODGERS NOTES - continued

ATTENDANCE IN THE 53 YEAR (1962-2014) HISTORY OF DODGER STADIUM

- The Dodgers have attracted 154,676,155 to 4,172 regular season playing dates at Dodger Stadium since its opening in 1962. That's an average of 2,918,418 per season, and 37,075 per date.

- From 1962 through 2014, the combined average attendance per date for all other Major League teams is 24,433. During this period, Dodgers' average per date attendance is 12,642 (51.7%) higher than the combined average per date of all other teams.

- Since 1993, when 'no-shows' began to be included in National League attendance, the Dodgers have drawn 72,753,680, an average of 41,645 per date. This is just above the 72,253,110 in total attendance that the Yankees have drawn since 1993. But the Yankees, who've played fewer dates, still have a higher average per date (41,693) than the Dodgers since 1993. St. Louis has drawn 67,438,005 (38,713 per date) since 1993.

- In 1962, the Dodgers drew a then-Major League record 2,755,184, breaking the MLB mark of 2,620,627 set by Cleveland in 1948, and their own National League record of 2,253,887 in 1960.

- The Dodgers broke their own Major League attendance record again in 1977, 1978, and 1982. Colorado set the all-time Major League record in 1993, when they drew 4,483,350. That record still stands.

- The Dodgers have topped 2.4 million in every season since 1977.

- In 1978, the Dodgers became the first team to top 3 million, drawing 3,347,845. They've now done it 28 times, including 15 years in a row from 1996 through 2010. Next in line for drawing 3 million through 2014 are St. Louis (18 times), the Yankees (16 times), the Giants (13 times), and the Angels (12 times).

- Dodger attendance has been over one million for 70 straight years, going back to their days in Brooklyn. It has been in excess of 2 million in each of the last 42 years, including strike seasons, and 50 times overall**,** including shortened seasons of 1981, 1994, and 1995. It has also topped 2.5 million 41 times. These are all Major League records! Next in line for drawing 2 million through 2014 are the Yankees (38 times), St. Louis (33 times), and the Angels and Red Sox (31 times each).

- The largest season attendance at Dodger Stadium was 3,857,036 (47,618 per date) in 2007. That's now the 6th best attendance ever for a National League team. It was also the highest total by an N.L. team since Colorado drew 3,888,453 in 1997.

- Largest season attendance prior to 1993 was 3,608,881 (45,111 per date) in 1982.

- Smallest season total at Dodger Stadium was 1,581,093 in 1968, an average of 20,270 per date.

- Smallest full-season total since 1993 was 2,934,808 in 2011. This is the only season since 1995 that attendance was under 3 million.

- Dodger attendance rose for a National League record 7 straight years from 2001 through 2007.

- In Los Angeles, the Dodgers set new National League season attendance records in 1960, 1962, 1977, 1978, and 1982. That last mark was broken by Colorado in 1993.

- In 1967, Dodgers attendance declined 952,667 from 2,617,029 to 1,664,362. This was the biggest decline for a full season in Major League history. Los Angeles won the National League pennant in 1966. But after the season, star pitcher Sandy Koufax, who was a big draw, home and away, retired. In 1967, the Dodgers finished 28½ out of first place. The 36.4% attendance decline in 1967 was the worst percentage loss by a defending league champion since Detroit's attendance dipped by 38.4% in 1941.

- Retrosheet.com data shows the Dodgers averaged 38,217 for 21 games when Koufax was the starting pitcher at Dodger Stadium in 1966. They averaged 31,833 for all other home dates. Koufax's 20 road starts averaged 34,077 per date. The other 9 National League teams averaged 18,138 per date when Koufax wasn't the starter.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – DODGERS NOTES - continued

- In 1978, the Dodgers became the first team to draw over 5 million in combined home and road attendance, as they drew 5,494,204.

- There have been 62 post-season games at Dodger Stadium. The 17 Division Series games have drawn 898,646 (52,862 per game). The 25 Championship Series games attracted 1,380,597 (55,224 per game). Attendance at 20 World Series games was 1,119,863 (55,993 per game). Total attendance for all post-season games was 3,399,106 (54,824 per game).

THE DODGERS vs. THE GIANTS

- On page 98, there are notes about the high attendance the Giants had vs. the Dodgers when both teams were still in New York, and during their early years in San Francisco. The Dodgers drew big crowds for their home dates with the Giants as well. At the L.A. Coliseum, from 1958 through 1961, the 43 dates with the Giants drew an average of 38,137 per date, with 8 crowds above 50,000.

- In the first 5 years at Dodger Stadium (1962-1966), they averaged 49,077 per date for the 47 dates with the Giants (includes 2 playoff games to determine the N.L. championship in 1962), and 27 of those dates drew over 50,000. In 340 dates with all other teams from 1962 through 1966, the Dodgers averaged 30,549 per date.

- Between 1946 and 1957, the Brooklyn Dodgers averaged 23,698 per date at home vs. the Giants. They averaged 17,675 for home dates against all other National League opponents

SMALL CROWDS AT DODGER STADIUM

- Due to their large season ticket base, the Dodgers have not had an official attendance of less than 20,000 at any game since the National League began to count 'no-shows' in its attendance in 1993.

- There were a combined total of just 17 dates with attendance under 20,000 from 1978 through 1992 when actual in-stadium attendance was used to announce attendance figures. 5 dates drew less than 20,000 in 1992, with the last one on September 26.

- There have been 15 under-10,000 Dodger crowds at Dodger Stadium. The last one was 9,926 vs. San Francisco on September 26, 1977. There were 5 sub-10,000 crowds in 1970, which is the most at Dodger Stadium in any year. In 4 seasons (1958-1961) at the Coliseum, there were 11 dates that drew less than 10,000. In the final season in Brooklyn, 15 dates at Ebbets Field, and 2 games in Jersey City (where the Dodgers played a few home games), drew under 10,000.

BIG CROWDS AT DODGER STADIUM

- The largest crowd in the history of Dodger Stadium was 57,097 on Opening Day 2009.

- 16 regular season dates, and 12 post-season dates have drawn at least 56,000.

- Through 2014, there have been 549 crowds of at least 50,000 at Dodger regular-season home games. In addition, the Angels drew at least 50,000 at 4 dates in 1962, their first year playing at Dodger Stadium. The Angels did not draw any crowds that large in their other seasons (1963-65) at Dodger Stadium.

- The highest number of 50,000+ crowds in a season prior to 1993 was 22 in 1978. There were 16 crowds that large in 1977. There were no crowds of at least 50,000 in 1967, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1992. Attendance in these seasons excluded 'no-shows.'

- Starting in 1993, when 'no-shows' are included, the largest number of 50,000+ crowds was 34 in 2013. There were 32 dates with announced attendance of at least 50,000 in 2004, 31 dates in 2009, and 30 dates in 2007. The fewest number of dates with attendance above 50,000 was 5 in 2011.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – DODGERS NOTES - continued

OPENING DAY IN LOS ANGELES

- Attendance on Opening Day at Dodger Stadium has topped 50,000 every year, including 2015, since the National league began to include 'no-shows' in its figures starting in 1993. From 1958 to 1992, when the turnstile count, and not tickets sold, determined official National League attendance, there were 10 home openers that drew at least 50,000. The first home opener in 1958 at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum drew 78,762, which at that point was the largest crowd ever at a National League game. That record was topped by Colorado, who drew 80,227 to their first Home Opener in 1993.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER DATE

- Average attendance per date at Dodger Stadium has been above 20,000 every year in Los Angeles. It has topped 30,000 every year since 1974, and 45 times overall. The Dodgers have averaged at least 25,000 per date for the past 44 years.

- Average per date has been above 35,000 each year since 1993. It has topped 40,000 in 19 seasons, including 10 of the last 11 years through 2014.

SELLOUTS

- There have been 458 sellouts at Dodger Stadium from 1982 through 2014. The most in a season was 42 in 1982. There were 37 sellouts in 1983 and 29 in 2013. The Dodgers Media Guide didn't list the number of sellouts prior to 1982.

TICKET PRICES

- The Dodgers kept ticket prices low in the first 15 years at Dodger Stadium. The 1962 prices of $5.50 for Dugout and Club Level seats, $3.50 for Box seats, $2.50 for Reserved seats, $1.50 for General Admission, and $1.00 for Pavilion (Bleacher) seats were not raised until either 1976 or 1977. At that time, the price for Box Seats and Pavilion seats rose by $1.00, and the cost of a Reserved or General Admission ticket went up 50 cents. (Source: The Sporting News Dope Book)

- The price of a Dodger Yearbook was 50 cents from the early 1950's through 1973. The price was raised to $1.00 in 1974. They sold the 2014 Yearbook for $20.

RAINOUTS

- There have been only 22 rainouts in Dodger Stadium history, 17 for Dodgers home games, and 5 for Angels home games.

- The first Dodger rainout was in 1967, and the next was in 1976. The last one was in 2000, and there have been just 2 rainouts since 1988, when 3 straight games were rained out in April. Through 2014, there have been 1,212 straight dates without a rainout at Dodger Stadium. There were rain delays in April and May, 2015.

OTHER DODGER STADIUM NOTES

- Dodger Stadium was the first Major League ballpark built with private funding since Yankee Stadium opened in 1923. The next park built privately was AT&T Park in San Francisco which opened in 2000.

- Dodger Stadium is built on top of an earthquake fault (The Elysian Fault).

- The first full-color video board in the Major Leagues was installed in Dodger Stadium in 1980.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – DODGERS NOTES - continued

OTHER DODGER STADIUM NOTES

- There are 16,000 parking spots in the Dodger Stadium parking lots.
- An estimated 2 million Dodger Dogs are sold each year at Dodger Stadium.
- Two of baseball's legendary announcers have been associated with the Dodgers for a long time. Hall-of-Famer Vin Scully, considered to be the greatest baseball broadcaster ever, is in his 66th season with the team. Hall-of-Famer Jaime Jarrin, the Spanish language voice of the team, has been a Dodger broadcaster for 57 years.
- On April 30, 2014, the Dodgers earned their 10,000th win in team history (Source: Elias Sports Bureau). Other teams with at least 10,000 wins are the Braves, Giants, and Cubs.

THE ANGELS AT DODGER STADIUM

- The Angels played at Dodger Stadium from 1962 through 1965.
- Highest attendance for the Angels was 1,144,063 (15,254 per date) in 1962. Lowest attendance was 566,727 (8,213 per date) in 1965. The Angels drew 1,400,000 (18,186 per date) in 1966, their first season in Anaheim (now Angels) Stadium.
- The Dodgers were far more popular than the Angels at Dodger Stadium. From 1962 through 1965, the Dodgers drew a total of 10,076,114 in 309 regular season dates, an average of 32,609 per date. The Angels drew 3,292,244 in 290 dates, an average of 11,353 per date.
- The Yankees were a big attraction for the Angels. In 1962, the Angels averaged 44,834 for their 9 dates with the Yankees. In 66 dates against all other teams, they averaged 11,221. In their 4 years at Dodger Stadium, the Angels averaged 30,526 for 36 dates with the Yankees, and 8,635 for 254 dates with all other teams.

THE DODGERS AT THE LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM

- The Dodgers played at the Coliseum in their first 4 years in Los Angeles (1958-1961). They drew a total of 7,974,738 (27,125 per date) in that facility. During those 4 years, there were 12 crowds that exceeded 60,000. In 1960, they drew 2,253,887, which was a new National League record-high at that time.
- In the 1959 World Series, the Dodgers drew 92,394, 92,650, and 92,706 for the 3 games there. Those are the largest post-season crowds in Major League Baseball history. They also drew 115,300 in 2008 at the Coliseum for an exhibition game with the Red Sox. That is the largest American baseball crowd ever. In 1959, an exhibition game honoring Hall-of-Famer Roy Campanella drew 93,103.
- The Coliseum was designed for the Olympics and for football, and so it had rather unusual outfield dimensions, including a very short left field. It was said that the Coliseum had enough room for more than 90,000 fans, but just 2 outfielders.

THE N.H.L. AT DODGER STADIUM

- On January 25, 2014, the Los Angeles Kings and Anaheim Ducks of the National Hockey League played at Dodger Stadium. The game drew 54,099.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – DODGERS NOTES - continued

BROOKLYN DODGERS ATTENDANCE NOTES

The Dodgers called Brooklyn home through the 1957 season, and played at Ebbets Field starting in 1913. They had played in Washington Park in Brooklyn through 1912. Brooklyn was an independent city until becoming a borough of New York City in 1898.

Brooklyn first topped 500,000 in a season in 1920, when they drew 808,722, averaging 11,232 per date. That was also the first year their average per date reached 10,000. The Dodgers drew one million for the first time in 1930, drawing 1,097,329. They also surpassed one million in 1941, 1942, and each year from 1945 through 1957.

The Dodgers were the only team in the Major Leagues who topped one million each season from 1945 through 1957. The Yankees did it each year from 1946 through 1957. Detroit did it in all but one year from 1945-1957, and the Red Sox topped one million 11 times in 12 years from 1946-1957. The St. Louis Cardinals were next highest to the Dodgers in the National League, topping one million 9 times from 1946 through 1957.

Lowest post-1900 attendance in Brooklyn was 83,831 (1,863 per date) for the shorter 1918 season. That is the only season in Dodger history that they've had the lowest attendance in the National League. For a full season, the low was 122,671 (1,947 per date) in 1914. The post-1945 low was 1,020,531 (14,579 per date) in 1954.

The Dodgers set a new National League season attendance record when they drew 1,796,824 in 1946. They broke that record the following season.

Highest attendance in Brooklyn was 1,807,526 (25,458 per date) in 1947, which was Jackie Robinson's first year with the Dodgers. Average per date was above 20,000 in 1946, 1947, and 1949. The Dodgers never led the National League in attendance until 1940. But in their final 18 seasons in Brooklyn (1940-1957), they had the highest total home attendance in the N.L. 10 times.

In 1956, the Dodgers played 7 home dates at Roosevelt Stadium in Jersey City, NJ. Those games drew an average of 21,196 per date. The 60 dates at Ebbets Field that year averaged 17,753 per date. In 1957, the Dodgers played 8 dates in Jersey City, averaging 15,924 per date there. The 59 dates at Ebbets Field drew an average of 15,269 per date. Seating capacity at Ebbets Field was around 32,000.

The Dodgers hoped to build a new domed stadium in Downtown Brooklyn, but that proposed facility never came to pass. Ironically, in 2012, a new indoor arena named the Barclays Center, opened on that site. It is currently home to the Brooklyn Nets of the NBA. The NHL New York Islanders will move there from Nassau County in 2015.

Pro baseball returned to Brooklyn in 2001 when the Minor League Brooklyn Cyclones of the New York-Penn League began to play in a new park right next to the beach at Coney Island. The Cyclones, who are affiliated with the New York Mets, have led all short-season Minor League teams (they play a 76 game schedule), in each of the 14 seasons they've played. They hold the record for the highest season attendance by a short-season team (a total of 317,124, and an average per date of 8,345, in 2002), and regularly outdraw Minor League teams that play a full season.

DODGERS WERE A BIG DRAW ON THE ROAD

The Dodgers were a very popular opponent when it came to attracting fans on the road in the late 1940's and early 1950's. This was the era of Jackie Robinson, and "The Boys of Summer." The Dodgers won National League pennants in 1947, 1949, 1952, 1953, 1955, and 1956. Their won Brooklyn's only World Championship in 1955. The Dodgers of the mid-1960's, led by the great pitching duo of Sandy Koufax and Don Drysdale, were also a very big draw on the road.

On pages 54-57 in this report, home and road attendance for the Yankees from 1947 through 1966 was compared with attendance for other Major League teams. Here, the same will be done for the Dodgers, covering 1947 through 1966. The individual game attendance figures are from Retrosheet.org, and may not be official.

Between 1947 and 1966, the Dodgers outdrew the Yankees in road total attendance in 1947, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1965, and 1966, and outdrew them in road average per date in 1947, 1948, 1965, and 1966.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – DODGERS NOTES - continued

DODGER HOME ATTENDANCE, ROAD ATTENDANCE, AND COMBINED HOME/ROAD ATTENDANCE – 1947-1966
(Home games played in Brooklyn – 1947-1957, Jersey City (7 in 1956, 8 in 1957), Los Angeles – 1958-1966)

This first table shows Dodgers' home, road, and combined home and road attendance, and average attendance per date for each season from 1947 through 1966. Road figures for 1958-1962, and 1964-1966 are from the 2014 Dodgers Media Guide. All other road figures were compiled from individual game attendance published on Retrosheet.org, and may not be official. Attendance was missing from the retrosheet.org data for a few games, and was obtained from articles and box scores in The New York Times and Brooklyn Daily Eagle archives.

The L.A. Coliseum and Dodger Stadium are much larger than Ebbets Field was. Dodger attendance was higher on the road than in Brooklyn each year from 1947 through 1957. In Los Angeles, Dodger home attendance has been higher than their road attendance for all 57 seasons.

In 1961, the American League added 2 teams and 8 games to the schedule, and the National League did the same thing in 1962. Until expansion, teams played the other 7 teams in their league 11 times at home and 11 times away each year. After the first expansion, teams opposed the other 9 teams in their league 9 times at home and 9 times away every season. Unbalanced schedules began with the next expansion in 1969, when 2 teams were added to both leagues, and the each league was split into 2 divisions. Teams then were scheduled for 9 home and 9 away games with each team in their own division, and for 6 home and 6 away games with teams in the other division.

DODGER HOME ATTENDANCE, ROAD ATTENDANCE, AND COMBINED HOME/ROAD ATTENDANCE – 1947-1966

	DODGERS HOME ATTEND.				DODGERS ROAD ATTEND.				COMBINED DODGERS HOME/ROAD		
Year	Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date		Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date		Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date
1947	1,807,526	71	25,458		1,874,134	70	26,773		3,681,660	141	26,111
1948	1,398,967	73	19,164		1,624,325	64	25,380		3,023,292	137	22,068
1949	1,633,747	77	21,217		1,837,343	73	25,169		3,471,090	150	23,141
1950	1,185,896	69	17,187		1,616,808	70	23,097		2,802,704	139	20,163
1951	1,282,628	69	18,589		1,622,967	74	21,932		2,905,595	143	20,319
1952	1,088,704	70	15,553		1,344,136	67	20,062		2,432,840	137	17,758
1953	1,163,419	67	17,364		1,446,463	71	20,373		2,609,882	138	18,912
1954	1,020,531	70	14,579		1,626,497	72	22,590		2,647,028	142	18,641
1955	1,033,589	66	15,660		1,576,288	70	22,518		2,609,877	136	19,190
1956	1,213,562	67	18,113		1,557,098	68	22,899		2,770,660	135	20,523
1957	1,028,258	67	15,347		1,569,734	72	21,802		2,597,992	139	18,691
1958	1,845,556	70	26,365		1,160,807	69	16,823		3,006,363	139	21,629
1959	2,071,045	74	27,987		1,294,229	71	18,229		3,365,274	145	23,209
1960	2,253,887	75	30,052		1,380,121	72	19,168		3,634,008	147	24,721
1961	1,804,250	75	24,057		1,249,762	73	17,120		3,054,012	148	20,635
1962	2,755,184	78	35,323		1,593,665	77	20,697		4,348,849	155	28,057
1963	2,538,602	76	33,403		1,634,842	78	20,960		4,173,444	154	27,100
1964	2,228,751	77	28,945		1,562,734	76	20,562		3,791,485	153	24,781
1965	2,553,577	78	32,738		1,918,669	75	25,582		4,472,246	153	29,230
1966	2,617,029	78	33,552		2,141,212	77	27,808		4,758,241	155	30,698
Total	34,524,708	1,447	23,860		31,631,834	1,439	21,982		66,156,542	2,886	22,923

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – DODGERS NOTES - continued

DODGER HOME ATTENDANCE, ROAD ATTENDANCE, AND COMBINED HOME/ROAD ATTENDANCE – 1947-1966
(Home games played in Brooklyn – 1947-1957, Jersey City (7 in 1956, 8 in 1957), Los Angeles – 1958-1966)

The next table shows Dodgers combined home and away attendance for each year from 1947 through 1966, and compares it with the Major League average per date each year for games not involving the Dodgers. It shows how much higher average per date was each year for games involving the Dodgers, compared to all other Major League games, by numerical increase, and by percentage increase.

For example in 1947, dates where the Dodgers were the home or visiting team had an average attendance of 26,111. Major League dates in 1947 not involving the Dodgers had an average attendance of 18,093. Dodger home or road dates in 1947 drew an average of 8,018 per date (44.3%) higher than all other Major League dates.

Overall during this 20 year period, dates involving the Dodgers drew an average of 7,805 more than games without the Dodgers. Dodger home or road dates drew an average of 51.6% higher than Major League dates that didn't involve the Dodgers. The Dodger home/road average per date was at least 40% higher than the average for the rest of Major League Baseball in 11 of these 20 years, and in 5 of these years, that Dodger average was at least 80% higher. Dodger home/away dates averaged at least 10,000 more per date than other MLB dates in 5 of these 20 years.

DODGER COMBINED HOME/ROAD ATTENDANCE COMPARED TO THE REST OF MLB ATTENDANCE–1947-1966

	DODGER COMBINED HOME/ROAD ATT.				REST OF MLB ATTENDANCE				DODGER H/A AVG. vs. MLB AVG.	
Year	Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date		Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg./ Date		Dodger Avg. per Date Above MLB Avg. per Date (#)	LAD % Above MLB Avg.
1947	3,681,660	141	26,111		16,192,879	895	18,093		8,018	44.3
1948	3,023,292	137	22,068		17,897,550	916	19,538		2,530	12.9
1949	3,471,090	150	23,141		16,744,275	936	17,889		5,252	29.4
1950	2,802,704	139	20,163		14,660,273	901	16,273		3,890	23.9
1951	2,905,595	143	20,319		13,221,081	909	14,545		5,774	39.7
1952	2,432,840	137	17,758		12,200,204	911	13,392		4,366	32.6
1953	2,609,882	138	18,912		11,773,915	907	12,981		5,931	45.7
1954	2,647,028	142	18,641		13,288,855	929	14,304		4,337	30.3
1955	2,609,877	136	19,190		14,007,506	914	15,325		3,865	25.2
1956	2,770,660	135	20,523		13,772,590	926	14,873		5,650	38.0
1957	2,597,992	139	18,691		14,417,827	947	15,225		3,466	22.8
1958	3,006,363	139	21,629		14,454,267	952	15,183		6,446	42.5
1959	3,365,274	145	23,209		15,778,705	966	16,334		6,875	42.1
1960	3,634,008	147	24,721		16,277,481	958	16,991		7,730	45.5
1961	3,054,012	148	20,635		15,840,506	1,108	14,296		6,339	44.3
1962	4,348,849	155	28,057		17,026,366	1,274	13,364		14,693	109.9
1963	4,173,444	154	27,100		16,303,630	1,286	12,678		14,422	113.8
1964	3,791,485	153	24,781		17,488,856	1,277	13,695		11,086	80.9
1965	4,472,246	153	29,230		17,969,654	1,284	13,995		15,235	108.9
1966	4,758,241	155	30,698		20,423,968	1,292	15,808		14,890	94.2
Total	66,156,542	2,886	22,923		309,740,388	20,488	15,118		7,805	51.6

Sources for road attendance data and # of dates: Retrosheet.org, 2014 Dodgers Media Guide

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – DODGERS NOTES - continued

The next table lists the total 1947-1966 total Dodger attendance in each National League city, other than Brooklyn (1947-1957), Jersey City (1956, 1957) and Los Angeles (1958-1966), along with the combined average per date. It also shows how much higher per date the other N.L. teams drew vs. the Dodgers, compared to their other opponents. It is expressed in both a number average, and a percentage increase.

For example, the Phillies averaged 20,633 for their home dates with the Dodgers. They averaged a combined 13,175 per date when they hosted all other N.L. teams. Dodger games in Philadelphia drew an average of 7,458 (56.6%) higher than Phillies home dates averaged with all other teams.

Another example: In the final 11 seasons that the Giants were in New York (1947-1957), they played 115 home dates with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Those games drew a combined total of 3,802,170, an average of 33,062 per date, with 34 dates drawing at least 40,000. The Giants had 602 home dates with all other regular season opponents. Combined attendance for those dates was 7,603,494, an average of 12,630 per date. So in those years, the Giants averaged 20,432 (161.7%) more per home date vs. Brooklyn, than their average per date for home games with all the other National League teams combined.

In their 2 years at Seals Stadium (1958-1959), a small facility, the Giants averaged 19,245 per date against the Dodgers, and 17,472 vs. all other teams. During the first 7 years at Candlestick Park (1960-1966), attendance for 68 dates with the Dodgers was a combined 2,419,658, an average of 35,583 per date, with 28 crowds above 40,000. The Giants hosted 531 dates with all other teams during this period, and they drew a combined 8,637,908, averaging 16,267 per date. From 1958 through 1966, the Giants averaged 31,589 for their home dates vs. the Dodgers. This was 13,192 (71.7%) higher per date than the average of 18,397 for Giants' home dates vs. all other teams.

Overall during these 20 years, National League teams averaged 21,965 per date when the Dodgers were the visiting team, and averaged 14,563 when hosting all other teams. Average per date vs. the Dodgers in N.L. cities other than Brooklyn or Los Angeles was 7,402 higher (50.8% higher) than it was for all other visiting teams combined. As noted earlier in the Yankees section, between 1947 and 1964, American League teams, on average drew 94.3% higher when hosting the Yankees than they did when hosting all other A.L. teams. It was 91.9% higher if the years 1965 and 1966 are added to this comparison.

N.L. CITIES – ATTENDANCE vs. DODGERS, COMPARED TO ATTENDANCE vs. ALL OTHER TEAMS- 1947-1966

Home Team	Years	Average Attendance per Home Date vs. Dodgers	Average Attend. Per Home Date vs. All Other N.L. Opponents	Dodger Avg./Dt. Above All Other Teams in That City (# Higher)	Dodger Avg./Dt. Above All Other Teams in That City (% Higher)
Boston Braves	1947-1952	18,973	13,085	5,888	45.0
Milwaukee Braves	1953-1965	24,818	20,488	4,330	21.1
Atlanta Braves	1966	36,943	18,020	18,923	105.0
New York Giants	1947-1957	33,062	12,630	20,432	161.7
San Francisco Giants	1958-1966	31,589	18,397	13,192	71.7
Chicago Cubs	1947-1966	16,344	12,447	3,897	31.3
Cincinnati	1947-1966	15,859	11,549	4,310	37.3
Philadelphia Phillies	1947-1966	20,633	13,175	7,458	56.6
Pittsburgh	1947-1966	18,447	14,810	3,637	24.6
St. Louis Cardinals	1947-1966	21,791	14,286	7,505	52.5
Houston Colts/Astros	1962-1966	23,918	15,347	8,571	55.8
New York Mets	1962-1966	37,151	20,170	16,981	84.2
National League Total	1947-1966	21,965	14,563	7,402	50.8

The National League total average attendance per date vs. the Dodgers shown in the table above is 17 less than the total in the table on page 90. This is because some of the road totals on that table were from the 2014 Dodger Media Guide, which did not break down the yearly totals by opponent. The average per date figures in the table above, were all compiled from individual game box score attendance published by Retrosheet.org.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – DODGERS NOTES - continued

YANKEE AND DODGER ATTENDANCE COMPARED TO ATTENDANCE FOR OTHER TEAMS – 1947-1966

As both the Yankees and Dodgers were big draws during these years, this page looks at their combined attendance for that 20 year period from 1947 through 1966. The table below lists both Yankees and Dodgers combined home and away attendance for each year from 1947 through 1966, and compares it with the Major League average per date each year for games not involving the either the Yankees or the Dodgers. It shows how much higher average per date was each year for games involving the Yankees or the Dodgers, compared to all other Major League games, by numerical increase, and by percentage increase.

Using 1947 once again as an example, dates where either the Yankees or the Dodgers were the home or visiting team had an average attendance of 27,185. Major League dates not involving the Yankees or the Dodgers had an average attendance of 16,364. The 1947 Yankee or Dodger home or road dates drew an average of 10,821 per date (66.1%) higher than all 1947 Major League dates that didn't involve either the Yankees or Dodgers.

During this 20 year period, dates involving the Yankees or Dodgers drew an average of 10,061 (73.6%) more than games without these 2 teams. The Yankee/Dodger home/road average per date was at least 44% higher than the average for the rest of MLB in each of these 20 years, and in 6 of these years, that average was at least 80% higher. Yankee/Dodger home/away dates averaged at least 10,000 more per date than other MLB dates in 8 of these 20 years.

In 2014, the Yankees and Dodgers led their respective leagues in both home and road attendance. The 323 dates involving either the Yankees or Dodgers averaged 39,631 per date. All other 2014 MLB dates averaged 29,046. Those 323 dates involving either the Yankees or the Dodgers in 2014 drew an average of 10,585 (36.4%) higher than the 2,098 other Major League dates.

YANKEES AND DODGERS COMBINED HOME/ROAD ATTENDANCE COMPARED TO THE REST OF MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE–1947-1966

	YANKEES AND DODGERS COMBINED HOME/ROAD ATT.				REST OF MLB ATTENDANCE				YANKEES/DODGERS HOME/ ROAD AVG. DATE vs. MLB AVG.	
Year	Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg. per Date		Total Attendance	# of Dates	Avg. per Date		Yankee/Dodger Avg. per Date Above MLB Avg. per Date (#)	Yankees/ Dodgers % Above MLB Avg.
1947	7,339,950	270	27,185		12,534,589	766	16,364		10,821	66.1
1948	6,937,724	269	25,791		13,983,118	784	17,836		7,955	44.6
1949	7,681,791	286	26,859		12,533,574	800	15,667		11,192	71.4
1950	6,466,363	273	23,686		10,996,614	767	14,337		9,349	65.2
1951	6,434,933	276	23,315		9,691,743	776	12,489		10,826	86.7
1952	5,538,713	270	20,514		9,094,331	778	11,689		8,824	75.5
1953	5,520,369	272	20,295		8,863,428	773	11,466		8,829	77.0
1954	5,738,947	279	20,570		10,196,936	792	12,875		7,695	59.8
1955	5,780,121	268	21,568		10,837,262	782	13,858		7,710	55.6
1956	5,976,886	274	21,813		10,566,364	787	13,426		8,387	62.5
1957	5,933,209	277	21,420		11,082,610	809	13,699		7,720	56.4
1958	6,068,044	271	22,391		11,392,586	820	13,893		8,498	61.2
1959	6,770,138	282	24,008		12,373,841	829	14,926		9,081	60.8
1960	7,099,919	283	25,088		12,811,570	822	15,586		9,502	61.0
1961	6,754,441	289	23,372		12,140,077	967	12,554		10,817	86.2
1962	8,054,427	296	27,211		13,320,788	1,133	11,757		15,454	131.4
1963	7,570,900	296	25,577		12,906,174	1,144	11,282		14,296	126.7
1964	7,038,789	295	23,860		14,241,552	1,135	12,548		11,313	90.2
1965	7,231,644	297	24,349		15,210,256	1,140	13,342		11,007	82.5
1966	7,327,698	294	24,924		17,854,511	1,153	15,485		9,439	61.0
Total	133,265,006	5,617	23,725		242,631,924	17,757	13,664		10,061	73.6

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

PHILLIES HAVE ANOTHER BIG ATTENDANCE DECLINE

Philadelphia had the same won/loss record in 2014 as in 2013 (73-89), but attendance took another big tumble. Total attendance fell 588,551 (19.5%) to 2,423,852. This broke a streak of 7 straight years above 3 million, and was the lowest total for the Phils since 2003. Average per date was 29,924, down 7,266. This was the first time since 2003 that average per date was under 30,000. The declines in both total attendance and average per date were the worst in the Major Leagues in 2014.

Opening Day was the only sellout in 2014. Attendance was over 40,000 at 3 dates, topped 30,000 at 40 dates, and surpassed 22,000 at all games.

The 2014 Phillies became just the 4th team in Major League history to suffer declines of at least 500,000 in consecutive seasons. Their 2013 attendance was down 553,315 from 2012. The 2009 and 2010 Mets, the 2002 and 2003 Indians, and the 1989 and 1990 Twins also had their total attendance drop by at least 500,000. Since 2011, total attendance in Philadelphia is down 1,256,866 (34.1%), and average per date is down 15,517 from the figures listed below on this page.

But in 2003 and 2004, the Phillies also accomplished a positive feat reached by just 7 other teams, when they had consecutive seasons of attendance increases of at least 500,000. The only other teams to do that were the 1984 and 1985 Mets, the 1987 and 1988 Twins, the 1988 and 1989 Blue Jays, the 1990 and 1991 White Sox, the 1991, 1992, and 1993 Braves, and the 2005 and 2006 Mets. More details about these teams can be found in the section that starts on page 130. The Phillies have seen attendance rise by at least 500,000 in 7 seasons. The Tigers and White Sox, who each did it 8 times, are the only teams to have a half-million attendance gain more often than Philadelphia.

A couple of Phillies attendance streaks ended in 2013. Until April, they had drawn at least 40,000 for 313 straight dates. Later in the year, there were 5 dates with attendance under 30,000. That ended a 30,000+ streak of 469 dates in a row, going back to the 4th date of 2008. In Citizen Bank Park's 11 seasons, only 2 dates, both in 2006, drew under 20,000.

It had been an incredible attendance run for the Phillies until 2013! They led the Major Leagues in attendance for the first time ever in 2011, and they did it again in 2012. They achieved a National League record sellout streak, which ended on August 6, 2012 after 257 straight sellouts (273 including post-season). This N.L. record streak was broken by the San Francisco Giants in 2014 and it continued into 2015. The Phillies had 62 sellouts in 2012.

2011 was an amazing attendance year! The Phillies drew a Major League best 3,680,718 (45,441 per date), setting a team record-high for the 4th straight season, and a National League record for consecutive games sold out! That sellout streak reached 204 on the last day of the regular season, breaking the National League record of 203 straight sellouts set by Colorado from 1995 to 1997.

In 2008, they won the World Series, drew 3,422,583, which was a team record-high, and was also the best attendance ever for a National League World Series winner. (Toronto drew over 4 million in their World Championship years of 1992 and 1993.) 50 games were sold out. 2009 was an even better year than 2008 in terms of attendance, with a new team record-high of 3,600,693. 73 dates were sellouts, including the final 42 of the year. There were only 3 crowds below 40,000, all in April. In 2010, the Phillies drew another new team record-high of 3,647,249 to lead the National League in attendance for the first time since 1950. Every game was sold out.

The Phillies have surpassed 3 million in 8 of their 11 seasons at Citizen's Bank Park. 1993 was the only year they drew 3 million at Veterans Stadium, their former home. That year, they had a streak of 20 straight dates with attendance of at least 40,000, drew over 50,000 at 16 dates, and set a then-team record of 8 sellouts.

Many years ago, the Phillies were pretty much ignored. From the inception of the team in 1883, the Phillies topped 500,000 only once until 1946. In 1916, they drew 515,365 (8,180 per date). There were only 6 seasons with attendance above 400,000, and just 15 years above 300,000, during this period. In 9 seasons between 1900 and 1938, attendance was under 200,000. Attendance never rose above 306,000 in any season from 1921 through 1942.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

PHILLIES NOTES - continued

Between 1900 and 1945 (46 seasons), the Phillies drew a total of 12,633,260, an average of 274,636 per season and 4,522 per date. Average per date was less than 5,000 in 34 of 43 years from 1900 through 1942, and never reached 5,000 from 1928 through 1942. The Phillies played at a very run-down ballpark called the Baker Bowl, until moving in with the Athletics at Shibe Park (later named Connie Mack Stadium) in the middle of the 1938 season. Low attendance at Baker Bowl was 112,066 (1,899 per date) in 1902. The lowest attendance at Connie Mack Stadium for the Phillies was 207,177 (3,289 per date) in 1940.

Bad attendance wasn't the only problem for the Phillies. From 1918 through 1948, a 78-76 record in 1932 was their only winning year. The Phillies finished 7th or 8th in the 8 team National League 24 times in these 31 years.

In 1946, the Phillies improved from 46 wins to 69 wins. That was still a losing season, but attendance boomed. It rose 760,190 to 1,045,247. The 266.7% increase is the best percentage gain for any team in Major League history.

Attendance high for the Phillies at Connie Mack Stadium was 1,425,891 (19,533 per date) in 1964. The post World War II low was 519,414 (7,316 per date) in 1969.

Moving to Veterans Stadium in 1971 brought big attendance gains. In the final 10 years (1961-1970) at Connie Mack Stadium, the Phillies drew a total of 8,680,777, averaging 12,313 per date. The first 10 years at The Vet had a total attendance of 21,238,637, an average of 27,872 per date. This was a 126.3% gain in average per date.

The Phillies topped one million just 6 times until they moved into Veterans Stadium in 1971. In the first season there, attendance was up 803,076 (113.4%) to 1,511,823. The Phils drew better than 1.5 million in all but 3 of the 33 seasons they played at The Vet. Overall, Philadelphia has now drawn at least 2 million 25 times.

Philadelphia's average per date reached 6,000 just 7 times from 1900 through 1945, and stayed below 10,000 as late as 1968, 1969, and 1970. Things have really turned around. Average per date first reached 20,000 in 1971. It was above that level every year at The Vet except for 1972, 1973, and 1997. Average per date was above 42,000 for the 5 seasons from 2008 through 2012 at Citizens Bank Park.

Highest attendance at Veterans Stadium was 3,137,674 (39,221 per date) in 1993. That year, Phillies' attendance rose 1,210,226, the 4th best total attendance gain in Major League history. It must be noted that in 1993, 'no-shows' were included in the attendance in the National League for the first time. The average per date high was 39,500 in the shortened 1994 season. Lowest Veterans Stadium attendance was 1,343,329 (18,657 per date) in 1972.

The Phillies have experienced a huge increase in attendance since their 2004 move to Citizens Bank Park, which has a much lower seating capacity than Veterans Stadium. Attendance has been above 2.4 million every year at Citizens Bank Park, and had topped 3 million for 7 years in a row from 2007 through 2013. In 2004, the first year at Citizens Bank Park, attendance rose 1,026,739 (46.2%), the 10th best total gain ever in the Majors.

ATTENDANCE COMPARISON – FIRST 11 YEARS AT CITIZENS BANK PARK VS. LAST 11 YEARS AT THE VET

	Citizens Bank Park 2004-2014	Veterans Stad. 1993–2003	# GAIN CBP vs. The Vet	% Gain CBP vs. The Vet
# of Home Dates	887	838		
Seating Capacity	43,651	61,831	(18,180)	(29.4)%
Total Attendance	35,078,752	21,542,320	13,536,432	62.8
Average per Season	3,188,977	1,958,393	1,230,584	62.8
Average per Date	39,548	25,707	13,841	53.8

In the final 11 years at The Vet, there were 108 crowds of at least 40,000 (41 of them in 1993). In the first 11 years at Citizens Bank Park, attendance has topped 40,000 at 535 regular season dates, with 354 sellouts.

In 2004, the Phillies became the first team to open a new Spring Training ballpark, and a new regular season ballpark in the same season.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

PHILLIES NOTES - continued

A BASEBALL FIRST FOR THE PHILLIES, AND THEIR MINOR LEAGUE TEAMS

The 2011 Philadelphia Phillies were the first team to ever lead Major League Baseball in attendance in the same year that one their Minor League affiliates led all of Minor League Baseball in attendance.

The Lehigh Valley IronPigs, who play in Allentown, PA, are the Class AAA farm team of the Phillies. (The name comes from 'Pig Iron' which is used to make steel.) They drew 628,925 in 2011, the best attendance in the Minor Leagues for the year. Never before had a team achieved the top attendance in the Minor Leagues in the same year that their parent Big League team led all of MLB in attendance.

A Major League team has led its own league, but not all of the Majors, in attendance in the same year that one of its affiliates had the best attendance in the Minor Leagues. It has occurred in these 7 seasons: 1931 and 1932 Yankees led the A.L. (Newark, NJ led the Minors); 1955 and 1956 Yankees (Denver); 1979 Yankees (Columbus, OH); 1980 Yankees (Class AA Nashville); 1999 Cleveland (Buffalo). No National League team has ever done this.

Two other Phillies affiliates, Reading of the Eastern League, and Clearwater of the Florida State League, led their leagues in total attendance in 2011, and Lakewood had the best average per date in the South Atlantic League. The last time the Major League attendance leader had so many affiliates lead their leagues in attendance, was in 1987. That year, the St. Louis Cardinals led the Major Leagues in attendance, and 4 of their farm teams topped their respective leagues.

PHILLIES' MINOR LEAGUE AFFILIATES HAVE CONTINUED TO DRAW VERY WELL AFTER 2011

In 2012, the Phillies led the Major Leagues in attendance again, and Lehigh Valley had the highest attendance among United States-based Minor League teams. Clearwater and Lakewood had the highest total attendance in their leagues. Reading led the Eastern League in average per date, but Richmond had the best total attendance in that league.

In 2013, Reading led the Eastern League in total attendance. Clearwater topped the Florida State League in both total attendance and average per date, and Lakewood did the same among South Atlantic League teams.

In 2014, Lehigh Valley drew 614,888 (ranked 5th best in the Minors), averaging 9,042 per date (ranked 4th). The IronPigs are the only Minor League team to top 600,000 in each of the last 7 seasons. Their average per date has topped 9,000 in each of the last 6 seasons. In their 7 seasons, their game attendance has exceeded their ballpark's seating capacity at 392 of 491 dates. They do sell lawn seating and standing room tickets.

Reading's Class AA record streak of 16 years in a row with attendance above 400,000 ended in 2014, when they drew 394,458. They still had the 2nd best total and average per date in the Eastern League.

Clearwater led the Florida State League for the 10th time in the last 11 years in 2014. Their total attendance of 195,063 was the 2nd highest attendance ever in that league. Lakewood again led the South Atlantic League in both total attendance and average per date. The BlueClaws posted the best total attendance in their league 12 times in their 14 seasons, and in the 2 years they didn't have the league's top total attendance, they still led in average per date.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS 2010-2014: 3 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS, 4 SELLOUT SEASONS

In 2010, the Giants won their first World Series since moving to San Francisco in 1958. It only took them until 2012 to win another World Series, and then in 2014, they were World Champions once again.

This was the 8th World Series win for the Giants franchise, including 5 wins when the team was in New York. The Boston Red Sox have also won the World Series 8 times. The only teams with more World Series wins are the Yankees (27 times), Cardinals (11), and the Athletics (5 wins in Philadelphia and 4 in Oakland, for a total of 9).

The only teams with at least 3 World Series wins in a 5 year period are the: 1910, 1911, and 1913 Philadelphia Athletics; 1912, 1915, 1916, and 1918 Boston Red Sox; 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, and 1943 New York Yankees; 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1956, 1958, 1961, and 1962 Yankees; 1972, 1973, and 1974 Oakland Athletics; 1996, 1998, 1999, and 2000 Yankees.

Giants' fans rewarded the team for their on-field performance by continuing to come out to AT&T Park in droves.

The Giants sold out every game again in 2014, making it 4 straight sellout years. (They also sold out all dates in 2000.) Their sellout streak, through the end of the 2014 World Series is a now National League record high 327 regular season dates, plus 23 post-season dates. The old National League record for consecutive sellouts was 257 regular season dates (plus 16 in the post-season) by the Phillies from 2009 through August, 2012. The Boston Red Sox hold the Major League record of 820 sellouts in a row (794 regular season plus 26 in the post-season) from May, 2003 through Opening Day 2013. On the road in 2014, the Giants had 6 sellouts, including both of their games in Oakland. *The sellout streak was still active in May, 2015.*

2014 total attendance dipped 409 (less than 0.1%) to 3,368,697, and average per date fell by 5 to 41,589. The total and average per date were 4th best in the Majors in 2014 behind the Dodgers, Cardinals, and Yankees. In 2013, the Giants ranked #3 in average per date, and they were #4 in 2012.

San Francisco's average per date in 2014 was 99.22% of AT&T Park's seating capacity. No other team sold a higher percentage of their seats. The Giants have more than 30,000 full-season ticketholders. The smallest crowd of the year was 41,017, and the biggest was 42,890. Attendance might exclude complimentary and player tickets so an announced sellout attendance may be lower than a ballpark's seating capacity. On the other hand, standing-room tickets sold may result in announced attendance that is above the seating capacity.

AT&T Park was the first privately financed Major League ballpark since Dodger Stadium opened in 1962. The park has been a huge success. Attendance has topped 3 million 13 times in the 15 seasons that the Giants have played there. The only teams that have drawn over 3 million more often than the Giants have been the Dodgers (28 times), St. Louis (18), and the Yankees (16). All those teams play in bigger capacity ballparks than AT&T Park.

2012 was just the 6th time that the Giants outdrew the Dodgers since both of these teams moved to California in 1958. The Giants also finished ahead of their Southern California rivals in the attendance race each year from 2000 through 2003, and in 2011. The Dodgers moved back ahead in 2013 and 2014, leading MLB in attendance both years.

From 2000 through 2007, the Giants topped 3 million every year. The only other teams to achieve at least 8 seasons in a row with attendance above 3 million are the Dodgers (1996-2010), Colorado (1993-2001), the Angels (2003-2014), St. Louis (2004-2014), the Cubs (2004-2011), and the Yankees (2000-2014). The Giants had topped 2 million only 3 times until they moved into AT&T Park in 2000.

Sellouts are the norm at AT&T Park. Through 2014, 774 of 1,215 (63.7%) regular-season dates have been sold out there. Attendance has been above 30,000 at 1,198 (98.6% of all) dates. The only games that drew under 30,000 at AT&T Park came in 2009 (12 games) and 2010 (5 games). The smallest AT&T Park crowd was 23,934 in 2009. Average attendance per date for the 15 full seasons at AT&T Park is 39,585, which is 94.4% of the ballpark's capacity.

Attendance topped 30,000 at 742 consecutive dates from the last 6 at Candlestick Park in 1999 through the first 7 dates of 2009. Another streak of 30,000+ began with the last 57 dates in 2010, and was still active at 381 dates at the end of the 2014 regular season.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

GIANTS NOTES - continued

2000 was AT&T Park's first year, and the Giants drew 3,244,167 (40,051 per date – all sellouts). This was up 1,165,768 (56.1%) from what they drew at Candlestick in 1999, and was the 5th best gain in Major League history.

Of all teams that have moved into a new ballpark in the last 40 years, the Giants are the only team whose attendance has been higher every single year in their current park, than it ever was in their old park.

Highest attendance at AT&T Park is 3,387,303 (41,819 per date – all sellouts) in 2011. Lowest attendance at AT&T is 2,862,111 (35,335 per date) in 2009. That AT&T Park low is 255,757 higher than the best season attendance at Candlestick Park, which was 2,606,354 in 1993. The Kansas City Royals, who moved into Kauffman Stadium in 1973, have drawn better there each year than they did in the 4 seasons they played at Municipal Stadium.

Since moving to AT&T Park in 2000, the Giants have drawn 48,096,276. The only teams to draw better during this period are the Yankees (55,379,921), Dodgers (51,845,177), and Cardinals (49,262,248). Dodger Stadium, both the original and current (opened in 2009) Yankee Stadiums, and both Busch Stadium II and Busch Stadium III (opened in 2006) all have or had more seats than AT&T Park.

In 2001, the Giants had the National League's highest attendance for the first time since 1944. Between 1902 and 1944, the New York Giants had the best N.L. attendance 24 times. The Giants topped the National League in attendance again in both 2002 and 2003.

Attendance for the first 4 years (2000-2003) at AT&T Park was 13,039,519, an average of 3,259,880 per season, and 40,245 per date. In their final 4 years at Candlestick Park, the Giants drew 7,108,824, an average of 1,777,206 per season, and 22,146 per date. Total attendance was 83.4% higher, and average per date was 18,099 higher in the first 4 years at AT&T Park compared to the last 4 seasons at Candlestick.

The Giants played at Candlestick Park from 1960 through 1999. First year attendance there was 1,795,356, averaging 23,623 per date. That total or average per date was not surpassed until 1987. Attendance reached 2 million for the first time in 1989.

Attendance was below one million in 9 of 10 seasons from 1968 through 1977, with attendance under 800,000 in 6 of those seasons. Lowest attendance was 519,987 (7,027 per date) in 1974. Total attendance in 40 seasons at windy Candlestick Park was 54,134,580, an average of 1,353,365 per season, with an average per date of 17,961.

The Giants have averaged 3,206,418 per year for their 15 seasons at AT&T Park, an increase of 136.9% over the 1960-1999 Candlestick Park average per year.

Between 1968 and 1985, Giants attendance reached 30,000 at only 97 dates out of 1,321 (7.3%). In 7 seasons from 1972 through 1977, there were a combined total of just 12 crowds above 30,000 (Source: retrosheet.org). Those attendance figures did not include 'no-shows.' As noted earlier, in 15 years at AT&T Park, there have been a total of just 17 crowds below 30,000. 'No-shows' have been included in National League attendance since 1993.

Average attendance per date reached 20,000 in just 6 seasons from 1958 through 1986, and only once (1978) from 1967 through 1986. It topped 30,000 for the first time in 1993. But the average per date has been above 35,000 in every season at AT&T Park, and has surpassed 40,000 in 9 seasons (2000-2004, 2011-2014).

In the early years of Candlestick Park, games with the Dodgers drew exceptionally well. During the first 7 years at Candlestick (1960-1966), attendance for 68 dates with the Dodgers was a combined 2,419,658, an average of 35,583 per date, with 28 crowds above 40,000. The Giants hosted 531 dates with all other teams during this period, and they drew a combined 8,637,908, averaging 16,267 per date. (Dodgers-Giants games attendance source: Retrosheet.org.)

After the Giants moved to AT&T Park, Candlestick continued to be the home of the NFL San Francisco 49ers through 2013. They moved to the new Levi's Stadium in Santa Clara in 2014.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE - GIANTS NOTES - continued

In their first 2 seasons in San Francisco, the Giants played at Seals Stadium (capacity 22,900). They drew 1,272,625 in 1958, and 1,422,130 (18,469 per date) in 1959. Seals Stadium had been home to the Pacific Coast League Seals through 1957. In 1946, the Seals drew a then-Minor League record-high 670,653. That record was not broken until Louisville drew 868,418 in 1982. The Seals also topped 600,000 in 1947 and 1948.

Another P.C.L. team named the Mission Reds, also played at Seals Stadium from 1926 through 1937. Their best attendance was 299,670 in 1926. Across the Bay, the P.C.L. Oakland Oaks drew a high of 634,311 in 1946. Their final season was 1955. (Minor League attendance figures are from The Encyclopedia of Minor League Baseball – Third Edition, published by Baseball America.)

In New York, the Giants drew 910,000 in 1908, a record-high figure for that era. They topped 900,000 in 4 seasons in the 1920's. Attendance reached one million for the first of 7 straight years in 1945. But the Giants drew one million just one more time (the World Championship year of 1954) before leaving New York after the 1957 season.

One more early 20th Century attendance rarity that the Giants achieved was reaching a 10,000 per date average. The Giants did it in 1908, 1909, and 1911, then again in every season from 1919 through 1931, and in all but 3 years until 1956. The average was over 20,000 in 1946, 1947, and 1948.

In the final 12 seasons that the Giants were in New York (1946-1957), they played 123 home dates with their crosstown rivals, the Brooklyn Dodgers. Those dates drew a combined 4,131,509, an average of 33,590 per date, with 39 of those dates drawing at least 40,000. There were 653 dates with all other regular season opponents, which drew 8,494,028, an average of 13,008 per date. Just 18 of those 653 dates topped 40,000, with only 3 of these big crowds attending from 1949 through 1952, and none from 1953 through 1957. There were 23 dates with Brooklyn that topped 40,000 between 1949 and 1957. (Sources: Retrosheet.org., Brooklyn Daily Eagle archives.)

All-time vs. the Dodgers through 2014, the Giants have won 1,210 games, lost 1,183, and there have been 18 ties. When both teams played in New York, through 1957, the Giants had a 722-670-18 edge. Since these teams moved to California in 1958, the Giants have won 488, and the Dodgers have won 513. The Giants are 66-69 at AT&T Park against the Dodgers, and are 208-249 at Dodger Stadium.

More information about the Giants-Dodgers attendance rivalry, and also a Bay Area attendance comparison between the Giants and the Oakland A's can be found on pages 161 through 163.

The Giants, who began play in 1883, had a winning record in 55 of their 75 seasons in New York. They've posted a winning record in 37 of 57 years in San Francisco.

With the incredible attendance success the Giants have achieved since 2000, it's hard to believe that they were ready to leave the San Francisco area during 2 periods of their history. Their attendance fell sharply after the Athletics moved to Oakland in 1968, and it was felt by many that the Bay area couldn't support 2 Major League teams. Plus, Candlestick Park, with its hard-to-reach location, cold temperatures, and winds, was far from being a good ballpark for fans and players alike.

By the mid-1970's, the Giants were considering a move to Toronto. Then in the early 1990's, after failing to get funding for a new ballpark, they proposed going to the Tampa Bay area and playing in the already built Tropicana Field, now home to the Rays. Giants' ownership then arranged for private funding for a new ballpark in San Francisco.

'Splash Hits' in San Francisco – Through 2014, there had been 104 home runs that reached the waters of McCovey Cove on the fly since the opening of AT&T Park. 68 of those home runs were hit by Giants players, including 35 by Barry Bonds. Opponents had 36 of them. Bonds hit 29 of the first 38 'Splash Hits.' There were 13 'Splash Hits' in 2014, the most in any season. There had been 12 in 2001, 9 of them by Bonds. No other season had more than 9. Only 4 were hit in 2013.

McCovey Cove, a small inlet of San Francisco Bay, is named for all-time Giants' great and Hall-of-Famer, Willie McCovey. The address of AT&T Park is 24 Willie Mays Plaza, honoring the name and number of the Giants' Hall-of Fame centerfielder. The ballpark is located on a 13 acre site that is owned by the Port of San Francisco, and is leased to the Giants.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

BRAVES POST LOWEST TOTAL SINCE 2004, AND LOWEST AVERAGE PER DATE SINCE 1990

Success on the field has been the rule for the Atlanta Braves over the past quarter-century. Since 1991, they've won a division title 15 times, and have won at least 90 games in 16 of those seasons. 2006, 2008, and 2014 have been the only seasons in this 24 year period when the Braves had a losing record. Attendance has been quite stable since 2001, ranging from a low of 2,322,565 in 2004, to a high of 2,823,494 in 2001.

In 2014, the Braves drew 2,354,305, down 194,374 (7.6%). This was their lowest total since 2004. Average per date was down 2,400 to 29,065, which was the lowest since 1990. Despite the decline, the Braves topped 2 million for the 24th straight year. Only the Dodgers, who have reached 2 million in each of the last 42 years, have a longer streak of seasons topping 2 million. Prior to 1991, the Braves drew 2 million just once in Atlanta.

4 dates in 2014 were sold out, and 7 dates attracted over 40,000. There were 10 crowds under 20,000.

Braves' average per date reached 20,000 just 4 times in Atlanta until 1991. They've done it every year since then, reaching 29,000 per date each year since 1992, topping 30,000 in 19 seasons, and surpassing 40,000 in 5 years.

Braves' attendance underwent an incredible turnaround in the early 1990's after being quite bad for the 1970's and part of the 1980's. The team moved to Georgia in 1966, and drew 1,539,801 (20,261 per date) that year. This total and average was not topped until 1982. In their first 14 seasons in Atlanta (1966-1979), the Braves averaged 1,002,360 per year, and 13,429 per date.

From 1972 through 1979, attendance was less than one million every year, bottoming out at 534,672 (7,324 per date) in 1975. That year only 4 dates topped 20,000, just 12 dates drew at least 10,000, and attendance was under 5,000 for 33 dates, with a low of 737. A year earlier, with home run king Henry Aaron still on the team, 43 dates drew less than 10,000, and attendance was under 5,000 for 10 dates. Average per date was less than 15,000 for 12 straight years from 1970 through 1981. In the decade of the 1970's, the Braves averaged just 11,591 per date.

Things improved slightly in the 1980's. Attendance was 2,119,935 in 1983, but then fell below one million in 1988, 1989, and 1990. From 1980 through 1990, the Braves averaged 1,272,592 per season, and 16,906 per date. From 1985 through 1990 attendance was less than 10,000 at 182 dates out of 468 played.

In 1991 the Braves went from last place in the N.L. West with a 65-97 record, to first place, and a 94-68 mark. Attendance boomed! In 1991, they drew 2,140,217. This was up 1,160,088 (118.4%). The total attendance increase is currently the 6th best in MLB history.

1992 saw Braves attendance rise 937,183 (43.8%) to 3,077,400.

In 1993, the Braves set their all-time high, drawing 3,884,725, which at that time was the 2nd best N.L. figure ever (now ranks #5). This was an 807,325 (26.2%) gain. The 1993 total was up 2,904,596 (296.3%) from 1990. Average per date rose from 12,896 in 1990 to 47,960 in 1993. "No-shows' began to be included in N.L. attendance in 1993.

The 1991-1993 Braves are the only team in Major League history to post 3 consecutive attendance increases of better than 500,000. There have been 7 times when a team had 2 years in a row of 500,000+ gains.

For the 1990's decade, Braves' average per date was 36,809. From 1991 through 2014, the Braves have drawn 65,530,257 in 1,897 dates, averaging 2,730,427 per season, and 34,544 per date. Attendance has topped 3 million in 6 seasons, and has been above 2.5 million 17 times.

The Braves moved to Turner Field in 1997, after that park was rebuilt after the 1996 Summer Olympics. Highest attendance there was 3,464,488 (42,771 per date) in 1997. The lowest Turner Field attendance was 2,322,565 (29,400 per date) in 2004. Even though the 2014 total was higher than in 2004, the average per date was lower because the Braves had 2 more home dates in 2014 than in 2004.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

BRAVES NOTES - continued

A New Park for the Braves

In 2017, the Braves will open a new ballpark in Cumberland, northwest of Atlanta. It will be called SunTrust Park. Seating capacity will be around 41,500, and there will be about 10,000 parking spaces on-site. The Braves say that this location is easier to reach than Turner Field, and that it is closer to where a majority of their attendees live.

Braves in Boston

When the Braves played in Boston, they drew less than 200,000 in 17 different seasons from 1900 through 1929. Attendance didn't reach 400,000 until 1930, and was never above 520,000 until 1946. From 1900 through 1944, total attendance was less than 300,000 in 30 seasons, and average per date was under 5,000 in 28 seasons.

The low total was 84,938 (1,846 per date) in the shorter 1918 season. Full season low was 116,000 (1,785 per date) in 1911. Lowest average per date was 1,779 per date in 1912. Average per date finally reached 10,000 in 1946. The team was bad on the field as well, having only 9 winning seasons between 1900 and 1945.

Attendance topped one million in 1947, 1948, and 1949, with a high of 1,455,439 (21,404 per date) in 1948, but then fell sharply to 281,278 (4,668 per date) in 1952. After that season, the Braves moved to Milwaukee.

Braves in Milwaukee

In Milwaukee, the Braves were an instant sensation. They drew 1,826,397 in their first season there. In a small market, they became the first National League team to top 2 million, reaching that level in 4 straight years (1954-1957), with a high of 2,215,404 (30,348 per date) in 1957. The top average per date was 30,448 in 1954. From 1954 through 1957, the Braves averaged 2,099,740 per season, and 29,890 per date.

Attendance then began to slide fast, falling to 766,921 (10,364 per date) in 1962. This was a 65.4% decline from 1957. In their final 4 years in Milwaukee (1962-1965), the Braves averaged 751,609 per season, and 10,089 per date.

It's hard to explain the attendance collapse in Milwaukee. The Braves won the World Series in 1957, won the National League pennant in 1958, and tied for the pennant in 1959, losing to the Dodgers in a playoff. They had a winning record in every season in Milwaukee, with great players such as Henry Aaron, Eddie Mathews, Warren Spahn and Lew Burdette.

2015 Braves Radio Note

The Braves Radio Network has 152 stations in 8 states in 2015. This is the largest radio network of any North American professional sports team.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

DIAMONDBACKS' ATTENDANCE CONTINUES TO BE VERY STABLE

The Arizona Diamondbacks have had remarkable attendance stability since 2009. Their high was 2,177,617 in 2012, while the low was 2,057,135 in 2010.

Their 2014 attendance fell 61,127 (2.9%) to 2,073,730, the 3rd lowest in team history. Average per date was 25,602 down 754. The Chase Field opener was the only sellout, and just one other game drew at least 40,000. Attendance topped 30,000 at 23 dates, but it was below 20,000 for 26 dates. In 2013, there were also 23 dates with attendance above 30,000. 14 dates drew under 20,000 that year. In 2012, there were 11 dates that did not draw at least 20,000, while 24 dates topped 30,000, with 2 sellouts. The smallest home crowd ever a Diamondbacks home game was 15,509 in 2010.

The D-backs opened the 2014 season with 2 home games in Sydney, Australia. They were played at the Sydney Cricket Ground, a facility which first hosted a baseball game in 1888. The games drew 38,266 and 38,079. These figures are included in the 2014 Diamondbacks' home attendance totals. For the 79 dates at Chase Field, total attendance was 1,997,385, an average of 25,283 per date.

In 1998, their first year of play, the Diamondbacks drew 3,600,412, with 21 sellouts. That was the 2nd best attendance ever (to 1993 Colorado) for a first-year team. That year, attendance surpassed 38,000 at every game, and was below 40,000 for just 7 games.

Arizona has surpassed 2 million every year, and has reached 3 million during 3 seasons. The team record-high average per date was 44,450 in 1998. The low was 25,397 per date in 2010. Average per date reached 30,000 in the D-backs' first 7 seasons (1998-2004), but only once (2008) since then.

In 1999, the Diamondbacks won 100 games, and finished on top of the National League West by 14 games, in just their 2nd year in the Majors. This was a 35 win improvement from 1998. The 1962 Los Angeles Angels, who went 86-76, were the only other 2nd year team to post a winning record. But Arizona's 1999 attendance fell 580,758 (16.1%). It was the largest decline ever by any team that improved its win total by at least 30 games, and also the worst decline ever by a National League team that finished first in the league or in a division.

The 1999 Diamondbacks were one of 42 teams to suffer an attendance decline of at least 500,000 in a season that was not shortened by a work stoppage. Only these 6 teams had a winning record in a year in which their attendance fell at least 500,000: 1950 Cleveland; 1999 Arizona; 2005 Philadelphia; 2009 New York Yankees; 2009 Detroit; 2011 Los Angeles Dodgers.

Since the Diamondbacks began play in 1998, they've drawn 42,497,449, an average of 2,499,850 per season, and an average of 30,862 per date.

Arizona won the World Series in 2001, which was just their 4th season of play. That's the quickest any expansion team has won a World championship. The 1997 Florida Marlins were in their 5th season when they beat Cleveland in the World Series.

The D-backs and Rockies share a Spring Training facility on Native American land at Salt River Flats in Scottsdale, AZ. In 2012, they drew a combined total attendance of 369,393, a record-high for a 2-team Spring Training ballpark. Average per game that year was 11,677.

In 2000, Chase Field hosted the first-ever outdoor college basketball game. It was between the women's teams of Arizona State University and the University of Tennessee.

Splash hits in Arizona – Chase Field has a 460 square foot swimming pool located behind the right field wall, 415 feet from home plate. There is also a hot tub. 50 home runs have been hit directly into the pool, 28 by the Diamondbacks, and 22 by opponents. Mark Grace, then with the Cubs, hit the first home run into the pool, in 1998. Until 2014, when Colorado's Charlie Blackmon homered into the pool, no opposing player had done it since 2008. Adam Eaton of the D-backs hit the only 'pool homer' in 2013. There were 4 home runs into the pool in 2014.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

PIRATES HAVE ANOTHER WINNING YEAR, AND RECORD-HIGH ATTENDANCE

PNC Park may be the most beautiful setting in all of Major League Baseball, with its spectacular riverfront site, downtown Pittsburgh skyline view, and the adjacent bridge named for Pirate all-time great Roberto Clemente. But until 2013, the Pirates' last winning season was 1992. That streak of 20 consecutive losing years is a Major League record.

In 2014, the Pirates had their 2nd straight winning season, and set a team record-high total attendance. The Bucs drew 2,442,564, up 185,702 (8.2%), breaking the record set in 2001. It was the 5th year in a row with an increase. Average per date was 30,155, up 1,944. It was the 2nd best average per date in team history, and only the 2nd time above 30,000. In 2001, the Pirates averaged 30,837. They played 79 home dates that year. 2014 was the first time that there were no postponed games in the 14 year history of PNC Park.

A team record-tying 23 regular season dates (plus one in the post-season) were sold out in 2014. In 2013, there were also 23 regular season, plus 3 playoff sellouts. 21 of the last 26 weekend dates in 2014 (Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays) were sellouts, and 4 of the 5 other weekend dates during this period drew over 35,000 each. Prior to 2013, the highest number of sellouts was 19 in 2001, PNC Park's first year. There were 17 sellouts in both 2011 and 2012. *A PNC Park record crowd of 39,933 attended Opening Day 2015.*

Attendance kept improving as the 2014 season moved on. For the first 26 dates (through May 22), the Pirates averaged 24,337 per date. Over the remaining 55 dates, the average was 32,915. The Bucs topped 30,000 at 46 dates. There were just 9 dates that drew less than 20,000. By comparison, in 2010, there were 7 sellouts, only 11 dates drew at least 30,000, and attendance was under 20,000 at 46 dates, with 5 of them attracting less than 10,000.

Since 2009, Pirates' total attendance has increased from 1,577,853 (19,480 per date) to the 2014 figures noted above. That's a gain of 864,711 (54.8%) in total attendance, and an average per date increase of 10,675 (54.8%). The 2009 attendance was the lowest ever at PNC Park.

There were signs of a better future for the Pirates in 2011, as they stayed in playoff contention through much of the summer. Attendance was up 327,030 (20.3%) to 1,940,429. In 2012, they Bucs had a 63-47 record on August 8, but went 16-36 the rest of the way. Yet, the 79 wins tied the 1997 team for the most victories since 1992. Attendance rose 151,489 (7.8%) in 2012 to 2,091,918.

2014 was just the 6th year that the Pirates have topped 2 million (also in 1990, 1991, 2001, 2012, 2013), and just the 3rd year above 2.1 million. Only Tampa Bay, whose first season was 1998, and Miami, who began play in 1993, have reached 2 million less often than Pittsburgh.

The old Pirates' record high attendance had been 2,436,126 in 2001, PNC Park's first year. This was up 687,218 (39.3%) from the 1,748,908 at Three Rivers Stadium in 2000. Average per date was 30,837, up 8,699 from 22,138. The average per date at PNC Park was under 20,000 in 2009 (19,480) and 2010 (19,919). The Pirates first topped 20,000 per date in 1948 and 1949, when fans came out to see Hall-of-Famer Ralph Kiner hit home runs. They reached 20,000 per date just 6 more times until 1990.

The Pirates got a much smaller attendance bounce than many other teams have achieved after opening a new park. Total attendance in the first 5 years at PNC Park (2001-2005) was 9,258,156 (390 dates), an average of 23,739 per date. Over the last 5 seasons at Three Rivers Stadium (1996-2000), the Pirates drew 7,937,053 (397 dates), an average of 19,993 per date. That's a total attendance gain of 16.6%. Average per date was up 3,746.

Total attendance at PNC Park (2001-2014) is 26,400,948 in 1,112 dates, an average of 23,742 per date.

The Pirates continue to draw well on Opening Day. 14 of the first 15 openers at PNC Park, including 2015, have been sold out. So were the final 4 Opening Day games at Three Rivers Stadium, which was a larger facility. The only non-sellout on Opening Day at PNC Park was in 2003. Largest regular season crowd in PNC Park history was 39,933 for the 2015 Home Opener. The post-season high was 40,629 for the 2014 National League Wild Card Game. Top crowd for any PNC Park event was 42,301 for a Bruce Springsteen concert in 2003.

The right field wall at PNC Park is 21 feet high, in memory of Roberto Clemente, who wore number 21. There are statues outside PNC Park honoring Honus Wagner, Roberto Clemente, Bill Mazeroski, Willie Stargell, the Negro League teams of Pittsburgh, and the home run producing hands of Ralph Kiner.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

PIRATES NOTES - continued

In 2013, the Pirates joined the Phillies as the only teams to play a post-season home game in 4 different ballparks in the same city. Pirates' post-season home games have been at Exposition Park, Forbes Field, Three Rivers Stadium, and PNC Park. Phillies' post season home games have been played at Baker Bowl, Shibe Park (Connie Mack Stadium), Veterans Stadium, and Citizens Bank Park.

"Splash Hits in Pittsburgh" - The shortest distance from home plate to the Allegheny River is 456 feet, down the right field line. Through 2014, 35 of the 1,899 PNC Park home runs had been hit into the river. But only a 479 foot shot by Daryle Ward in 2002, and a 463 foot homer by Garrett Jones in 2013, reached the river on the fly.

Three Rivers Stadium – 1970-2000

From 1970 through 2000, the Pirates played at Three Rivers Stadium, located in what is now a parking lot between PNC Park, and Heinz Field, home of the NFL Steelers. Original construction cost was $55 million.

Opening Night at Three Rivers Stadium was July 16, 1970, with a crowd of 48,846. In 1970, the Pirates played their first 40 home dates of the year at Forbes Field, and averaged 9,671 per date. The final 36 dates were at Three Rivers Stadium, and attendance there averaged 26,531 per date.

In their 30 and a half seasons at Three Rivers Stadium, the Pirates drew 41,258,249 in 2,280 regular season dates, an average of 18,096 per date. Largest regular season game crowd there was 55,351 in 2000. The top post-season attendance was 57,533 for a National League Championship Series game in 1991. Largest baseball crowd overall in Pittsburgh was 59,568 at the 1994 All-Star Game.

The best season attendance at Three Rivers was 2,065,302 in 1991. Highest average per date was 26,281 in 1990. Lowest attendance for a full year at Three Rivers was 735,900 (9,435 per date) in 1985. Attendance also was under one million in 1978, 1984, and in the strike-shorter seasons of 1981 and 1995.

Average per date was above 20,000 in 12 of 31 seasons from 1970 through 2000, but was under 15,000 in 9 years. Until 1990, average per date reached 20,000 only in 1970 (36 home dates), 1972, 1980, and 1988.

Forbes Field - 1909-1970

The first game at Forbes Field was on June 30, 1909. That game drew 30,338 to a park with 25,000 seats at that time. The last game there was on June 28, 1970, in front of 40,918, the largest crowd since 1956.

Attendance at Forbes Field topped one million in 10 different seasons. The first time was in 1947. Highest season attendance at Forbes Field was 1,705,828 (24,722 per date) in 1960. Average per date at Forbes Field was at least 20,000 in 1948, 1949, 1958, 1959, and 1960.

Post World War II low total attendance was 469,397 in 1955. Lowest average per date for those years was 7,430 in 1954. The all-time low at Forbes Field was 139,620 (2,115 per date) in 1914.

The 1909 Pirates drew 534,950, splitting the season between Exposition Park and Forbes Field. Attendance didn't reach 500,000 again until 1921. It topped 500,000 only twice (1938, 1940) from 1928 through 1943.

As with most teams after World War II, the Pirates had a big boom in attendance. In 1948 it was 1,517,021, up 150.9% from the 1945 total of 604,694. But starting in the early 1950's, it fell. The 1955 total of 469,397 was down 69.1% from 1948.

What had been the area of home plate in Forbes Field is now inside a building at the University of Pittsburgh.

There never was a Major League no-hitter pitched at Forbes Field in its 62 seasons of play.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

PADRES UP JUST A BIT ONCE AGAIN IN 2014

"Captain Video" - Hall-of-Famer Tony Gwynn 'Mr. Padre' (1960-2014)

San Diego's attendance rose 28,682 (1.3%) to 2,195,373 in 2014. Average per date was up 354 to 27,103. This was the highest attendance for the Padres since 2008. They had 7 sellouts, the most since they had 16 in 2007. 8 crowds topped 40,000, and there were 30,000+ at 32 dates. Attendance was under 20,000 for 24 dates. The Padres have topped 2 million in total attendance, and 25,000 in average per date, in 18 of the past 19 seasons. 2009 was the only year in this period with attendance below 2 million, and under 25,000 per date.

Petco Park, located at 19 Tony Gwynn Drive, opened in 2004. Ownership of the park is 70% by the City of San Diego, and 30% by the Padres. After 2034, the park will be solely owned by the City of San Diego. 2015 fixed seating capacity is 41,164, plus ADA accessible seating. The Padres also sell passes for standing room and lawn seating in the 'Park in the Park,' which is a 2.8 acre area behind the outfield fence. This area is a free public park on non-gamedays.

The Western Metal Supply Building in left field opened in 1909, and was incorporated into the ballpark.

Record-high season attendance at Petco Park is 3,016,752 in 2004. This is the only time the Padres have topped 3 million. Average per date that year was a team record-high 37,244. Total attendance was up 986,688 from 2003 at Jack Murphy Stadium, and average per date increased by 12,181. A team record 24 dates were sold out in 2004, and attendance was above 30,000 at 70 dates. Lowest season attendance at Petco Park was 1,922,603 (23,736 per date) in 2009.

Average per date at Petco Park reached 30,000 each year from 2004 through 2007. The only other seasons in Padres history with an average per date above 30,000 were 1998 and 1999.

In the first 11 years at Petco Park (2004-2014), total attendance was 26,447,082, an average of 2,404,280 per season. The average per date (891 dates) was 29,682.

The last 11 seasons at San Diego/Jack Murphy/Qualcomm Stadium (1993-2003) had combined total attendance of 21,779,348, in 852 dates. This averages 1,979,941 per season, and 25,563 per date. The 1994 and 1995 seasons were shorter seasons. Total attendance for the first 11 years at Petco is 21.4% higher than it was in the final 11 seasons at "The Murph." Average per date is 16.1% higher. Jack Murphy Stadium was much larger than Petco Park, with a baseball capacity above 65,000 in its final years as the Padres' home.

The Padres have received less of an attendance boost than many other teams who moved into a new ballpark. If you **exclude 2004** from the Petco Park totals, and compare **the other 10 seasons** at Petco with the **last 10** seasons at Jack Murphy Stadium, the increase is fairly small. From 2005 through 2014, the Padres drew 23,430,330 in 810 dates, an average of 28,926 per date. For the last 10 years at The Murph (1994-2003), the Padres drew 20,403,916 in 772 dates, an average of 26,430 per date. So exclude 2004, and total attendance is up an average of 302,641 (14.8%) per season, and average per date is up 2,496 (9.4%).

There has been just one rainout (in 2006) at Petco Park. There were 15 rainouts at Jack Murphy Stadium. Petco Park has had 5 rain delays in its history, including one in May, 2015. A game in 2009 was delayed due to an invasion of bees.

San Diego/Jack Murphy/Qualcomm Stadium

San Diego Stadium opened in 1967 as the home of the Chargers of the American Football League, and was used in 1968 by the San Diego Padres of the Pacific Coast League. The name of Jack Murphy was added in 1981. Jack Murphy was the Sports Editor of the San Diego Union, and played a key role in attracting the Chargers and the Major League Padres to San Diego, and getting funding for the stadium. Jack's brother Bob was a Major League broadcaster for 50 years, including more than 40 years for the Mets, and is in the Baseball Hall of Fame. The name Qualcomm was added to the stadium in 1997.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

PADRES NOTES - continued

In 1969, their first season, the Padres drew just 512,970, an average of 6,840 per date. That was the worst attendance in the National League, and the lowest first-year attendance by any post-1960 expansion team. Attendance improved to 643,679 in 1970 (8,818 per date), but it still was the lowest in the National League.

Despite great weather in San Diego, in the early seasons of the Padres, it was believed that geography would prevent the Padres from ever being a good draw at home. Mexico was to the south, desert was to the east, the Pacific Ocean was to the west, and the Angels and Dodgers were to the north. But the Padres soon began to disprove that theory.

In their first 5 seasons (1969-1973), the Padres drew a combined total of 2,970,261, an average of 594,052 per season, and an average of 8,205 per date. The team was going to move to Washington for the 1974 season. But McDonald's owner Ray Kroc bought the team, and decided to keep it in San Diego. Attendance improved dramatically over the next 5 seasons. From 1974 through 1978, the Padres drew 6,862,000, averaging 1,372,400 per season, and 17,777 per date. Total attendance in the second 5 years of the Padres was up 131.0% compared to the first 5 years, and average per date was up 116.7%.

The Padres topped one million for the first time in 1974. Attendance reached 2 million initially in 1985, and then again in 1989, and in each of the final 8 years (1996-2003) at Jack Murphy Stadium.

At Jack Murphy Stadium, top attendance was 2,555,901 in 1998. The best average per date was 32,353 also in 1998. 1999 was the only other year at The Murph when average per date reached 30,000.

Regular-season single game attendance high at The Murph was 61,674 in 1999. In 2001, there were 7 crowds of better than 60,000. Game 4 of the 1998 World Series had the largest post-season crowd, drawing 65,427.

In 35 years at Jack Murphy Stadium, the Padres drew a total of 54,226,841 in 2,688 regular season dates. This averages out to 1,549,338 per season, and 20,174 per date.

A game in 1981 had 52,000 fans in the stands, but an official attendance of 0. All fans were admitted free to one game after the strike.

The Padres of the Pacific Coast League played their final year (1968) at the new San Diego Stadium, and drew 203,369. That was the 2nd best attendance (to Hawaii) in the 12 team league that year. The highest attendance ever for that team was 493,780 in 1949. They topped 250,000 just once (1967) in their last 14 seasons of operation.

"YOGISMS"

Throughout this report, there are quotes from Yogi Berra, who is one of the most popular and beloved sports figures in American history. Perhaps his most famous quote is: "It ain't over till it's over." Another is: "You can observe a lot by just watching." His description of the outfield shadows at the old Yankee Stadium was, "It gets late early out there." If you think about them, most Yogisms make perfect sense.

But Yogi Berra was also one of the all-time great players in Major League history. He won the American League's Most Valuable Player award 3 times, and was one of the best defensive catchers, and clutch hitters ever. The Hall-of-Famer hit 358 home runs, and held many World Series records. Yogi played, coached, or managed for 21 teams who won a league championship, and for 13 World Series winners. He also served as a Spring Training instructor for several other Yankee championship teams. He was chosen to the American League All-Star team in 15 seasons.

Yogi, who turned 90 in 2015, and his late wife Carmen, were instrumental in the founding and operation of the Yogi Berra Museum and Learning Center on the campus of Montclair State University in New Jersey.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

METS HAVE THEIR FIRST ATTENDANCE INCREASE SINCE 2008

In 2014, the New York Mets had their first attendance increase since 2008. It rose 12,153 (0.6%) to 2,148,808. Average per date was 26,860, up 152. Opening Day was the only sellout. Attendance was above 30,000 at 21 dates, and all other dates topped 20,000. In 2009, Citi Field's first season, every game topped 35,000.

In 2010, Mets' attendance fell 576,166 (18.4%), the worst decline for that year in the Majors. But perhaps no other attendance statistic could be misinterpreted as much as the one that shows that attendance for the Mets dropped 906,139 in 2009. It was the 2nd largest decline ever, exceeded only by the loss of 952,667 by the 1967 Dodgers.

The Mets moved from 57,365 seat Shea Stadium, to 41,800 seat (2015 capacity is 41,922) Citi Field in 2009. In Shea Stadium's final season (2008), the Mets set their 3rd consecutive team attendance record, drawing 4,042,043, averaging 51,165 per date. That was the 2nd highest attendance ever by a National League team. 30 of the last 36 dates played at Shea drew more than 50,000, and 47 crowds reached that level for the year. The smallest attendance at any Mets home game in 2008 was 45,321, which was over 3,500 higher than Citi Field's 2009 capacity. Standing-room was not sold at Citi Field in 2009. *Opening Day 2015 drew a Citi Field record-high 43,947.*

So considering how high Mets' attendance was in 2008, and how much smaller their new ballpark is, they were going to have a huge decline in total attendance in 2009, no matter what. Even if the Mets had sold every single ticket possible in 2009, including player and 'comp' tickets, their attendance still would have fallen by 656,243.

In 6 years at Citi Field (2009-2014), the Mets have drawn 14,576,504 in 478 dates, an average of 2,429,417 per season, and 30,495 per date. In the last 6 years at Shea Stadium (2003-2008), the Mets drew 18,556,120 in 475 dates, an average of 3,092,687 per year, and 39,066 per date.

From 2005 through 2007, the Mets had 3 straight years with gains of more than 470,000. They had the biggest increase among National League teams in both 2005 and 2006, and the 2nd best gain in both the National League, and in the Majors, in 2007. Average per date rose from 27,693 in 2003 to 51,165 in 2008.

Polo Grounds and Shea Stadium

After playing their first two years in the Polo Grounds, the Mets moved into new Shea Stadium in 1964, drawing 1,732,597, despite a 53-109 record, and a last (10th) place finish in the N.L. In 1964, in the Bronx, the Yankees won their 5th straight A.L. pennant, yet their attendance was just 1,305,638. The Yankees played their home games at Shea in 1974 and 1975 while Yankee Stadium was rebuilt. Their combined attendance for those 2 years was 2,561,123, *including 'no-shows*,' an average of 18,294 per date. In those same 2 seasons, the Mets drew 3,452,775, *excluding 'no-shows*,' averaging 23,488. The Yanks had a home game at Shea Stadium in 1998 after a beam fell at Yankee Stadium.

During their 45 years at Shea (1964-2008), the Mets drew a total of 94,745,995 in 3,332 regular season dates. This averages to 2,105,467 per season and 28,435 per date. The best attendance was, as noted above, in 2008. Smallest Shea Stadium attendance for a full season was 788,905 (11,433 per date) in 1979. In the strike-shortened 1981 season, the Mets drew 704,244. The Mets led the Majors in attendance in 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1988, and led the National League in 2008.

The Mets first topped 2 million in their miracle championship season of 1969. Through 2014, they've reached that level 28 times, including the last 17 years in a row. 1987 was the first of the 6 seasons that Mets' attendance was above 3 million. They did it again in 1988, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009. In 1987 and 1988, the National League only counted tickets sold and used in their official attendance. The Mets claim to have sold around 3.5 million tickets in each of those seasons, even through the official attendance was slightly above 3 million.

Average attendance per date topped 20,000 each year from 1964 through 1975. It then fell below 20,000 for the next 8 years (1976-1983). But except for 1995, it has been above 20,000 since then. Their average per date has surpassed 30,000 in 20 seasons, been above 40,000 in 2006, 2007, 2008, with record high of 51,165 in 2008.

Mets' attendance posted a big increase in the 2000-2009 decade compared to the 1990-1999 decade. From 1990 through 1999, the Mets averaged 26,089 per date. The N.L. began to count 'no shows' in its official attendance in 1993. In the 2000-2009 decade, which includes the first year at Citi Field, the Mets averaged 37,775 per date. This is up 11,686 per date from the previous decade. They've averaged 28,818 per date from 2010 through 2014.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – METS NOTES - continued

Each of the last 10 home openers at Shea Stadium drew at least 52,000. But between 1972 and 1981, only 2 of the 10 home openers topped 20,000 (27,306 in 1973 and 23,907 in 1977). The low was 10,406 in 1979.

The last Shea date to draw under 30,000 was in 2007. Last date under 20,000 was date #2 in 2006. A 2003 make-up game was the last with an official attendance of less than 10,000. The last regularly scheduled date that drew under 10,000 was on Sept. 28, 1992, when 'no-shows' were not yet included in the announced attendance.

The Mets have not outdrawn the Yankees in any season since 1992. But they did outdraw them in 21 of the 29 previous seasons (1964-1992), despite not counting 'no-shows' while Yankee attendance did include 'no-shows.'

In their 2 years at the Polo Grounds (1962, 1963), the Mets drew a combined 2,002,638, averaging 15,172 per date. The combined total for the first 2 years at Shea Stadium (1964, 1965) was 3,500,986, averaging 26,127 per date.

In the early years for the Mets, home games with the Dodgers and Giants, former New York teams, were a big draw. In 1962, the Mets averaged 31,538 per date for 15 dates with the Dodgers or Giants. But they only averaged 9,364 per date against all other teams. 9 of the 10 largest crowds the Mets drew in their 2 seasons in the Polo Grounds were with Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The table below shows Mets home attendance in their first 5 years (1962-1966) vs. the Dodgers, the Giants, and then vs. all other teams. In those 5 years, 40.7% of Mets home attendance came when they hosted the Dodgers or Giants. Only 23.9% of their home dates in that 5 year period were with Los Angeles or San Francisco. Combined average attendance per date for those 5 years against the Dodgers and Giants was 37,861, which was 119.5% higher than their combined average per date vs. their 7 other National League opponents. From 1962 through 1966, the Mets' home won-loss record against the Dodgers was 11-34-1, and their home record against the Giants was 15-30.

METS HOME ATTENDANCE (1962-1966) vs. DODGERS, GIANTS, AND ALL OTHER TEAMS

	vs. Los Angeles Dodgers			vs. San Francisco Giants			vs. the 7 Other N.L. Teams	
YEAR	TOTAL ATTENDANCE (# OF DATES)	AVERAGE PER DATE		TOTAL ATTENDANCE (# OF DATES)	AVERAGE PER DATE		TOTAL ATTENDANCE (# OF DATES)	AVERAGE PER DATE
1962	243,094 (8)	30,387		229,972 (7)	32,853		449,464 (48)	9,364
1963	220,270 (8)	27,534		229,984 (8)	28,748		629,854 (53)	11,884
1964	326,231 (8)	40,779		357,475 (8)	44,684		1,048,891 (50)	20,978
1965	337,910 (8)	42,239		326,248 (8)	40,781		1,104,231 (52)	21,235
1966	358,518 (8)	44,815		399,207 (9)	44,356		1,174,968 (52)	22,596
Total	1,486,023 (40)	37,151		1,542,886 (40)	38,572		4,407,408 (255)	17,284

Retrosheet.org is the source for individual game attendance vs. the Dodgers and Giants

Shea Stadium was the only facility to ever be the home of 4 major league sports teams in one year. The Jets played there from 1964 through 1983. The Yankees also called Shea home in 1974 and 1975, while Yankee Stadium was being rebuilt, and the NFL's New York Giants used it as a home field for the 1975 season.

In 1975, the Mets drew 1,730,566, averaging 22,771 per date. Yankee attendance was 1,288,048, an average of 18,942 per date. Home attendance for the Jets was 361,102, an average of 51,586 per game. The Giants had attendance of 366,801, an average of 52,400 per game. NFL teams played 7 regular season home games in 1975. These figures include 'no-shows' for the Yankees, but exclude them for the Mets, Jets, and Giants.

'Lost dates' have become much less common in the Major Leagues over the past 20 years. Fields that drain better and domed parks have reduced rainouts. Rain-outs are often made up on off-days, or as part of separate admission double-headers. But 2001, 2007, and 2009 were the only 3 seasons that the Mets had the maximum 81 home dates. They lost one date each in 2014, 2013 and 2012, and 3 dates in 2011. Just 5 other teams (Baltimore, Cleveland, Chicago White Sox, The Yankees, Oakland) in the Majors played fewer than the full 81 home dates in 2014. The number of teams losing at least one date was 5 in 2013, 5 in 2012, and 7 in 2011.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

"It's a beautiful day for baseball. So let's play two." – Hall-of-Famer Ernie Banks – 'Mr. Cub' – (1931-2015)

CUBS POST A SLIGHT INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE

In 2014, the Cubs drew 2,652,113, up 9,431 (0.4%), and averaged 32,742 per date, up 116. Capacity at Wrigley Field in 2015 will be 40,929 after the bleacher construction is completed. 2 dates drew over 40,000 fans in 2014, and 22 dates had attendance under 30,000. The last game at Wrigley Field with attendance under 20,000 was on April 9, 2002. The Cubs don't list sellouts in their Media Guide or Game Notes.

2013 Cubs' attendance (2,642,682) was the highest ever for a team that had lost 90 or more games for at least 3 straight years. The 2013 Twins, who drew 2,477,644, are 2nd to the 2013 Cubs among such 90+ loss teams.

Wind is usually a factor at Wrigley Field. In 2014, the wind blew in at the start of 47 games. The Cubs and their opponents scored a combined 7.5 runs per game when the wind blew in. There were a combined 9.8 runs per game in the 22 games when the wind blew out, and a combined 5.8 runs per game for the 12 games with a crosswind.

Since the start of the 2003 season (972 games), the wind blew in at the start of 548 games, blew out at 273 games, 150 games began with a crosswind, and one game, in 2011, had no wind. Since 2007, games that started with the wind blowing in averaged 7.96 runs combined for both teams per game, when the wind blew out, an average of 10.58 runs per game were scored, and an average of 8.74 runs per game scored when there was a crosswind.

In 2012, the Cubs had their first 100 loss season since 1966, and just the 3rd 100 loss year in the team's history, going back to 1876. The Cubs drew 2,882,756 in 2012. That is the highest total ever for a team with at least 100 losses. The 2004 Arizona Diamondbacks, who drew 2,519,560, had held the record.

Through 2014, the Cubs have surpassed 2 million in total attendance for 19 straight years (1996-2014), and in every full season starting in 1987. They've topped 2.5 million in each of the last 17 seasons.

Average attendance per date has topped 20,000 for 31 straight seasons (1984-2014). It reached 25,000 in each of the last 28 seasons, and has surpassed 30,000 for the past 17 years. But a streak of 10 years in a row averaging at least 35,000 per date ended in 2013.

WRIGLEY FIELD TURNED 100 YEARS OLD IN 2014! -- Cubs Historical Attendance Highlights

Wrigley Field was originally named Weeghman Park when it opened in 1914. Original capacity was 14,000, and it cost $250,000 to build. In 1914 and 1915 Weeghman Park was home to the Chicago Whales of the Federal League. The Whales drew 200,729 in 1914 to lead that league in attendance. 1915 attendance is not available.

The Cubs moved from the West Side Grounds to Weeghman Park for 1916, after the Federal League folded. They drew 453,685 in 1916, more than doubling their 1915 attendance of 217,058. The ballpark was renamed Cubs Park in 1919, and became Wrigley Field in 1926.

The stands were double-decked in 1926 and 1927. The current bleachers and hand-operated scoreboard were built in 1937. Ivy on the outfield wall was planted by Bill Veeck, also in 1937, and lights were finally added in 1988. Night games often drew capacity crowds in 1988 and 1989, but so did the day games. Lights for Wrigley Field were ordered for the 1942 season, but the team donated them to the war effort. Until 2004, the Cubs never played more than 19 home night games in any season. They had 30 home night games in 2012 and 2013, and 38 in 2014.

Highest season attendance at Wrigley Field was 3,300,200 in 2008. The record high average per date of 40,743 was also set that year. Every 2008 date drew at least 37,000, and crowds exceeded 40,000 at 42 of the last 43 dates that year, and at 65 dates overall. Average per date also topped 40,000 in 2007, with 58 dates above 40,000.

Attendance reached 3 million for 8 straight years, from 2004 through 2011. Those are the highest Chicago totals ever, as the White Sox have never reached 3 million in attendance. Since 1901, the Cubs have outdrawn the White Sox in 69 of 114 seasons. They've had the higher attendance in Chicago in each of the past 22 seasons, and 39 times in the last 47 years.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – CUBS NOTES - continued

The Cubs led the National League in attendance in 1906, 1910, 1918, each year from 1926 through 1932, and in 1938. They led the Major Leagues in 1906, 1918, and each year from 1928 through 1932. They had the lowest National League attendance in 1915, 1962, and 1966, with 1962 having the lowest MLB attendance as well.

The largest crowd ever at Wrigley Field was 51,556 for a Ladies Day game in 1930. The post-season record is 50,740 for Game 1 of the 1929 World Series. Safety regulations would prohibit such large crowds now.

The Cubs topped 600,000 at the West Side Grounds in 1906, 1908, and 1909. But they did not draw at least 600,000 at Wrigley Field until 1923.

The 1927 Cubs drew 1,159,168 to become the first National League team to top one million. They reached this level in 5 straight seasons from 1927 through 1931. They next drew one million in 1945. The only team to draw over one million more often than the Cubs did prior to 1945 was the Yankees, who did it 9 times.

In 1929, the Cubs attracted 1,485,166 to set a Major League record. That total was not surpassed until 1946 when the Dodgers, the Yankees, and the Tigers did it. The Cubs did not top that team total until 1969.

The 1929 Cubs averaged 20,918 per date. They were the first Major League team to average at least 20,000 per date. They did it again in 1930. However, they surpassed that 20,000 average just 4 times from 1931 through 1977, and just 6 times from 1931 through 1983.

In 1930, Cubs' attendance was 1,463,624, the highest season figure in the Major Leagues in the 1930's decade. The Cubs also had the best 10 year total National League attendance for the entire decade of the 1930's.

Lowest season attendance at Wrigley Field was 337,256 for the shorter 1918 season. The full season with the smallest total and average was 1917, when the Cubs drew 360,218, averaging 5,073 per date.

Total attendance topped one million each year from 1945 through 1950, and again in 1952. But it did not reach one million again until 1968. Attendance has been above that level each year, except short 1981, since then.

Lowest post-World War II attendance was 609,802 (8,131 per date) in 1962.

1984 was the first season that the Cubs drew at least 2 million. The only full season since then where their attendance has been under 2 million was 1986. It was a bit under 2 million in the short seasons of 1994 and 1995.

Average per date topped 25,000 for the first time, also in 1984, initially reached 30,000 in 1989, and went over 35,000 for the first time in 1999.

The record for most home runs hit in a season at Wrigley Field is 233, set in 2004. The most ever by the Cubs at home in a season is 137, also in 2004. The record for most home runs by opponents is 125 in 2006. Through the 2014 season, there have been 12,696 home runs hit at Wrigley Field. This includes Federal League games. 6,382 of these home runs were hit by the Cubs, 6,232 by their opponents, and 82 were struck in Federal League games.

A few more Cubs notes: No batted ball has ever hit the big center field scoreboard at Wrigley Field…In 1941, Wrigley Field became the first ballpark to have an organist….According to Major League Baseball historian John Thorn, in 1916, the Cubs became the first team to allow fans to keep balls hit into the stands….In their long history, the Cubs have played regular season games at 122 different ballparks.

Cubs' New Spring Training Park is a Big Hit

The Cubs moved into a new ballpark for Spring Training in 2014. Sloan Park, in Mesa, AZ has a capacity of around 15,000, which includes seating in the grassy area behind the outfield fence. 2014 attendance for Spring Training at Cubs Park was a Cactus League record-high 213,815. Average per date was 14,254. 6 games drew better than 15,000, with a high of 15,276, a Cactus League record. *In 2015, the Cubs set new records, drawing 222,415 (14,828 per game). Attendance at 12 of 15 games topped 15,000, with a record-high of 15,342.*

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

IT'S THE USUAL STORY IN ST. LOUIS: THE CARDINALS WIN, AND THEY FILL THE BALLPARK

The St. Louis Cardinals won the National League Central in 2014, making the post-season for the 11th time in the last 15 years. They've had just 9 seasons with a losing record after 1980, and only one after 1999. The Cards have not lost at least 90 games in any year after 1990, and have only 3 seasons with 90 or more losses since 1917. The only consecutive losing seasons they've had after 1920 were 1954, 1955, and 1956, then 1958 and 1959, and finally, strike shortened 1994 and 1995.

In their first 29 seasons (1892-1920), the Cardinals managed just 5 winning years. But in the 94 seasons since then, they've posted a winning record 70 times, a losing mark only 23 times, and finished at .500 in one season. The Cardinals also have a winning record in 8 of the last 10 decades.

The fans have rewarded the Cardinals at the gate incredibly well. In 2014, the Cardinals drew a total attendance of 3,540,649 (43,712 per date), their 2nd highest total and average ever. This was also the 2nd best attendance in the Majors in 2014. Total attendance rose 170,880 (5.1%), and average per date was up 2,110.

51 regular season dates, plus 4 more in the post-season, were sold out. Attendance topped 40,000 at every game! The smallest crowd was 40,514. Lowest game attendance in 9 seasons at the current Busch Stadium is 30,090 in 2012. The Cards have topped 30,000 for 797 consecutive dates through Opening Day 2015. The last under-30,000 crowd was at date #13 in 2005, and the last under-20,000 attendance came in 1997.

A Busch Stadium III record-high crowd of 47,875 attended Opening Day 2015.

The Cardinals have topped 3 million for 11 straight seasons, and in 16 of the last 17 years. 2003 (2,910,371) was the only year below 3 million since 1997.

Top attendance at Busch Stadium III is 3,552,180 (43,854 per date) in 2007. The "smallest" yearly figures in this park are 3,093,954 (38,197 per date) in 2011.

Average per date has topped 40,000 in 9 of the last 10 seasons. 1999 was the first year above 40,000 per date. The average has been over 35,000 in each of the last 17 years. It first reached 30,000 in 1985, and has been above that every year, except 1991 and 1995, since then.

Cardinals' attendance has been above 2 million in every full season since 1982, and over one million every year since 1963. Only the Dodgers, who have surpassed 2 million in every season since 1973, and been over one million in all seasons since 1945, have a longer streak. 2014 was the 18th time that St. Louis has topped 3 million. They've surpassed 2.5 million 25 times, and have been above 2 million for 33 seasons. Here again, only the Dodgers have reached the 3 million and 2.5 million levels more often, and only the Dodgers and Yankees have drawn over 2 million in more seasons than St. Louis has.

The 2006 Cardinals became the first team since the 1923 New York Yankees to win the World Series in their first year in a new ballpark. (The 2009 Yankees did it too.) Yet their attendance fell 131,834 from 2005, even though every game was sold out. That's because new Busch Stadium has a lower seating capacity than Busch Stadium II. It had 43,975 seats, and a full capacity of 46,861, including standing room, and party rooms. All 2007 games were sold out as well. The 2014 opening of Ballpark Village, next to the park, has increased seating capacity to 45,399.

A new park can be a big boost for attendance. But the Cardinals were drawing great even before they moved. In 9 seasons at Busch Stadium III (2006-2014), the Cardinals have drawn a total of 30,303,164 in 728 dates, averaging 3,367,018 per season, and 41,625 per date. In the final 9 years at Busch Stadium II (1997-2005), the Cardinals drew 28,012,526 in 726 dates, averaging 3,112,503 per season, and 38,585 per date. The average per season is 8.2% higher in the new park, and the average per date is up 7.9%, when comparing these 9 year periods.

The average per date hit 20,000 for the first time in 1966, the year the Busch Stadium II opened. That average has surpassed 24,000 every year since 1982. The Cardinals first averaged 10,000 per date in 1927 and 1928. They next reached this level in 1945, and have been above it every year since. Average per date has been above 15,000 every season since 1963.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

CARDINALS NOTES - continued

From 1993 through 2014, the Cardinals have the 3rd best attendance in the Major Leagues. They've drawn 67,438,005 in 1,742 regular season dates, averaging 38,713 per date. The Dodgers have the best total attendance for this period, drawing 72,753,680 in 1,747 dates (41,645 per date). The best average per date since 1993 is 41,693 by the Yankees, whose total attendance is 72,253,110 in 1,733 dates.

These figures are even more impressive if you consider that St. Louis ranks as just the 21st largest United States TV market, based on A.C. Nielsen 2014-2015 estimates. It ranks 20th in the number of TV households among the 26 Major League TV markets, including Toronto. Orlando-Daytona, FL and Sacramento-Stockton, CA are the top 20 markets with no MLB team. The Cardinals draw from a very wide geographical area of the Midwest. For years, they've had a large radio network that broadcasts their games. In 2015, it has 140 stations, spread out over 9 states.

Until the end of World War II, the Cardinals struggled at the gate. Part of the reason was that the Browns also played in St. Louis until they moved to Baltimore after the 1953 season. The Cardinals outdrew the Browns in 35 of the 52 seasons (1902-1953) that both teams played in St. Louis, including in 27 of the last 28 years (1926-1953). But for most of those seasons, both teams drew poorly.

A 1951 'Brooklyn Eagle' article about a Dodgers game there called St. Louis "a bad baseball town." This may have been true in 1913, when the St. Louis Cardinals had the lowest attendance in the National League, and the St. Louis Browns had the lowest attendance in the American League. Since 1900, there have been 5 seasons when the Cardinals finished last in N.L. attendance, but the last time was in 1919. The Browns had the lowest American League attendance 31 times between 1910 and 1953. The Cardinals led the National League in attendance in 1901, but didn't do that again until 1967. They also had the best N.L. attendance in 1968, 1987, 1989, and 2000.

The Cardinals did not reach 500,000 in attendance until 1922, and topped 700,000 just twice, in 1927 and 1928, until 1946. In all those years, the Cards drew at least 500,000 just 11 times. Back in the 1930's, the Cardinals were one of the most exciting and colorful teams in baseball. Yet the World Champion 1934 team attracted only 325,056.

The 1946 World Series winners were the first Cardinal team to draw one million. The Redbirds then topped one million each year through 1951, and then in 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1963, and every year after that.

Attendance of 2 million was reached in 1967 and 1968, and then in 1982. It surpassed 3 million for the first time in 1987.

The largest attendance for the Cardinals at Busch Stadium I (Sportsman's Park) was 1,430,676 (19,076 per date) in 1949. Smallest attendance was 256,171 (4,003 per date) in 1933. As bad as this was, that year in the same ballpark, the St. Louis Browns had much worse attendance. They drew just 88,113 for the entire year, averaging 1,444 per date. For the entire decade of the 1930's, the Cardinals drew 4,054,118, averaging 6,615 per date. In that same decade, the Browns drew just 1,184,076, averaging 1,916 per date. Combined 1930's attendance for both St. Louis teams was 5,238,194 in 1,281 dates, an average of 4,089 per date.

In May, 1966, the Redbirds moved into the downtown Busch Memorial Stadium (Busch Stadium II). In that first year, they averaged 12,216 per date for 10 dates in the old park before the move, and 24,103 for 66 dates in the new place. For the last 2-plus years at the old park (1964, 1965, plus those 10 dates in 1966), the Cards averaged 15,569 per date. In the new park, for the remaining 66 dates in 1966, plus all of 1967 and 1968, the Cardinals averaged 26,232 per date.

Best attendance at Busch Stadium II came in its final year of 2005. The Cardinals drew 3,538,948, selling out every game, and averaging 43,691 per date. Smallest attendance was 1,196,894 in 1972, a season shortened slightly by a strike. In 1976, total attendance was 1,207,079, and the average per date of 15,279 was the lowest for this park.

In 1950, the Cards became the first Major League club to schedule a night home opener. The game drew 20,871, which was the highest Opening Day attendance for the Cardinals from 1938 (and perhaps earlier) until 1956. Opening Day wasn't a big deal in St. Louis from the late 1930's until the mid 1950's. Average attendance for the final 16 Opening Days for the St. Louis Browns (1938-1953) was 7,076. From 1938 through 1955, the Cardinals drew an average of 12,885 on Opening Day.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

COLORADO HAS A DECLINE, BUT STILL TOPS 2.6 MILLION

Rockies' attendance fell 113,499 (4.1%) in 2014 to 2,680,329. It was just the 2nd time in the last 9 years with a decline (also in 2012). This was their 7th straight year above 2.5 million. 2014 crowds topped 40,000 at 13 dates, reached 35,000 at 30 dates, and exceeded 30,000 at 52 dates. All games drew at least 20,000. There were 3 sellouts. Average per date in 2014 was 33,090, down 1,402.

The Rockies' first season was 1993, and in their early years, they set attendance records that may never be broken. In their first 2 seasons, they played at Mile High Stadium, which could hold more than 75,000 fans. Their current park, Coors Field, has a 2015 seating capacity of 50,398.

Colorado led the Major Leagues in attendance in each of their first 7 seasons (1993-1999).

The Rockies topped 3 million in each of their first 9 years, including the first 7 years (1995-2001) at Coors Field. In those first 7 years at Coors Field, which includes a slightly shorter 1995, they drew a total of 24,878,741 in 558 dates, averaging 44,586 per date. The Rockies have not reached 3 million since 2001. From 2002 through 2014, the Rockies drew a total of 32,997,269 in 1,049 dates, averaging 31,456 per date.

Toronto is the only team to have a higher average per date for a team in its first 7 seasons in a new ballpark. The Blue Jays drew 24,335,614 in 509 dates (47,811 average per date) in their first 7 seasons (1989-1995) at Skydome. This period covers 3 partial seasons. In 1989, the Blue Jays played 54 dates at Skydome after opening that season at Exhibition Stadium. 1994 and 1995 were shorter due to the strike.

Baltimore drew 23,889,894 (540 dates, 44,241 per date) in its first 7 years (1992-1998) at Oriole Park.

In their final 7 years at old Yankee Stadium (2002-2008), the Yankees drew at total of 27,567,451 in 564 dates, an average of 48,878 per date. That is the highest 7 year total and average per date at any single ballpark.

From 1993 through 1999, the Rockies drew a total of 26,204,777 in 531 dates, averaging 49,350 per date. This includes 1993 and 1994 at Mile High Stadium. The Yankees have the Major League record high attendance for any 7 year period. Between 2004 and 2010, which covers the first 2 years at new Yankee Stadium, they drew 28,080,524 in 565 dates, averaging 49,700 per date.

Record high attendance at Coors Field is 3,891,014 in 1996. Average per date that year was 48,037.

Lowest attendance at Coors Field was 1,914,389 in 2005, averaging 23,930 per date. This is the only season that the Rockies have ever drawn under 2 million. It is also the only year they've averaged less than 25,000 per date. 2006 is the only other year they've had attendance below 2.3 million.

Attendance was over 40,000 at 480 of the first 484 dates in team history, covering the full seasons of 1993 through 1998, and the first 34 dates of 1999. Only 3 dates in 1995, and one date in 1998 drew less than 40,000.

The Rockies drew at least 30,000 for their first 695 regular season dates, running through date #2 in 2002. Attendance was above 20,000 for the first 860 dates, until date #6 of 2004, the team's 12th season.

Average per date was above 40,000 in each of the team's first 8 seasons. The average has been above 30,000 in 17 of the team's 22 years of existence, including in each of the last 7 seasons.

The Rockies have 3 of the 4 highest season attendance totals in National League history (1993, 1996, 1997). The 2008 Mets have the other (rank #2).

There were 203 consecutive sellouts at Coors Field from June 12, 1995 through September 6, 1997. That was the National League record for consecutive sellouts until Philadelphia broke it at the end of the 2011 season.

From 1993 through 2014, the Rockies have drawn 65,640,871, averaging 37,681 per date. Only the Dodgers (72,753,680), the Yankees (72,253,110), and the Cardinals (67,438,005), have a higher total attendance over this 22 year period. The Braves, Cubs, and Giants follow the Rockies on this list, having each drawn over 60 million.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – ROCKIES NOTES - continued

The 20th row of the upper deck at Coors Field has purple seats marking an elevation of one mile above sea level. That high altitude of Denver leads to many home runs. In the first 10 years at Coors Field (1995-2004), the Rockies and their opponents combined to hit at least 212 home runs each year. Then they began to store the baseballs used at Coors Field in a humidifier, and that cut down on the homers. From 2005 through 2011, there were less than 200 home runs hit each year, with a low of 168 in 2006. There were 218 home runs in 2012. In 2013, an all-time low of 159 home runs were hit at Coors Field. There were 209 homers at Coors in 2014.

In 1999, a Major League ballpark record-high of 303 home runs were struck at Coors Field, which has 3 of the 4 highest combined single season home run totals in MLB history. There were 271 home runs at Coors in 1996, and 268 homers in 2001. 277 home runs were hit at U.S. Cellular Field in Chicago in 2004. The Rockies hit 149 homers at Coors in 1996. Texas, who hit 153 home runs at home in 2005, is the only team to hit more homers in their home ballpark than the 1996 Rockies. The record for combined home runs by both teams in one game at Coors is 10. It's been done 5 times there. 4,311 home runs have been hit at Coors Field in its 20 years, an average of 2.7 per game.

In their history, the Rockies have posted a higher batting average at home (by at least .028) than on the road every year. The biggest gap was in 1996, when the Rockies hit .343 at home, and .228 on the road. There have been 2 seasons when their team earned run average was better at home than away – 2003 by 0.28, and 2013 by 0.01. In 1995, they had a 6.17 ERA at home and a 3.70 ERA on the road. The home/road split in 1999 was 7.11/4.84.

Mile High Stadium, home of the Rockies in 1993 and 1994, was originally built as a Minor League baseball stadium in 1948. The American Football League Broncos began to play there in 1960. The stadium was enlarged numerous times, and had a seating capacity of 76,098 when the Rockies called it home in 1993 and 1994. There was extra seating added for some Rockies games. In 1993, the most expensive regular seat in the stadium was $16. Many seats to Rockies games were less than $10, and seats in the 'Rockpile' bleachers were just $1.

In 1993, the Rockies set the all-time Major League record for total attendance, drawing 4,483,350. The average per date that year of 56,751 was a record for a full season. Only 16 dates had attendance below 50,000, and the smallest crowd was 40,813.

1994 Rockies attendance was even better. But the strike ended the season in August. The 1994 average per date of 58,598 is an MLB record for a season of any length. The smallest crowd in 1994 was 45,667, and only 8 dates drew under 50,000. Attendance topped 60,000 at 14 of the final 16 games before the premature end to the season.

In their 2 seasons combined at Mile High Stadium, the Rockies drew a total attendance of 7,764,861 in 135 dates, an average of 57,517 per date. Crowds of at least 60,000 were at 52 dates, and there were 21 dates where attendance reached 70,000.

Other attendance records set at Mile High: Largest crowd for a National League day game, and for Opening Day – both set on Opening Day 1993 with a crowd of 80,227; Largest N.L. night game crowd – 73,957 in 1994; Major League high for a 3 game series – 217,009 in 1994; Major League high for a 4 game series – 259,113 in 1994.

Denver was a great Minor League market. In 1949, Denver became the first Class A team to reach 400,000 when the Bears of the Western League drew 463,039. Later, Denver moved to the Class AAA American Association, and their highest attendance was 565,214 in 1980. The Bears topped 500,000 in 4 seasons. Denver also holds the record for the largest crowd ever at a Minor League game. In 1982, the Bears drew 65,666 for Fireworks Night.

Through 2014, there have been 17 games snowed out in Denver's Major League history, including 3 in 2013. 15 of these snowouts have been in April, one was in May, and one was for a Division Series game in October, 2009.

According to the Denver office of the National Weather Service, from 1950 through May 2015, there have been 23 years when Denver has recorded at least one inch of snow in the month of May. The record total for the month of May is 13.6 inches in 1950. At least one inch of snow has been recorded in the month of September in 15 different years since 1950, with a monthly record of 17.2 inches in 1971.

Cold and hot weather has also been part of Rockies history. Through 2014, the gametime temperature was less than 39 degrees at 12 games. The coldest gametime temperature was 23 degrees for a day game on April 23, 2013. There was also a 28 degree temperature for another 2013 game, and for one in 1997. 6 games have begun with a temperature of at least 97 degrees. A game in 2012 had a temperature of 100 degrees at its start.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

CINCINNATI'S WIN TOTAL FELL BY 14, BUT ATTENDANCE WAS DOWN JUST SLIGHTLY

The Reds won 76 games in 2014, compared to 90 victories a year earlier. Total attendance was 2,476,664, down 15,395 (0.6%). That total was still the 2nd best for the Reds since 2000. Attendance in Cincinnati has been above 2 million in the last 5 seasons, and 10 times in the last 12 years. Average per date was 30,576 in 2014, down 575. There were 7 sellouts, 47 dates attracted at least 30,000, and 8 dates drew under 20,000.

Cincinnati drew 2,492,059 in 2013, their best total since 2000. A team record-high of 16 games were sold out. 46 dates had crowds of at least 30,000, with 7 above 40,000. There were 8 dates with attendance below 20,000. Average per date exceeded 30,000 for the first time since 2000.

In 2008, Cincinnati's attendance was up by 37. That's not 37 per date, but 37 for the entire season. This is the smallest year-to-year change in attendance in Major League history. In 1970, the Oakland A's had a gain of 123 for the year, and in 1930, attendance for the New York Giants fell by 92. According to Total Baseball, St. Louis Cardinals attendance rose by 121 in 1903. (The Cardinals Media Guide shows a gain of 37,121.) Now here are a couple of 'two-year' oddities in attendance change: In 1954, the Chicago White Sox drew exactly 46 less than in 1952, and attendance for the Angels in 1975 was 43 less than in 1973.

A total of 108 games, including post-season games in 2010 and 2012, and Opening Day 2015 (which drew a Great American Ballpark record-high of 43,633), have been sold out at Great American Ballpark since it opened in 2003. This park was built right next to Riverfront Stadium, the Reds' home from mid-1970 through 2002. The White Sox, Yankees, Mariners, Rangers, Braves, Brewers, Mets, Phillies, Pirates, and Cardinals have also opened new ballparks adjacent to their former homes.

In 12 seasons at Great American Ballpark, the Reds have drawn 26,175,275 in 970 dates, averaging 2,181,273 per season and 26,985 per date. The season high, as noted above, was set in 2013. Lowest attendance there was 1,747,919 (21,579 per date) in 2009. The Reds drew 2,355,160 in 2003, Great American Ballpark's first year, averaging 29,076 per date. By comparison, attendance in 2002, the final season at Riverfront Stadium (then called Cinergy Field) was 1,855,973, an average of 23,200 per date.

The Reds, who were founded in 1869, are the oldest Major League franchise. They were an original member of the National League when it was founded in 1876, and then moved to the American Association, when it was a Major League. They returned to the National League in 1890.

Cincinnati's attendance reached 500,000 just 4 times until 1938. The Reds drew less than 400,000 in 27 different seasons from 1900 through 1945. They came close to one million in 1939, drawing 981,443. But it took until 1956 for them to reach one million. That year they drew 1,125,928 (16,558 per date). That was the best attendance ever at Crosley Field. Cincinnati drew at least one million only 3 more times (1957, 1961, 1965) until moving into Riverfront Stadium in 1970. Their average per date reached 20,000 for the first time in 1970, and has been above that level every year since 1985. Average per date surpassed 30,000 each year from 1975 through 1979, 1990, 1993, 1994, 2000, 2013, and 2014.

The highest attendance ever in Cincinnati was in 1976, when The Big Red Machine World Series winners drew 2,629,708 (35,063 per date) in just 75 home dates. 10 dates had crowds above 50,000, and attendance topped 45,000 for 20 dates. The Reds are the only Major League team whose current season record-high attendance mark was set prior to 1989. Riverfront Stadium seated 51,744, while Great American Ballpark has a capacity of 42,319.

The Reds drew more than 2 million for 8 straight years from 1973 through 1980. This is the longest '2 million' streak in team history. Total attendance for those 8 seasons was 18,558,769, averaging 2,319,846 per season, and 30,726 per date. That was very impressive for a team in the Major Leagues' smallest TV market. At that time, National League attendance figures only counted actual in-stadium paid attendance, and did not include 'no-shows,' which are tickets sold but not used. Teams also played more single-admission double headers in those days. So most teams had fewer home dates per year than they do now.

Riverfront Stadium opened in late June of 1970. That year, the Reds played their first 34 dates at Crosley Field. Those games drew 558,266, averaging 16,420 per date. The 43 dates at Riverfront attracted 1,245,302, an average of 28,961 per date. From the 1970 opening, through 2002, its final year, attendance at Riverfront Stadium totaled 64,663,050 in 2,482 dates, averaging 26,053 per date.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

REDS NOTES - continued

Lowest attendance at Crosley Field was just 100,791 (1,482 per date) in 1914. The post-World War II low total was 538,794 in 1950. Lowest post-WWII average per date was 8,700 in 1953. In 1969, the final full season at Crosley Field, the Reds drew 987,991 (13,534 per date).

Cincinnati was the first Major League team to put lights in their ballpark. The first night game was played at Crosley Field on May 24, 1935, and drew a paid crowd of 20,422. The Reds played 7 night games that year. They were the only team with lights in 1935, 1936, and 1937. The next team to install lights was the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1938. More details about the early history of Major League night games is in the section starting on page 153.

The All-Star Game comes to Cincinnati for the 5th time in 2015. The 1938 game, which drew 27,607, and the 1953 game, played in front of 30,846, took place at Crosley Field. In 1970, the game was played at Riverfront Stadium just 2 weeks after that ballpark opened. It drew 51,838. The 1988 game at Riverfront attracted 55,837.

Although Cincinnati is a small-sized market, the Reds have a strong regional fan base. Their radio network has 102 stations in 8 states in 2015.

HIGH HOPES FOR THE MARLINS IN 2015. 2014 ATTENDANCE IMPROVED, BUT STILL WAS THE N.L. LOW

15 more wins in 2014, and signing star Giancarlo Stanton through 2027, have brought high expectations in Miami. In 2014, attendance rose 145,961 (9.2%) to 1,732,283. The Marlins were the only National League team to draw under 2 million in 2014. Average per date was 21,386, up 1,802. It was only the 4th time since 1998 that the Marlins have averaged at least 20,000 per date. Opening Day was the only sellout. Just 3 dates drew over 30,000, and attendance was under 20,000 at 33 dates.

A brand new era arrived for the Marlins in 2012. They were renamed the Miami Marlins, and moved into their new retractable-roof, sleekly-designed ballpark. It is on the site of the old Orange Bowl stadium in the Little Havana section. The roof eliminated rain delays and rainouts, and best of all, the ballpark is air conditioned.

2012 was expected to bring a big increase in attendance for the Marlins, and it did. But attendance was far less than expected. There was plenty of controversy about the mostly publically-funded cost of Marlins Park. With the expected increase in revenues due to the new park, the Marlins spent more on players than they had in recent years. But the team played poorly, and during and after the season, they traded many of their best players.

The total attendance of 2,219,444 was Miami's best since 1997. The gain of 698,862 (46.0%) from 2011 was the biggest total and percentage increase of any Major League team in 2012. But that total attendance was the smallest for any team that played a full season in a new ballpark since Minnesota drew just 921,186 in 1982, their first year in the Metrodome. According to a Marlins executive, quoted in the March 25, 2013 issue of Sports Illustrated, the actual 2012 in-stadium attendance (excluding tickets sold, but not used, and perhaps excluding tickets distributed for free) at Marlins Park was only 1.4 million.

There were only 2 sellouts, and 22 dates had crowds above 30,000 in 2012. But the Marlins had only 19 home crowds of at least 30,000 at Sun Life Stadium in Miami Gardens for the 2009, 2010, and 2011 seasons combined.

Things got much worse in 2013. The Marlins drew just 1,586,322 (19,584 per date). This was down 633,122 (28.5%) from 2012, and was the worst total and percentage decline in the Majors for the year. The 2013 decline was the 16th worst in Major League history in terms of total attendance. It was also the 4th worst decrease among teams in the 2nd year in a new ballpark. Miami was the only National League team to draw less than 2.1 million, and to average less than 26,000 per date. Only Tampa Bay and Cleveland drew worse than the Marlins.

There were no sellouts at Marlins Park in 2013, and Opening Day had the only crowd above 30,000. Just 30 dates drew at least 20,000, with only 6 of the 43 dates between April 15 and July 26 reaching that level. 21 of the last 32 dates of the season did top 20,000. The Marlins lost the first 13 games of the year played with the roof open. They won the last 'roof-open' game of the season. They went 7-3 with the roof open in 2014.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE - MARLINS NOTES - continued

The 2013 total attendance figure was the lowest 'Year 2 in a new park' attendance since Tampa Bay drew 1,562,827 in 1999. It was also the lowest 'Year 2' total for a team in a completely new ballpark since Minnesota drew 858,939 in 1983. Pittsburgh, which drew 1,784,993 in 2002, had the next lowest 'Year 2' figure until the 2013 Marlins.

Lowest 'Year 2' averages per date since 1989 are 19,294 by Tampa Bay in 1999, 19,584 by the Marlins in 2013, and 22,595 by Pittsburgh in 2002. Minnesota averaged 10,737 per date in 1983. The 1963 Washington Senators had the lowest 'Year 2 in a new ballpark' attendance by any team since before 1920, drawing just 535,604 at D.C. (later named Robert F. Kennedy) Stadium, and averaging 7,877 per date.

Until the Marlins did it in 2013, the last time a team in the 2nd year in a new park had the lowest attendance in its league was San Diego in 1970. The Padres also had the National League's lowest attendance in 1969, their first season. San Diego/Jack Murphy Stadium opened for the American Football League Chargers in 1967. Minnesota had the lowest American League attendance in 1982, their first year at the Metrodome. Washington had the lowest MLB attendance in 1963, which was Year 2 at D.C. Stadium. Also in 1963, their 2nd season, Houston had the lowest National League attendance, but that was at Colt Stadium, a temporary facility in use while the Astrodome was being built.

In 2011, the Marlins finished last in the National League attendance standings for the 6th straight year. The total of 1,520,582 included 3 'home' games that were played in Seattle due to a concert at Sun Life Stadium. Overall, the Marlins drew more than 30,000 just 4 times in 2011, and 45 games had crowds of under 20,000. But attendance topped 20,000 at each of the last 22 games of the season.

In their first season (1993) the Marlins drew 3,064,847. But since then, they've topped 2 million only in 1997 and 2012, despite winning the World Series twice. Average attendance per home date was 38,311 in 1993, and 32,838 in 1994, but has been over 25,000 only twice (1997, 2012) since then. 2012 was the first time since 2005, and just the 3rd time since 1998, that average per date reached 20,000. The Marlins have averaged less than 20,000 per date in 12 of their 22 seasons. Lowest Marlins season attendance was 813,111 (10,038 per date) in 2002.

The heat, humidity, and constant threat of rain during the summer were a major problem for the Marlins until 2012. They averaged 1-2 weather postponements, and around 9-10 rain delays per year in the 19 years they played outdoors. 6 of the postponements had been due to hurricanes. In 2009, the Marlins lost 3 dates to rain, and also had a team record-high 22 rain delays. The previous record for rain delays in a season was 16 in both 1999 and 2005. In those 19 outdoor years, the Marlins had 29 postponements, and 177 rain delays totaling 177 hours and 22 minutes.

Sun Life Stadium, formerly known as Joe Robbie Stadium, Dolphins Stadium, Pro Player Stadium, and a few other names, was the home of the Marlins from 1993 through 2011. That stadium opened in 1987 for the NFL's Dolphins, and was reconfigured in 1993 to allow regular season Major League Baseball games to be played there. In recent years, this facility has been significantly upgraded.

The Marlins played 1,479 regular season dates in this stadium and drew a total to 30,386,717, averaging 20,545 per date. This total excludes 2 home games moved to Chicago due to a hurricane in 2004, 3 games played in San Juan in 2010, and those 3 games in Seattle in 2011. The 2005 opener drew 57,405, which is the largest regular season crowd in team history, and the lowest attendance for a Marlins game in Miami was 4,466 on April 11, 2002. In 3 years at Marlins Park (2012-2014), attendance has totaled 5,538,049 in 243 dates, an average of 22,790 per date.

Prior to the birth of the Marlins, Sun Life Stadium hosted 13 Spring Training games, the first of which was in 1988. Those 13 games drew a total of about 370,000. In 1991, 67,654 attended an Orioles-Yankees game. At that time, it was the largest crowd ever at an exhibition game played at a (then) non-Major League ballpark.

There have been 17 post-season games in Miami, and they attracted a total of 1,033,966, an average of 60,822 per game. The last 12 post-season home games for the Marlins have all drawn at least 60,000 each, and attendance topped 65,000 at 11 of those games. The Marlins hold the records for largest crowd at a National League Division Series game (65,464 in 2003), and a National League Championship Series game (65,829 in 2003).

Some other notes about Marlins Park: It takes 13 minutes to open and close the roof. There are a couple of 450-gallon salt water aquariums built into the wall behind home plate. The park has a Bobblehead Museum. 600 baseball-themed bobbleheads are housed in a display case that moves slightly so the bobbleheads can bobble.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

MILWAUKEE GETS THE BEST ATTENDANCE INCREASE IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

The Brewers spent most of the 2014 season in first place in the National League Central, but didn't make the playoffs. However, they had the best attendance increase in the National League. Total attendance was 2,797,384, up 266,269 (10.5%). Average per date rose by 3,288 to 34,536. Only Seattle had bigger gains in these categories in 2014. Brewers' attendance fell 300,270 (10.6%) in 2013, and 239,988 (7.8%) in 2012.

2014 was the 11th straight year that the Brewers have drawn at least 2 million, and their 8th year in a row above 2.5 million, with average per date above 30,000. The Brewers have topped 1.5 million every year starting in 1998.

14 dates were sold out in 2014, 23 dates topped 40,000, attendance was above 30,000 at 56 dates, and every date drew at least 20,000. The Brewers' attendance achievements over the past decade, including 3 years with attendance over 3 million, are significant. Milwaukee, with 893,210 TV households is the 2nd smallest market with a Major League team (larger only than Cincinnati, which has 876,290 TV households), based on the A.C. Nielsen 2014-2015 estimate of TV households. Brewers' attendance is up 66.0% since 2003.

In 2011, the Brewers had the most wins (96) in team history. They also set a season attendance record, drawing 3,071,373. This was up 294,842 (10.6%) from 2010. The old record was set in 2008. There were 37 sellouts, and 71 games drew over 30,000. Attendance also topped 3 million in 2009.

2008 was the first time since 1982 that the Brewers were in the playoffs, and fans turned out in huge numbers. Attendance topped 3 million for the first time ever, as the Brew Crew drew 3,068,458, breaking a record they had set in 2007. A record-high 44 games were sold out at Miller Park, including 22 in a row.

In 2007, the Brewers had their first winning record since 1992. Their total attendance increase from 2006 (533,501), and the percentage gain (22.8%), were the best in the Major Leagues that year. There were 31 sellouts at Miller Park in 2007, breaking the previous record of 20.

In 31 seasons at County Stadium (1970-2000), the Brewers reached 2 million only once, in 1983, when they drew 2,397,131, averaging 31,132 per date. Overall at County Stadium, the Brewers drew 45,309,656 in 2,325 dates, averaging 1,461,602 per season, and 19,488 per date. The final game at County Stadium, on September 28, 2000, drew 56,354, the largest regular season crowd in Milwaukee baseball history. Miller Park seats 41,900.

Milwaukee has topped 2 million 12 times since moving to Miller Park in 2001. Their total attendance there through 2014 is 36,057,672 in 1,134 dates. That's an average of 2,575,548 per season, and 31,797 per date.

173 dates (7.4% of all dates) for the Brewers at County Stadium had attendance of at least 40,000. 287 of the 1,134 dates (25.3%) at Miller Park have attracted at least 40,000. There have been 182 sellouts at Miller Park from the start of the 2007 season through 2014.

In their first year at Miller Park, the Brewers drew 2,811,041 (34,704 per date). It was the first time since 1983 that the Brewers averaged at least 30,000 per date. In 2000, their final season at County Stadium, Brewers' attendance was 1,573,621 (19,919 per date).

Lowest attendance at Miller Park was 1,685,049 (20,803 per date) in 2003.

Attendance was low during the early years for the Brewers in Milwaukee. In 1970, their first season in Wisconsin, the Brew Crew drew 933,690 (12,790 per date). That wasn't so bad, considering that the team moved to Milwaukee from Seattle just before the start of the regular season. The 1969 Seattle Pilots, in their only season, drew 677,944 (9,161 per date), playing at Sicks Stadium, an expanded Minor League ballpark.

In the slightly shorter 1972 season, Brewers' attendance was at an all-time low of 600,440 (8,830 per date). That year, only 3 dates drew at least 20,000. Their full season low was 731,531 (9,754 per date) in 1971. Attendance was under one million in 4 of their first 5 seasons in Milwaukee. 1973 was the exception, with attendance of 1,092,158.

Average per date first hit 20,000 in 1978. But after 1983, it didn't reach 25,000 again until 2001.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE - BREWERS NOTES – continued

Major League Baseball first came to Milwaukee in 1953, when the Boston Braves moved there. That was the first time in half a century that a Major League team relocated. The original Baltimore Orioles became the New York Highlanders (later renamed the Yankees) in 1903. The Braves were quite a hit in their early seasons in Milwaukee. First season attendance in 1953 for the Milwaukee Braves was 1,826,397, averaging 28,537 per date, with 38 dates drawing over 30,000.

In 1954, the Braves drew 2,131,388 (average per date of 30,448 was a Milwaukee Braves high), becoming the first National League team to draw 2 million. 41 dates that year topped 30,000. The Braves also reached 2 million in 1955 and 1956, and achieved a high of 2,215,404 (30,348 per date) in 1957, a year they won the World Series. The Braves won the National League pennant in 1958, and tied for it in 1959, losing a playoff to the Dodgers.

In the 7 seasons from 1953 through 1959, the Braves drew 13,945,569, an average of 1,992,224 per season, and 28,577 per date. 235 of 488 dates (48.2% of all dates) during those years had attendance of at least 30,000.

But then attendance began to rapidly tumble, falling to 766,921 in 1962. In 1964, it was revealed that the Braves would be moving to Atlanta in 1966. They had a 'lame-duck' season in Milwaukee in 1965, drawing just 555,584, an average of 7,611 per date. The Braves had a winning record in every season they were in Milwaukee.

From 1960 through 1965, the Braves drew 5,605,674, an average of 934,239 per season, and 12,769 per date. Only 15 of 439 dates (3.4%) had crowds of at least 30,000. Attendance topped 30,000 at just one date in each year from 1962 through 1965. (Game-by-game attendance figures are from Retrosheet.org)

After the Braves left, the Chicago White Sox played some home games in Milwaukee in both 1968 and 1969. In 1968, there were 9 White Sox home dates in Milwaukee, drawing 264,297, averaging 29,366 per date. The 11 dates in 1969 drew 198,211, an average of 18,018. But Milwaukee got a new team of its own in 1970. The Seattle Pilots were a 1969 expansion team that developed financial problems. The team was declared bankrupt the following spring, moved to Milwaukee, and became the Brewers.

A few more Miller Park notes: In 2014, there were 45 games with Miller Park's retractable roof open, and 36 games with the roof closed. The roof was open for 50 games in 2013 and for 51 games in 2012.

There are 4 statues outside Miller Park honoring notable Milwaukee baseball personalities. One is for Home Run King Henry Aaron, who hit 755 homers, had 3,771 hits, drove in at least 100 runs in 11 seasons, had 2,297 career runs batted in, and posted a lifetime .305 batting average. Another statue honors Robin Yount who was a two-time Most Valuable Player, scored 1,632 runs, and had 3,142 hits. Former Major League Baseball Commissioner Bud Selig, who bought the Seattle Pilots and moved them to his hometown of Milwaukee, is also recognized with a statue.

And the 4th statue, dedicated in 2012, is a likeness of Bob Uecker, who managed to get a total of 74 runs batted in for his entire Major League career, along with a .200 lifetime batting average. Yet Bob Uecker is one of the most beloved personalities in Wisconsin. He's been a Brewers broadcaster for over 40 years, a noted actor in film and television, a top-selling author, and a comedian who made 100 appearances on the Tonight Show with Johnny Carson. Bob Uecker has been voted into the broadcasting wing of the Baseball Hall-of-Fame, and into the Radio Hall-of-Fame.

In 2014, Bob Uecker got another statue. This one is in the top row of the upper deck at Miller Park, and honors his famous commercial for Miller Lite beer where, when told by an usher that he was in the wrong seat, Bob said, "I must be in the front row." The next scene showed him sitting all alone near the top of the stands at Dodger Stadium. That last row of seats in Miller Park's upper deck is called "The Bob Uecker Seats." A section of the Miller Park parking lot is also named for Bob Uecker.

The Brewers Media Guide notes that the weight of Miller Park is 500,000 tons, or 62,500,000 16 pound bowling balls. The guide also mentions that it would take 4,655,926,995 baseballs to fill the park.

A fan favorite at Miller Park is the Sausage Race between 5 mascots wearing sausage costumes. In 2014, the Italian Sausage had 25 wins, the Chorizo won 11 races, the Hot Dog was victorious 13 times, the Polish Sausage had 20 wins, and the Bratwurst won 14 times. The Hot Dog won the most races in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2011. The Polish Sausage had the most wins in 2010, and the Italian Sausage had the lead in 2012 and 2013. Combined wins from 2007-2014 are: Hot Dog – 151; Italian Sausage – 144; Polish Sausage – 138; Chorizo – 129; Bratwurst – 107.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE

WASHINGTON HAS A SLIGHT ATTENDANCE DECLINE, BUT TEDDY FINISHED FIRST!

The 2014 Washington Nationals had 96 wins, and won the N.L. East by 17 games. But attendance fell.

Total attendance was 2,579,389, down 73,019 (2.8%). Average per date declined 902 to 31,844. Yet it was the 3rd best total in franchise history, including the Montreal Expos years. There were 8 sellouts, tying the Washington record set in 2012. 8 dates topped 40,000, and there were 49 crowds of better than 30,000. Every game drew at least 20,000 for the 2nd straight season. Attendance was below 20,000 at 21 dates in 2011, and at 8 dates in 2012. 2014 was the 4th time the Nationals have drawn at least 30,000 per date.

Attendance increased 281,614 (11.9%) in 2013, and in 2012, the Nationals had a 430,314 (22.2%) increase.

Pitcher Stephen Strasburg attracted lots of fans in 2010, his first year. The Nats averaged 33,446 for the 7 home games that Strasburg started in 2010. Their season average per date for all 2010 games was just 22,569.

The Nationals drew the current team record-high of 2,731,993 (33,728 per date) in 2005, which was their first year in Washington, after moving from Montreal. It was a nice surprise considering the team's move was not finalized until the previous December. Washington did not have a team from 1972 through 2004. Attendance fell after 2005, until Nationals Park opened in 2008, but it was a big improvement from both versions of the old Washington Senators, who were bad on the field, and at the box office.

In 7 years at Nationals Park, the Nats have drawn 15,510,237, averaging 2,215,761 per year, and 27,697 per date. In their 3 seasons (2005-2007) at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, the Nationals drew a total of 6,846,657, which is an average of 2,282,219 per season, and 28,176 per date. This 3 year R.F.K. Stadium total for the Nationals is higher than the 10 year total for the expansion Washington Senators at R.F.K. Stadium. Between 1962 and 1971, the Senators drew 6,717,408, averaging 671,741 per season, and 9,461 per date.

Total attendance in 13 seasons (1962-1971, 2005-2007, 10 for the Senators and 3 for the Nationals) at R.F.K. Stadium was 13,564,065, an average of 1,043,390 per year, and 14,233 per date in 953 dates.

As noted above, the 2013 attendance was the best ever at Nationals Park. Lowest figures there were a total of 1,817,202 in 2009, and an average per date 22,569 in 2010.

Washington Senators – 1901-1960 for the original team, 1961-1971 for the expansion team

The original Senators, who became the Minnesota Twins in 1961, had only 4 winning years from 1934 through 1960. The expansion Senators, who became the Texas Rangers in 1972, had just one winning record in 11 seasons in Washington. In the final 38 years in D.C., the two versions of the Senators came within 13 games of first place just once. The attendance record wasn't better. Only in 1946, did the Senators top one million (1,027,216 – 16,305 per date), and attendance reached 800,000 only 5 times.

The original Senators topped 800,000 just 3 times, and drew at least 600,000 in only 12 of 60 seasons. Attendance didn't reach 400,000 until 1921, and topped 500,000 for the first time in 1924. Their lowest season attendance was 89,682 (1,339 per date) in 1917. Attendance was under 600,000 in 6 of this team's final 8 seasons (1953-1960) in Washington. Average per date reached 10,000 for the first time in 1925. The next seasons above this level were each year from 1945 through 1952, and in the team's last season of 1960, when they averaged 10,325 per date, with a total attendance of 743,404.

The expansion Senators played at old Griffith Stadium in 1961, their first season, and attracted just 597,287 (8,656 per date). They drew only 729,775 in 1962, their first year in new DC Stadium (later renamed Robert F. Kennedy Stadium), and their highest attendance was 918,106 (12,241 per date) in 1969. The expansion Senators drew less than 600,000 in 5 of their 11 seasons. Low total was 535,604 in 1963, and the low average per date was 7,699 in 1968. They drew 655,156 (8,509 per date) in their last D.C. season in 1971. Washington teams had the league's lowest attendance 11 times in the last 17 years that Washington had a team in the American League (1955-71).

After the expansion Senators left, R.F.K. Stadium hosted 16 Major League exhibition games between 1972 and 1999. Largest attendance at these exhibitions was 45,614 for a 1987 game.

2014 ATTENDANCE -- TEAM HIGHLIGHTS – NATIONAL LEAGUE – NATIONALS NOTES - continued

Montreal Expos – 1969-2004

The Nationals played as the Montreal Expos from 1969 through 2004. They got off to a good start in 1969, drawing 1,212,608 (16,842 per date). Of the 8 expansion teams of the 1960's, only the Expos topped one million in their first year. Montreal exceeded one million in all but 3 seasons through 1997, including the strike years. They drew better than 2 million in 1979, 1980, 1982, and 1983. But attendance fell below one million in 6 of the last 7 seasons in Canada, and was 748,550 in 2004, the team's last year in Montreal.

In 8 seasons (1969-1976) at 28,450 seat Jarry Park (Parc Jarry) in Montreal, the Expos drew a total of 8,891,392 in 573 dates, averaging 1,111,424 per season and 15,517 per date. Highest total there was 1,424,683 (19,252 per date) in 1970. The lowest total was 646,704 (9,652 per date) in 1976.

The Expos moved into Olympic Stadium in 1977, and drew 1,433,757 (18,620 per date). Highest attendance at Olympic Stadium was 2,320,651 (30,535 per date) in 1983. The low of 609,473 (7,524 per date) came in 2001. The Expos drew under one million in 1975, 1976, 1991, 1998 through 2002, and in 2004. Average per date topped 20,000 in 11 seasons from 1979 through 1994. Total attendance at Olympic Stadium from 1977 through 2004 was 39,172,505 in 2,098 dates, averaging 1,399,018 per season, and 18,671 per date.

These Olympic Stadium totals exclude home games that the Expos played at Hiram Bithhorn Stadium in San Juan, Puerto Rico in 2003 and 2004. In 2003, the 22 dates in San Juan drew a total of 312,882 (14,222 per date). 59 dates in Montreal that year drew 710,798 (12,047 per date). In 2004, attendance was 217,005 (10,334 per date) for 21 dates in San Juan, and 531,545 (9,009 per date) for 59 dates at Olympic Stadium.

Montreal would like to return to the Major Leagues. In 2014, there were 2 Spring Training games there, and they drew a combined 96,350. Another 2 Spring games in 2015 had combined attendance of 96,545.

Some Presidential Notes

Since the era of President William Howard Taft, it became a tradition for the President of the United States to throw out the first pitch at Opening Day in Washington. 13 different presidents, from Taft to Obama, have attended The Nation's Capital Opening Game in 49 seasons. Franklin D. Roosevelt attended 8 Openers, while both Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower each threw out 7 Opening Day first pitches. Washington teams have won 25 of these 'Presidential Openers' and lost 24.

But these days, there are former 'presidents' who appear at every Nationals game. Since 2006, each game has featured a race of mascots who wear oversize heads that represent former presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, William H. Taft (starting in 2013), and Theodore Roosevelt.

Thomas Jefferson won the most races in 2006. George Washington had the most wins in 2007, 2012 and 2013. Abraham Lincoln won most often in 2008, 2009, and 2010. Lincoln and Jefferson tied for the lead in 2011.

And then there was Teddy Roosevelt. Through the first 525 races, Teddy couldn't win even one race. He came close many times, but was often tripped up at the last moment, or disqualified. Thousands of people joined a grassroots movement to support Teddy. T-shirts were made up, there were protests, and a Website named Letteddywin.com, which is the source of the race results listed here, was created. Members of Congress, and even President Obama, weighed in to support Teddy, and yet he still never won.

But at the last regular season game in 2012, it finally happened. Teddy won! This was thanks to a fake Phillie Phanatic mascot who jumped on the field and tackled the other 'presidents,' allowing Teddy to scoot past for the victory. Then, Teddy won all 3 races during that year's post-season games. In 2013, Teddy and Taft each won 11 times. Washington won 25 races in 2013, Lincoln had 23 wins, and Jefferson won 13. Teddy was the big winner in 2014! He won 29 times. Lincoln had 25 wins, Taft won 12, Jefferson took 11 races, and Washington was first 10 times.

The all-time totals for the race through 2014 are: Lincoln – 262 wins; Washington – 197 wins; Jefferson – 185 wins; Teddy Roosevelt – 40 wins; William Howard Taft, who joined this crew in 2013 – 23 wins; Jason Werth, a Nationals player who slipped into a race in a futile attempt to get Teddy his first win – 1 win.

MLB TEAM SEASON ATTENDANCE RECORDS FOR TOTAL ATTENDANCE AND AVERAGE PER DATE

TEAM	RECORD TOTAL ATTENDANCE	YEAR		RECORD AVG./DATE	YEAR
AMERICAN LEAGUE					
Baltimore	3,711,132	1997		46,951	1994
Boston	3,062,699	2009		37,811	2009
Chicago White Sox	2,957,411	2006		36,511	2006
Cleveland	3,468,456	1999		42,820	1999
Detroit	3,202,645	2008		39,539	2008
Houston	3,087,872	2004		38,122	2004
Kansas City	**2,708,549**	**2015**		**33,439**	**2015**
Minnesota	3,223,640	2010		39,798	2010
Los Angeles Angels	3,406,790	2006		42,059	2006
New York Yankees	4,271,083	2007		52,729	2007
Oakland	2,900,217	1990		36,253	1990
Seattle	3,540,482	2002		43,710	2002
Tampa Bay	2,261,158	1998		27,916	1998
Texas	3,460,280	2012		42,720	2012
Toronto	4,057,947	1993		50,098	1993
AMERICAN LEA. TOTAL	35,389,658	2007		31,318	2007
NATIONAL LEAGUE					
Arizona	3,600,412	1998		44,450	1998
Atlanta	3,884,725	1993		47,960	1993
Chicago Cubs	3,300,200	2008		40,743	2008
Cincinnati	2,629,708	1976		35,063	1976
Colorado	4,483,350	1993		58,598	1994
Los Angeles Dodgers	3,857,036	2007		47,618	2007
Miami	3,064,847	1993		38,311	1993
Milwaukee	3,071,373	2011		37,918	2011
New York Mets	4,042,043	2008		51,165	2008
Philadelphia	3,680,718	2011		45,441	2011
Pittsburgh	**2,498,596**	**2015**		**30,847**	**2015**
St. Louis	3,552,180	2007		43,854	2007
San Diego	3,016,752	2004		37,244	2004
San Francisco	3,387,303	2011		41,819	2011
Washington	2,731,993	2005		33,728	2005
NATIONAL LEA. TOTAL	44,113,517	2007		34,201	2008
MAJOR LEAGUE TOTAL	79,503,175	2007		32,785	2007

Baltimore's record high average per date for a full season is 45,816 in 1997.
Colorado's record high average per date for a full season is 56,751 in 1993.

SOURCES: Total Baseball – 8th Edition, MLB Information System

INDIVIDUAL TEAMS – SINGLE HOME DATE ATTENDANCE RECORDS

This table lists each team's highest attendance for a regular-season game and for a post-season game at their current ballpark, through early 2015. It also lists regular-season and post-season game attendance highs at each team's previous home park. Oakland, Tampa Bay, and Arizona have only played at their current parks. Boston has played at Fenway Park since 1912, and the Cubs have been at Wrigley Field since 1916, so data for their previous homes is not listed. Game attendance records for the Red Sox and Cubs are much higher than their ballpark's current capacity, because long ago, teams sold tickets which allowed fans to watch from the edge of the field or from the aisles.

Record attendance for post-season games is almost always higher than the record for a regular-season game because free tickets, which often don't get included in attendance totals, are not issued for post-season games.

Starting in 1989, all teams, except Toronto and Texas, moving to a new park have gone into a smaller facility than their previous home. Capacity at Angels Stadium in Anaheim was reduced in 1997 when the park was rebuilt. The top regular season crowd at Angels Stadium since 1997 was 44,561 in 2014, and highest post-season attendance was 45,361 in 2014. The biggest regular season crowd at rebuilt Yankee Stadium (1976-2008) was 56,717 in 2008, and best post-season crowd there was 57,485 in 1999. Top crowd at Citi Field was 45,186 for the 2013 All-Star Game.

Team	Current Park Regular-Season	Current Park Post-Season		Former Park Regular-Season	Former Park Post-Season
Baltimore	49,828 (2005)	49,137 (1997)		52,395 (1988)	54,458 (1966)
Boston	47,627 (1935)	39,067 (2008)			
Chicago White Sox	46,027 (2002)	46,246 (1993)		55,555 (1973)	48,013 (1959)
Cleveland	43,399 (1999)	45,274 (1997)		84,587 (1954)	86,288 (1948)
Detroit	45,280 (2008)	43,973 (2013)		58,369 (1947)	55,500 (1945)
Houston	43,836 (2010)	43,759 (2005)		54,037 (1999)	53,688 (1997)
Kansas City	42,039 (1983)	42,633 (1980)		36,623 (1971)	No Games Played
Los Angeles Angels	63,132 (1983)	64,406 (1982)		53,591 (1962)	No Games Played
Minnesota	41,378 (2011)	42,035 (2010)		54,088 (2009)	55,990 (2002)
New York Yankees	49,716 (2010)	50,960 (2011)		81,841 (1938)	74,065 (1947)
Oakland	55,989 (2004)	55,861 (2001)			
Seattle	46,596 (2004)	48,010 (2000)		57,816 (1998)	59,579 (1997)
Tampa Bay	45,369 (1998)	41,845 (2010)			
Texas	51,573 (2006)	52,419 (2010)		43,705 (1983)	No Games Played
Toronto	50,560 (2005)	52,268 (1992)		47,828 (1987)	39,115 (1985)
Arizona	49,826 (2007)	49,707 (2001)			
Atlanta	54,296 (2010)	54,357 (2003)		53,775 (1974)	52,173 (1982)
Chi. Cubs	51,556 (1930)	50,740 (1929)			
Cincinnati	43,633 (2015)	44,599 (2010)		55,596 (2000)	56,393 (1975)
Colorado	49,509 (2010)	50,724 (2007)		80,227 (1993)	No Games Played
Los Angeles Dodgers	57,097 (2009)	56,800 (2008)		78,762 (1958)	92,706 (1959)
Miami	37,116 (2014)	No Games Played		57,405 (2005)	67,498 (1997)
Milwaukee	46,218 (2003)	44,122 (2011)		56,354 (2000)	56,562 (1982)
New York Mets	43,947 (2015)	44,859 (2015)		56,350 (2008)	57,397 (1969)
Philadelphia	45,989 (2012)	46,575 (2011)		63,816 (1984)	67,064 (1983)
Pittsburgh	39,933 (2015)	40,889 (2015)		55,351 (2000)	57,533 (1991)
St. Louis	47,875 (2015)	47,859 (2015)		53,415 (1994)	56,782 (1996)
San Diego	45,896 (2009)	45,093 (2005)		61,674 (1999)	65,427 (1998)
San Francisco	43,503 (2007)	44,046 (2010)		61,389 (1999)	62,084 (1989)
Washington	45,274 (2013)	45,966 (2012)		45,596 (2005)	No Games Played

Regular-season single game records listed here for the former ballparks in Pittsburgh and Washington come from Retrosheet.org. The Pirates and Nationals did not list these records in their Media Guides.

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

A PENNANT HASN'T ALWAYS LED TO A BOOST IN ATTENDANCE

The Boston Red Sox followed-up their 2013 World Series appearance with an increase in attendance in 2014. The 2012 World Champion San Francisco Giants had a very slight decline in 2013, but still sold out every game. The Giants were the first World Series winner to post a decline in attendance the following season since the Yankees saw attendance fall in 2000 after they won the 1999 World Series.

A drop in attendance a year after winning a pennant was common for a long time in the Majors. Between 1901 and 1970, 93 of the 140 pennant winners (66.4%) saw attendance fall the following year. For 62 of those teams, it was at least a 10% decline, with 34 of those teams suffering losses of more than 20%. The 1915 Philadelphia Athletics had the worst % decline (57.8%) for a team the year after they won a pennant. This followed their 39.4% decrease in 1914, a year in which the A's not only finished first in the American League, but also were the defending 1913 World Champions. A's attendance tumbled from 571,896 in 1913 to 146,223 in 1915.

Since 1971, excluding strike-affected seasons, only 21 of 78 league champions (26.9%) had lower attendance the following year. Teams now sell a much larger percentage of their tickets prior to the start of a new season than they did decades ago, so there is a greater ticket sales 'bump' after a championship season, than in the past.

42 of the 67 World Series winners between 1903 and 1970 had an attendance decrease the next season. The 1932 St. Louis Cardinals were the biggest losers the year after winning the World Series, as their attendance declined 54.1%. Pittsburgh saw a 29.7% decrease in 1961, a year after they won a thrilling World Series.

But again since 1971, just 9 of the 39 World Champions saw attendance go down the following year. Florida, down 26.0% in 1998, had the worst drop, when many of the best players from their 1997 World Series winning team did not return. Detroit was down 15.5% in 1985, following their incredible wire-to-wire win in 1984. Oakland had a 15.5% dip in 1974, a year they won their 3rd straight World Series. Again, all these figures exclude strike-affected years.

BIGGEST DECLINES IN ATTENDANCE THE YEAR AFTER PLAYING IN THE WORLD SERIES

Teams are listed in chronological order. Excludes following seasons that were shorter than normal.

WORLD SERIES WINNING TEAMS				WORLD SERIES LOSING TEAMS		
Pennant Winning Year and Team	Following Year Attendance Loss (#)	% Decline		Pennant Winning Year and Team	Following Year Attendance Loss (#)	% Decline
1913 Philadelphia A's	(225,255)	(39.4)		1913 New York Giants	(265,687)	(42.2)
1931 St. Louis Cardinals	(329,316)	(54.1)		1925 Washington	(265,619)	(32.5)
1932 New York Yankees	(234,306)	(24.3)		1927 Pittsburgh	(374,650)	(43.1)
1948 Cleveland	(386,856)	(14.8)		1928 St. Louis Cardinals	(361,687)	(47.5)
1951 New York Yankees	(320,442)	(16.4)		1932 Chicago Cubs	(380,576)	(39.0)
1954 New York Giants	(330,955)	(28.7)		1940 Detroit	(427,778)	(38.4)
1957 Milwaukee Braves	(244,303)	(11.0)		1942 New York Yankees	(303,681)	(32.9)
1960 Pittsburgh	(506,700)	(29.7)		1947 Brooklyn Dodgers	(408,559)	(22.6)
1961 New York Yankees	(254,151)	(14.5)		1948 Boston Braves	(373,644)	(25.7)
1963 L.A. Dodgers	(309,851)	(12.2)		1949 Brooklyn Dodgers	(447,851)	(27.4)
1968 Detroit	(454,366)	(22.4)		1950 Philadelphia Phillies	(279,377)	(23.0)
1984 Detroit	(418,185)	(15.5)		1966 L.A. Dodgers	(952,667)	(36.4)
1997 Florida Marlins	(613,992)	(26.0)		1968 St. Louis Cardinals	(328,384)	(16.3)
				1970 Cincinnati	(302,446)	(16.8)
				1978 L.A. Dodgers	(486,891)	(14.5)

The 1917 Chicago White Sox won the World Series. In 1918, their attendance fell 489,440 (71.5%). But 1918 was a slightly shorter season than 1917. Other World Series teams with big following year % declines not listed in the above table: Winners: 1905 N.Y. Giants (down 27.1%); 1912 Red Sox (26.8%); 1940 Cincinnati (25.4%). Losers: 1906 Chicago Cubs (35.4%); 1914 Philadelphia A's (57.8%); 1916 Brooklyn (50.5%); 1931 Philadelphia A's (35.4%).

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

BIG ATTENDANCE GAINS BY PENNANT WINNING TEAMS

Until 1969, very few teams posted big gains in attendance the year after they appeared in the World Series. Just 4 World Series winners, and 3 World Series losing teams, had a total attendance increase of at least 200,000 in the year after they made an appearance in the World Series from 1903 through 1968. Teams had much smaller attendance in those days, especially before 1946, than they've had in the last 40 years.

The 1988 Minnesota Twins had the biggest increase ever for a team that won the World Series the previous year. Twins' attendance grew by 948,696, and they became the first American League team to draw 3 million in a season. Minnesota's 45.6% increase was the best percentage gain by any team that was in the World Series in the previous year since the 1934 Cardinals had a 55.7% increase. Two other World Series winners, not listed in the table below because their attendance rose less than 200,000 the following year, had significant percentage gains. The 1944 Yankees had a 27.8% gain, and the 1944 Cardinals were up 28.7%.

The biggest gain by a team that lost the World Series the previous year was 937,183 by the 1992 Atlanta Braves. Attendance rose 43.8%, which was the 2nd best percentage gain ever by a defending World Series runner-up. The 1908 Detroit Tigers, who lost the 1907 World Series, had a 48.8% increase.

There was no World Series in 1902. But the National League champion Pittsburgh Pirates had a 34.1% increase in attendance the following year.

BIGGEST INCREASES IN ATTENDANCE THE YEAR AFTER PLAYING IN THE WORLD SERIES

Teams are listed in chronological order. Excludes following seasons that were longer than the World Series year.

WORLD SERIES WINNING TEAMS				WORLD SERIES LOSING TEAMS		
Pennant Winning Year and Team	Following Year Attendance Increase (#)	% Increase		Pennant Winning Year and Team	Following Year Attendance Increase (#)	% Increase
1903 Boston Red Sox	243,957	64.3		1945 Chicago Cubs	306,584	29.6
1907 Chicago Cubs	242,775	57.5		1959 Chicago White Sox	221,316	15.6
1924 Washington	232,889	39.9		1967 Boston Red Sox	212,956	12.3
1945 Detroit	442,249	34.5		1972 Cincinnati	406,142	25.2
1969 New York Mets	522,106	24.0		1977 L.A. Dodgers	392,758	13.3
1974 Oakland	229,825	27.2		1982 Milwaukee Brewers	418,235	21.1
1975 Cincinnati	314,105	13.6		1984 San Diego	226,448	11.4
1977 New York Yankees	232,779	11.1		1988 Oakland	379,920	16.6
1978 New York Yankees	201,894	8.6		1991 Atlanta	937,183	43.8
1979 Pittsburgh	211,303	14.7		1992 Atlanta	807,325	26.2
1982 St. Louis Cardinals	206,008	9.8		1996 Atlanta	563,246	19.4
1986 New York Mets	266,528	9.6		2003 New York Yankees	309,707	8.9
1987 Minnesota	948,696	45.6		2004 St. Louis Cardinals	490,521	16.1
1989 Oakland	232,992	8.7		2005 Houston	218,003	7.8
1996 New York Yankees	329,448	14.6		2006 Detroit	451,202	17.4
1998 New York Yankees	341,269	11.6		2007 Colorado	273,938	11.5
2001 Arizona	460,171	16.8		2010 Texas	441,778	17.6
2002 Anaheim Angels	755,525	32.8		2011 Texas	513,331	17.4
2003 Florida Marlins	419,891	32.2				
2005 Chicago White Sox	614,578	26.2				
2010 San Francisco	349,860	11.5				

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

IN TWO-TEAM MARKETS, A WORLD SERIES FOR ONE TEAM, USUALLY DOESN'T HURT THE OTHER TEAM

"It's tough to make predictions, especially about the future." - Yogi Berra

There are currently four markets (New York, Los Angeles/Anaheim, San Francisco/Oakland, and Chicago) with two Major League teams. Recent history has shown that when one team in a two-team market plays in the World Series, attendance for the other team in that market, more often than not, rises the next year.

Since 1959, there have been 33 World Series appearances in non-strike affected seasons by a team that plays in the same market as another team. This includes San Francisco in 2014. The following season, the team that did not play in the World Series had an increase in their attendance 23 of 32 times. EXAMPLE: In 2012, the San Francisco Giants were in the World Series. In 2013, attendance for the Oakland Athletics was up.

Ironically, the team that did play in the World Series in those 32 years (2015 San Francisco to be determined) had an increase in attendance the following year just 20 times, but not in 2013 for the Giants. The New York Yankees were in the World Series in 1962, 1963, and 1964. Yet their attendance fell in 1963, 1964, and 1965. Meanwhile, the New York Mets, who finished last in the National League, and lost over 100 games in each of those years, had an increase in attendance in every year.

The notes above do not include 1989, when both the A's and Giants were in the Bay Area World Series, and 2000, the year of the Yankees-Mets New York Subway Series. In both of these cases, attendance for the World Series winning team (Yankees, A's) increased the following year, while it fell for the losing team.

Until teams began to relocate in the 1950's, Boston (Red Sox, Braves), Philadelphia (Phillies, Athletics), St. Louis (Cardinals, Browns) and Chicago (Cubs, White Sox) had 2 teams each, and New York had 3 teams (Dodgers, Giants, Yankees). With 16 Major League teams operating, only 5 other markets (Detroit, Pittsburgh, Washington, Cincinnati, Cleveland) had a team. Between 1901 and 1957, there were only 3 World Series (1909 – Pittsburgh-Detroit, 1925 – Pittsburgh-Washington, 1940 – Cincinnati-Detroit) where both participating teams were from a one-team city.

During this same period of time, there were 15 World Series where both teams played in the same market. In New York, the Yankees played the Giants in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1936, 1937, and 1951. The Giants won the first 2 of these matchups, but the Yankees were the victors in all the others. The Yankees faced the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1941, 1947, 1949, 1952, 1953, 1955, and 1956. Brooklyn's win in 1955 was the only time they ever won the Fall Classic. In Chicago, the White Sox beat the Cubs in 1906. The St. Louis Browns made their only World Series appearance in 1944, when they lost to the St. Louis Cardinals.

In the year after those 15 intra-city World Series, the winning team had an increase in attendance 7 times, and had a decline 8 times. The losing team posted a gain the following year just 4 times, and had a decline 11 times.

Both participants saw attendance fall the next year after 7 of these World Series (1921, 1922, 1937, 1941, 1949, 1951, 1953). There were 3 times when both teams had an increase in the following season (1923, 1936, 1955). In 4 seasons, the World Series winning team had a gain the following year, while the loser had a loss.

The only time the winning team had a loss the following year while the losing team had an increase in attendance the next season was in 1953. In 1952, the Yankees beat the Dodgers in the World Series, but Yankee attendance fell in 1953, while Brooklyn had an increase.

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

THE NEW BALLPARK IN MIAMI BROUGHT A BIG BOOST IN ATTENDANCE, BUT LESS THAN EXPECTED

A team moving into a new park usually has a large increase in attendance. That occurred in Washington in 2008, and also happened in Minnesota in 2010. By Opening Day, the Twins had already sold more tickets for the 2010 season than they sold in all of 2009. Attendance ended up rising 807,403 (33.4%). The 2nd and 3rd games of the season were the only non-sellouts, as the Twins set an all-time team attendance record.

In 2012, the Marlins moved into a new park, and their attendance rose by 698,862 (46.0%). However, their season total of 2,219,444 was the smallest attendance for a team in the first full year in a new park since Minnesota's first season in the Metrodome in 1982.

But increased attendance did not, and could not happen in New York in 2009, for both the Yankees and Mets in their new homes. Regardless of what Yankee and Met fans thought of the new ballparks, their teams had far fewer tickets to sell. Both new ballparks have a smaller capacity than old Yankee Stadium and Shea Stadium, and the capacity in each team's new park is less than the average attendance per date that each team had in 2008.

In 2006, the St. Louis Cardinals moved into a new ballpark that had fewer seats than the old one. Cardinals' attendance still dropped a bit from 2005, even though all games in 2006 were sellouts. Parts of the new ballpark were not completed at the start of the season, and some seats were not able to be sold until June. The Cardinals set a team attendance high in 2007, and again sold out every game.

In recent years, many teams have moved from multi-purpose stadiums, to smaller parks, built just for baseball. But nearly all have seen an increase in attendance during the first season in the new park, even though it had a smaller capacity than the old one. Cleveland's total attendance declined in 1994, their first year at Jacobs Field (now named Progressive Field). That's because they played far fewer games due to the strike. But their average attendance per date rose from 27,224 in 1993 at Cleveland Municipal Stadium to 39,121 in 1994 at Jacobs Field.

14 of the 34 biggest attendance increases in Major League history, including Minnesota in 2010, have taken place in a season that was a team's first in a new ballpark. This includes the 1970 Cincinnati Reds, and the 1989 Toronto Blue Jays, who moved into new ballparks around mid-season of those years.

WHAT WAS MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL'S WORST YEAR IN ATTENDANCE?

There is no definitive answer. The 2009 attendance decline of 5,220,345 was the largest in Major League history in terms of total attendance in a full season. The highest previous loss had been 4,558,769 in 2002. But these attendance decreases are from a very high base. On a percentage basis, the 6.6% decline in 2009 was 4th worst since 1946. The greatest % decline in a season since 1946 was 13.6% in 1950, as television cut into the gate. The biggest % drops for a full season since 1901 were 29.9% in 1914, and 19.7% in 1917.

21 teams had a decline in attendance in 2009. That's the most teams to ever have a loss in attendance in any single season. But with expansion, this comes from a larger number of teams. A record-high 6 teams had declines in excess of 500,000. 8 teams had the lowest attendance ever at their current ballparks up to that point.

From 1901 through 1960, when Major League Baseball had 16 teams, there were 5 seasons (1910, 1931, 1932, 1950, and 1953) when 13 teams had a decline from the previous year. In 1953, only the Dodgers and Phillies saw attendance rise. The Braves also had a gain, but that was due to their move that year from Boston to Milwaukee. More recently, 20 of 30 teams had a decline in 2002, while 18 of 26 teams were down in 1992.

The lowest average attendance per team was 225,226 in 1901, the first year that the American League was a recognized Major League. Other poor years, relative to their era, were 1933, at the low point of The Great Depression (380,564 per team), 1953, as television cut into live attendance at games (898,987), and 1969 (1,134,570), when 3 of the 4 expansion teams who began play that year drew poorly. 1969 was the first season for the Kansas City Royals, San Diego Padres, Seattle Pilots (now the Milwaukee Brewers), and Montreal Expos (now the Washington Nationals). Of these 4 teams, only the Expos topped one million in 1969. Average attendance per team has surpassed 2 million in all full seasons since 1987.

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

TEAMS WITH A LEAGUE OR MLB **SEASON WORST ATTENDANCE** AND A **WINNING** WON-LOSS RECORD

The 2014 Cleveland Indians were just the 7th team with a winning record that had the lowest attendance in the Majors (shown in bold in the table below, teams not in bold had the worst attendance in their own league, but not in the Majors overall), and the 17th winning team that had the lowest attendance in their own league for that year. However, the Indians lost 3 home dates due to weather, and didn't have the lowest average per date in 2014. Tampa Bay did. All other teams in this table also had the lowest average per date either in their own league or in the Majors.

Among the teams listed in the table below, only the 2012 and 2013 Tampa Bay Rays had at least 90 wins. The 2013 Rays, who won 92 games and lost 71, including the Tiebreaker Game, had the best record ever for a team with the worst attendance in its league.

The 2013 Tampa Bay Rays were the first team in Major League history to reach the post-season in a year when they had the lowest attendance in their own league, or in the Major Leagues overall. The Rays won a tie-breaker game to reach the playoffs as a Wild-Card team.

Year	League/Div.	Team	Won-Loss	Standings Pos.	G.B.	Attendance
1905	A.L.	Detroit	79-74	3 of 8	15.5	193,384
1929	**A.L.**	**St. Louis Browns**	**79-73**	**4 of 8**	**26**	**280,697**
1932	N.L.	Philadelphia Phillies	78-76	4 of 8	12	268,914
1942	A.L.	St. Louis Browns	82-69	3 of 8	19.5	255,617
1965	N.L.	Milwaukee Braves	86-76	5 of 10	11	555,584
1967	N.L.	Philadelphia Phillies	82-80	5 of 10	19.5	828,888
1974	A.L. West	Minnesota	82-80	3 of 6	8	662,401
1976	A.L. West	Minnesota	85-77	3 of 6	5	715,394
1980	N.L. West	Atlanta	81-80	4 of 6	11	1,048,411
1982	N.L. East	Pittsburgh	84-78	4 of 6	8	1,024,106
2002	**N.L. East**	**Montreal**	**83-79**	**2 of 5**	**19**	**732,901**
2003	**N.L. East**	**Montreal**	**83-79**	**4 of 5**	**18**	**1,023,680**
2006	**N.L. East**	**Florida Marlins**	**84-77**	**3 of 5**	**7.5**	**1,164,134**
2009	N.L. East	Florida Marlins	87-75	2 of 5	6	1,464,109
2012	**A.L. East**	**Tampa Bay**	**90-72**	**3 of 5**	**5**	**1,559,681**
2013	**A.L. East**	**Tampa Bay**	**92-71**	**2 of 5**	**5.5**	**1,510,300**
2014	**A.L. Central**	**Cleveland**	**85-77**	**3 of 5**	**5**	**1,437,393**

Standings Pos. – Place in league or division standings and number of teams in league or division. G.B- Games back

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

TEAMS WITH A LEAGUE OR MLB **SEASON BEST ATTENDANCE** AND A **LOSING** WON-LOSS RECORD

There have been 16 teams since 1900, listed in the table below, who topped their league in attendance, yet had a losing won-loss record. 8 of these teams had the best attendance that year in the Major Leagues (shown in bold, teams not in bold had the best attendance just in their own league). The 1993 Colorado Rockies, in their first season, won 67 games and lost 95, the most losses ever by a team which led its league in attendance. In fact, they set the all-time Major League attendance record of 4,483,350.

The 1902 New York Giants, with a 48-88 record, had the fewest wins among yearly league attendance leaders. The 1999 Rockies are the most recent team with a losing record that led the Major Leagues in attendance. The 2005 Dodgers are the most recent team to lead its own league, but not the Majors, in attendance in a losing season.

The 1979 Los Angeles Dodgers, listed in the table below, had the best total attendance in the Major Leagues that year. But Philadelphia had the highest average per date. All other teams listed had the highest average per date in their league that year, or for those listed in bold, in the Major leagues, as well.

Year	League/Div.	Team	Won-Loss	Standing Pos.	G.B.	Attendance
1902	N.L.	New York Giants	48-88	8 of 8	53.5	302,875
1944	N.L.	New York Giants	67-87	5 of 8	38	674,483
1964	**N.L.**	**Los Angeles Dodgers**	**80-82**	**T-6 of 10**	**13**	**2,228,751**
1966	A.L.	California Angels	80-82	6 of 10	18	1,400,321
1979	**N.L. West**	**Los Angeles Dodgers**	**79-83**	**3 of 6**	**11.5**	**2,860,954**
1983	A.L. West	California Angels	70-92	5 of 7	29	2,555,016
1984	**N.L. West**	**Los Angeles Dodgers**	**79-83**	**4 of 6**	**13**	**3,134,824**
1986	**N.L. West**	**Los Angeles Dodgers**	**73-89**	**5 of 6**	**23**	**3,023,208**
1993	**N.L. West**	**Colorado**	**67-95**	**6 of 7**	**37**	**4,483,350**
1994	**N.L. West**	**Colorado**	**53-64**	**3 of 4**	**6.5**	**3,281,511**
1994	A.L. East	Toronto	55-60	3 of 5	16	2,907,933
1995	A.L. East	Baltimore	71-73	3 of 5	15	3,098,475
1998	A.L. East	Baltimore	79-83	4 of 5	35	3,685,194
1998	**N.L. West**	**Colorado**	**77-85**	**4 of 5**	**21**	**3,789,347**
1999	**N.L. West**	**Colorado**	**72-90**	**5 of 5**	**28**	**3,481,065**
2005	N.L. West	Los Angeles Dodgers	71-91	4 of 5	11	3,603,646

Standings Pos. – Place in league or division standings and number of teams in league or division. G.B- Games back

SMALLEST CROWDS AT MAJOR LEAGUE GAMES

On April 29, 2015, a Baltimore Orioles home game was played with no fans in attendance, due to civil unrest in Baltimore. It is believed that this is the first time ever that fans were not permitted to see a Major League game.

According to The Baseball Encyclopedia, edited by Pete Palmer and Gary Gillette, in 1882, a National League game in Worcester, MA drew just 6 fans. Worcester drew an estimated 11,000 for the entire season, and had a won/lost record of 18-66.

The Websites Bleacherreport.com, and Answers.com report that the lowest attendance since 1900 is 23 for a game in Philadelphia (Yankees at Athletics) on September 8, 1916. More recently, in 1979, a game in Oakland had an official attendance of 653, but only about 250 people were in the ballpark.

In the Minor Leagues, a 2002 game in Charleston, SC had an official attendance of 0 as part of a promotion called 'Nobody Night.' Fans partied outside the park until the game became official after the 5th inning, and then were admitted free. A 1905 Pacific Coast League game in San Francisco, on a rainy day, drew a 'crowd' of 1.

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

BIGGEST INCREASES AND WORST DECLINES IN TOTAL ATTENDANCE

The following section will cover the biggest season-to-season attendance increases and decreases by teams since 1900. The first table, on page 131, lists teams that had an increase in total attendance of at least 700,000 in a season. On page 132, there is a table listing those teams whose total attendance fell at least 500,000 in a year. The table on page 133 lists teams that either doubled their total attendance in one year, or saw it cut in half. Nearly all of those very large percentage gains and losses took place early in the 20th Century, when the average team's attendance was much lower than it is today. It would be almost impossible for a team to double its attendance in one season now, and a 50% decline in one season is about as unlikely.

These tables do not include increases by teams that moved to a new city. See page 145 for that listing. The table of increases also does not include seasons that followed strike-shortened years (1982, 1995, 1996). The table of decreases excludes the strike-shortened 1981, 1994, and 1995 seasons. The 1918 season, which was shortened by World War I, and the following shorter (140 games) 1919 season, are also excluded from all these lists.

Large Total Attendance Increases

There have been 106 occurrences in MLB history of a team increasing its total attendance by at least 500,000 in one year. Again, this excludes teams that moved to a new market, or seasons following strikes. The 1920 New York Yankees, in Babe Ruth's first season with that team, were the first to do it. The 1934 Detroit Tigers were the only other team, until 1946 to post such a big gain.

Until the 1970's, few teams ever had increases of at least 500,000, due to the fact that attendance was much lower then. Besides the 2 teams noted above, the only pre-1970 teams to post such big increases were the 1946 Yankees, Red Sox, Braves, Dodgers, and Phillies, the 1947 Pirates, the 1948 and 1959 Indians, the 1951 and 1959 White Sox, the 1962 Angels and Dodgers, the 1964 Mets and Phillies, the 1965 Astros, the 1966 Angels, the 1967 Red Sox, the 1968 Tigers and the 1969 Cubs. The 2012 Miami Marlins (up 698,862), and Texas Rangers (up 513,331) are the most recent teams to do it.

6 of the 12 largest increases have taken place in a season in which that team moved into a new ballpark. 1948 was the second year that Cleveland played all of its home games in Municipal Stadium. Between 1932 and 1946, they split their home schedule between League Park, and the much larger Municipal Stadium.

The biggest increases ever by a team which did not move from a different city that year, were posted by Houston in 1965, their first year in the Astrodome, and by the New York Yankees in 1946, the first season in which they played home night games. Major League Baseball overall, had its best gain in 1946, the only year following a full season, where every team posted an increase in attendance. 4 teams were up at least 700,000 that year.

Large Total Attendance Decreases

42 teams, including the 2014 and 2013 Phillies, and the 2013 Marlins, saw total attendance fall over 500,000 in one season. It was done by a record-high 6 teams in 2009, led by a 906,139 dip by the Mets. The main cause for this loss by the Mets was that they drew over 4 million in 2008, and then moved into a much smaller park in 2009.

The worst decline for a team in a non-strike season was when Dodger attendance fell 952,667 from 2,617,029 in 1966, to 1,664,362 in 1967. The Dodgers won 95 games and the National League championship in 1966. But after that season, star pitcher Sandy Koufax, who was a big draw, home and away, retired. The Dodgers averaged 38,217 in 1966 for the 21 dates when Koufax was the starting pitcher at Dodger Stadium, and 31,833 for all other home dates. Koufax's 20 starts on the road in 1966 averaged 34,077 per date. The other 9 N.L. teams averaged 18,138 per date when Koufax didn't pitch in their ballparks. (Raw data is from retrosheet.org.) In 1967, the Dodgers' record fell to 73-89, and they finished 28½ games out of first place. The 36.4% attendance drop by the Dodgers in 1967 was the worst percentage decline by a defending league champion since 1941, when Detroit's attendance fell 38.4%.

In 2003, Cleveland had the biggest total attendance decline in American League history, with a loss of 886,939. The previous year, Indians attendance fell 558,583. Overall, Indians attendance slumped to 1,730,001 in 2003, down from 3,175,523 in 2001. The Indians had a winning record for 8 straight years from 1994 through 2001. However in 2002, their record was just 74-88, and they fell further, to 68-94 in 2003.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL ATTENDANCE INCREASES OF 700,000+

Excludes years following strikes (1982, 1995, 1996)

TEAM	YEAR	ATTENDANCE	YEAR vs. PREV. YEAR # DIFFERENCE	YEAR vs. PREV. YEAR % CHANGE	NOTES
Houston	1965	2,151,470	1,425,697	196.4	First year at Astrodome
N.Y. Yankees	1946	2,265,512	1,383,667	156.9	Night games. First team to top 2 million
Milwaukee Brew.	2001	2,811,041	1,237,420	78.6	Opening season at Miller Park
Phila. Phillies	1993	3,137,674	1,210,226	62.8	Won N.L. Pennant, 'no-shows' counted
San Francisco	2000	3,244,167	1,165,768	56.1	First Year at Pac Bell (AT&T) Park
Atlanta	1991	2,140,217	1,160,088	118.4	Last place to first place, won N.L. pennant
Cleveland	1948	2,620,627	1,098,649	72.2	Won pennant, set attendance record
San Francisco	1993	2,606,354	1,044,367	66.9	31 more wins, 1993 includes 'no-shows'
San Francisco	1978	1,740,477	1,040,421	148.6	14 more wins than in 1977
Phila. Phillies	2004	3,250,092	1,026,739	46.2	First year at Citizens Bank Park
Baltimore	1992	3,567,819	1,015,066	39.8	Oriole Park at Camden Yards opens
San Diego	2004	3,016,752	986,688	48.6	First Year at Petco Park
Chicago W. Sox	1990	2,002,357	956,706	91.5	Final season at old Comiskey Park
Cleveland	1993	2,177,908	953,634	77.9	Final season at Municipal Stadium
L.A. Dodgers	1962	2,755,184	950,934	52.7	First year at Dodger Stadium
Minnesota	1988	3,030,672	948,696	45.6	Follow-up season to World Series win
Atlanta	1992	3,077,400	937,183	43.8	Won second straight N.L. pennant
Chicago W. Sox	1991	2,934,154	931,797	46.5	First year at new Comiskey Park
New York Mets	1985	2,761,601	918,906	49.9	In N.L. East race to the end
Boston Red Sox	1967	1,727,832	916,660	113.0	The 'Impossible Dream' A.L. Champions
Detroit	1984	2,704,794	875,158	47.8	'Wire-to-wire' World Champions
Baltimore	1989	2,535,208	874,470	52.7	33 more wins
Houston	1993	2,084,546	873,134	72.1	Only 4 more wins, 'no-shows' counted
Cleveland	1959	1,497,976	834,171	125.7	Finished just 5 games out of first in A.L.
L.A. Angels	1966	1,400,321	833,594	147.1	First year at Anaheim Stadium
Minnesota	1987	2,081,976	826,523	65.8	Won their first World Series
Cleveland	1986	1,471,805	816,624	124.6	24 more wins
Cincinnati	1970	1,803,568	815,577	82.5	First year at Riverfront, N.L. champions
Boston Red Sox	1946	1,416,944	813,150	134.7	Won A.L. pennant, 33 more wins
Minnesota	2010	3,223,640	807,403	33.4	First year at Target Field, 79 sellouts
Atlanta	1993	3,884,725	807,325	26.2	3rd straight N.L. West Championship
Phila. Phillies	1971	1,511,323	803,076	113.4	First year at Veterans Stadium
Montreal	1977	1,433,757	787,053	121.7	First year at Olympic Stadium
Toronto	1989	3,375,883	780,708	30.1	Moved to Skydome in mid-season
Houston	1979	1,900,312	774,167	68.7	15 more wins
L.A. Angels	1979	2,523,575	768,189	43.8	Won A.L. West
Philad. Phillies	1946	1,045,247	760,190	266.7	From 46 to 69 wins, post-WW II boom
L.A. Angels	2003	3,061,090	755,525	32.8	Followed up World Series win
L.A. Angels	1998	2,519,107	751,777	42.5	Just one more win in 1998 than in 1997
Chicago W. Sox	1977	1,657,135	742,190	81.1	Was it 26 more wins, or uniform w/shorts?
Minnesota	1984	1,598,692	739,753	86.1	11 more wins
Brooklyn	1946	1,796,824	737,604	69.6	2 games out, post-WW II boom
Montreal	1992	1,669,077	734,335	78.6	16 more wins
New York Mets	1984	1,842,695	729,921	65.6	22 more wins
N.Y. Yankees	1976	2,012,434	724,386	56.2	First year at rebuilt Yankee Stadium
Minnesota	2001	1,782,926	723,211	68.2	16 more wins
Montreal	1987	1,850,324	721,343	63.9	13 more wins
San Francisco	1986	1,528,748	710,051	86.7	21 more wins
Pittsburgh	1988	1,866,713	705,520	60.8	Only 5 more wins

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL ATTENDANCE DECLINES OF 500,000+

Excludes years affected by strikes (1981, 1994, 1995)

			YEAR vs. PREV. YEAR		
TEAM	**YEAR**	**ATTENDANCE**	**# DIFFERENCE**	**% CHANGE**	**NOTES**
L.A. Dodgers	1967	1,664,362	(952,667)	(36.4)	22 fewer wins than in 1966, Koufax retired
New York Mets	2009	3,135,904	(906,139)	(22.4)	Citi Field much smaller than Shea Stad.
Cleveland	2003	1,730,001	(886,939)	(33.9)	Won only 68 games
L.A. Dodgers	1992	2,473,266	(874,904)	(26.1)	30 fewer wins than in 1991
Milwaukee Brew.	2002	1,969,673	(841,368)	(29.9)	2nd year at Miller Park
Detroit	1951	1,132,641	(818,833)	(42.0)	22 fewer wins
Milwaukee Brew.	1984	1,608,509	(788,622)	(32.9)	20 fewer wins, last in A.L. East
Minnesota	1989	2,277,438	(753,234)	(24.9)	80-82 two years after World Series win
Montreal	1984	1,606,531	(714,120)	(30.8)	Only 4 fewer wins than in 1983
Tampa Bay	1999	1,562,827	(698,331)	(30.9)	Big decline in team's second year
Cincinnati	2001	1,882,732	(694,399)	(26.9)	19 fewer wins
Florida	2006	1,164,134	(688,474)	(37.2)	Only 5 more losses
New York Mets	2003	2,132,341	(672,497)	(24.0)	Second straight last place finish
Pittsburgh	2002	1,784,993	(651,133)	(26.7)	2nd year at PNC Park
Detroit	2009	2,567,193	(635,452)	(19.8)	It's the economy
Miami	2013	1,586,322	(633,122)	(28.5)	2nd year in Marlins Park
L.A. Dodgers	2011	2,934,808	(627,512)	(17.6)	Ownership and ballpark safety problems
Florida	1998	1,750,395	(613,992)	(26.0)	38 fewer wins after winning W.S. in 1997
Detroit	2001	1,921,305	(612,447)	(24.2)	Just 66 wins in year 2 at Comerica Park
Phila. Phillies	2014	2,423,852	(588,551)	(19.5)	2 straight years down 500,000+
N.Y. Yankees	2009	3,674,495	(584,880)	(13.7)	World Champs play in smaller park
Phila. Phillies	2005	2,665,304	(584,788)	(18.0)	Year 2 at Citizens Bank Park
Montreal	1998	914,717	(582,892)	(38.9)	Finished 41 games out of first place
Arizona	1999	3,019,654	(580,758)	(16.1)	100 wins, and led N.L. West by 14 games
Washington Nats.	2006	2,153,058	(578,935)	(21.2)	71 wins, 2nd year in D.C.
New York Mets	2010	2,559,738	(576,166)	(18.4)	Year 2 at Citi Field
Cleveland	2002	2,616,940	(558,583)	(17.6)	First losing year since 1993
Phila. Phillies	2013	3,012,403	(553,315)	(15.5)	102 wins to 73 wins - 2011 to 2013
Seattle Mariners	1998	2,644,305	(547,932)	(17.2)	14 fewer wins
Cleveland	1960	950,985	(546,991)	(36.5)	From pennant contenders to 21 GB in A.L.
Detroit	1989	1,543,656	(537,506)	(25.8)	103 losses, dead last in A.L. East
Minnesota	1990	1,751,584	(525,854)	(23.1)	Last place in A.L. West
Toronto	2009	1,876,129	(524,287)	(21.8)	Losing record
Houston	1990	1,310,927	(523,981)	(28.6)	11 fewer wins
Houston	1967	1,348,303	(523,805)	(28.0)	Astrodome novelty starting to wear off
St. Louis Cards	1990	2,573,225	(507,755)	(16.5)	16 fewer wins, last in N.L. East
Philadelphia A's	1950	309,805	(506,709)	(62.1)	102 losses, Phillies won N.L. pennant
Pittsburgh	1961	1,199,128	(506,700)	(29.7)	From World Champs to 18 games out
Cleveland	1950	1,727,464	(506,307)	(22.7)	More wins than in '49, TV cuts gate
New York Mets	1992	1,779,534	(504,950)	(22.1)	Expected contender wins just 72 games
San Diego	2009	1,922,603	(504,932)	(20.8)	Losing year
Washington Nats.	2009	1,817,202	(504,786)	(21.7)	103 loses, 2nd year at Nationals Park

SOURCES: Major League Baseball Information System, Total Baseball.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAMS THAT DOUBLED ATTENDANCE

Excludes years following strikes (1982, 1995, 1996), and 1919, which followed a shortened season

TEAM	YEAR	ATTENDANCE	YEAR vs. PREV. YEAR # DIFFERENCE	% CHANGE	NOTES
Phila. Phillies	1946	1,045,247	760,190	266.7	Post-WW II boom, 23 more wins vs. 1945
Phila. Phillies	1915	449,898	311,424	224.9	National League champions
Cleveland	1916	492,106	332,821	208.9	20 more wins
Houston	1965	2,151,470	1,425,697	196.4	First year in Astrodome
Detroit	1934	919,161	598,189	186.4	A.L. pennant and 26 more wins
Oakland	1980	842,259	535,496	174.6	29 more wins
Boston Braves	1946	969,673	595,495	159.1	Post-war boom, 14 more wins
N.Y. Yankees	1946	2,265,512	1,383,667	156.9	First to top 2 million, lights at Yank. Stad.
San Francisco	1978	1,740,477	1,040,421	148.6	14 more wins
L.A. Angels	1966	1,400,321	833,594	147.1	First year at Anaheim Stadium
Cincinnati	1946	715,751	425,681	146.8	Just 6 more wins in post-WW II year
Brooklyn	1915	297,766	175,095	142.7	Slightly better record
St. Louis Browns	1944	508,644	294,252	137.2	Won the only pennant in team history
Boston Red Sox	1946	1,416,944	813,150	134.7	Won A.L. pennant, 33 more wins
Boston Red Sox	1934	610,640	341,925	127.2	Fenway Park expanded and refurbished
Phila. Phillies	1905	317,932	177,161	125.9	31 more wins
Cleveland	1959	1,497,976	834,171	125.7	Finished 5 games out of first
Cleveland	1986	1,471,805	816,624	124.6	24 more wins than in 1985
Brooklyn	1920	808,722	448,451	124.5	24 more wins, first Brooklyn pennant
St. Louis Browns	1916	335,740	185,382	123.3	16 more wins, no more Federal Lea. team
Montreal	1977	1,433,757	787,053	121.7	First season at Olympic Stadium
Atlanta	1991	2,140,217	1,160,088	118.4	Last place to first, won N.L. pennant
Cincinnati	1915	218,878	118,087	117.2	11 more wins
Phila. Phillies	1971	1,511,323	803,076	113.4	Opening season at Veterans Stadium
Boston Red Sox	1967	1,727,832	916,660	113.0	From 9th place to American Lea. Champs
Cleveland	1902	275,395	144,015	109.6	15 more wins
Chicago Cubs	1916	453,685	236,627	109.0	Federal League gone, first year at Wrigley
N.Y. Yankees	1920	1,289,422	670,258	108.3	Babe Ruth's first year with Yankees
N.Y. Yankees	1904	439,919	228,111	107.7	Team adds 20 wins, Chesbro wins 41
Phila. Athletics	1902	420,078	213,749	103.6	American League champions
Phila. Phillies	1943	466,975	236,792	102.9	Finished 41 out in 1943, lost 109 in 1942
St. Louis Browns	1922	712,918	356,940	100.3	2nd place, just one game out

MAJOR LEAGUE TEAMS THAT HAD ATTENDANCE CUT IN HALF

Excludes strike years (1981, 1994), and shortened season of 1918

Phila. Phillies	1914	138,474	(331,526)	(70.5)	The economy, and 17 more losses
Cleveland	1914	185,997	(355,003)	(65.6)	36 more losses
Brooklyn	1914	122,671	(224,329)	(64.6)	10 more wins, hurt by Federal League
Phila. Athletics	1950	309,805	(506,709)	(62.1)	102 losses, Phillies won N.L. pennant
Cincinnati	1914	100,791	(157,209)	(60.9)	94 losses
Phila. Athletics	1915	146,223	(200,418)	(57.8)	From A.L. champs to 109 losses
St. Louis Cards	1932	279,219	(329,316)	(54.1)	From World champs to 72-82
Pittsburgh	1914	139,620	(156,380)	(52.8)	Lost 14 more, Federal Leag. in Pittsburgh
Phila. Phillies	1902	112,066	(122,871)	(52.3)	24 more losses
Chicago Cubs	1914	202,516	(216,484)	(51.7)	Lost 11 more, Federal League in Chicago
Boston Red Sox	1943	358,275	(372,065)	(50.9)	15 more losses, World War II
Brooklyn	1917	221,619	(226,128)	(50.5)	From pennant to 7th place

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

BIGGEST INCREASES AND WORST DECLINES

Large Total Attendance Decreases - continued

The 1950 Cleveland Indians and Philadelphia Athletics were the first teams to have attendance fall by at least 500,000. A year later, the Detroit Tigers also had such a big loss. Until 1984, the only other teams to suffer declines of at least 500,000 in a season were the 1960 Indians, the 1961 Pirates, and the 1967 Dodgers and Astros.

Frequency of Big Gains and Losses

The Chicago White Sox and Detroit Tigers have each seen attendance rise by at least 500,000 in 8 different seasons. On the down side, Cleveland, Detroit, and the New York Mets have each had 4 seasons with decreases of at least 500,000.

NUMBER OF SEASONS EACH TEAM HAS POSTED A 500,000 TOTAL ATTENDANCE INCREASE OR DECLINE

TEAM	# YEARS UP 500,000+	# YEARS DOWN 500,000+		TEAM	# YEARS UP 500,000+	# YEARS DOWN 500,000+
Baltimore	3	0		Arizona	0	1
Boston Red Sox	2	0		Atlanta	4	0
Chicago White Sox	8	0		Chicago Cubs	3	0
Cleveland	4	4		Cincinnati	3	1
Detroit	8	4		Colorado	0	0
Houston	4	2		Los Angeles Dodgers	3	3
Kansas City	1	0		Miami	2	3
Los Angeles Angels	5	0		Milwaukee Brewers	3	2
Minnesota	6	2		New York Mets	7	4
New York Yankees	4	1		Philadelphia Phillies	7	3
Oakland	2	0		Pittsburgh	5	2
Seattle Mariners	1	1		St. Louis Cardinals	3	1
Tampa Bay	0	1		San Diego	2	1
Texas	3	0		San Francisco	4	0
Toronto	3	1		Washington	0	2
Philadelphia Athletics	0	1		Brooklyn Dodgers	1	0
				Boston Braves	1	0
				Montreal Expos	4	2

Teams That Doubled Their Total Attendance, or Saw it Cut in Half

32 teams in Major League history doubled their total attendance from one season to the next. The 1991 Atlanta Braves were the last to do it. They won the National League pennant after a last place finish in 1990.

There have been 12 teams that suffered a total attendance decline of at least 50% in one year. The most recent team was the 1950 Philadelphia Athletics. They lost 102 games that year, while the Phillies, who shared the same ballpark with the A's, won the National League Championship for the first time since 1915.

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

BIGGEST INCREASES AND WORST DECLINES

Consecutive Seasons with Total Attendance Gains or Losses of at Least 500,000

The 2014 and 2013 Phillies became the 4th team in Major League history to post an attendance decline of at least 500,000 in consecutive seasons.

TEAMS WITH 500,000+ TOTAL ATTENDANCE **DECLINES** IN CONSECUTIVE SEASONS

Team	Year	Attendance	Prev. Year Attend.	Total Decline	% Decline
Philadelphia Phillies	2014	2,423,852	3,012,403	(588,551)	(19.5)
Philadelphia Phillies	2013	3,012,403	3,565,718	(553,315)	(15.5)
New York Mets	2010	2,559,738	3,135,904	(576,166)	(18.4)
New York Mets	2009	3,135,904	4,042,043	(906,139)	(22.4)
Cleveland	2003	1,730,001	2,616,940	(886,939)	(33.9)
Cleveland	2002	2,616,940	3,175,523	(558,583)	(17.6)
Minnesota	1990	1,751,584	2,277,438	(525,854)	(23.1)
Minnesota	1989	2,277,438	3,030,672	(753,234)	(24.9)

Only 8 teams have ever had consecutive increases of at least 500,000. The 1991, 1992, and 1993 Atlanta Braves are the only team whose attendance grew by at least 500,000 in 3 straight years. The New York Mets who did it in 1984 and 1985, and then in 2005 and 2006, are the only team to do it more than once. The 2004 Phillies, 2000 Tigers, and 1991 White Sox moved into new ballparks in those years. The1989 Blue Jays moved to a new park midway through the season. In 1993, The Braves, and all National League teams, began to include 'no-shows' in their announced attendance.

TEAMS WITH 500,000+ TOTAL ATTENDANCE **INCREASES** IN CONSECUTIVE SEASONS

Team	Year	Attendance	Prev. Year Attend.	Total Gain	% Gain
New York Mets	2006	3,379,535	2,829,931	549,604	19.4
New York Mets	2005	2,829,931	2,318,321	511,610	22.1
Philadelphia Phillies	2004	3,250,092	2,223,353	1,026,739	46.1
Philadelphia Phillies	2003	2,223,353	1,618,141	605,212	37.4
Detroit	2000	2,533,752	2,026,441	507,311	25.0
Detroit	1999	2,026,441	1,409,391	617,050	43.8
Atlanta	1993	3,884,725	3,077,400	807,325	26.2
Atlanta	1992	3,077,400	2,140,217	937,183	43.8
Atlanta	1991	2,140,217	980,129	1,160,088	118.4
Chicago White Sox	1991	2,934,154	2,002,357	931,797	46.5
Chicago White Sox	1990	2,002,357	1,045,651	956,706	91.5
Toronto	1990	3,885,284	3,375,883	509,401	15.1
Toronto	1989	3,375,883	2,595,175	780,708	30.1
Minnesota	1988	3,030,672	2,081,976	948,696	45.6
Minnesota	1987	2,081,976	1,255,453	826,523	65.8
New York Mets	1985	2,761,601	1,842,695	918,906	49.9
New York Mets	1984	1,842,695	1,112,774	729,921	65.6

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

BIGGEST INCREASES IN AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER DATE

There have been 39 times in Major League history where a team increased its average attendance per date by at least 10,000. This includes 1981 Oakland, and 1994 Texas and Cleveland. Those seasons were shorter due to strikes. The 1946 Yankees had the best average per date gain ever, up 20,157. That was the first season that there were lights in Yankee Stadium. The gain of 17,706 by Houston in 1965 was in the first season in The Astrodome. The 14,785 gain by Milwaukee in 2001 was in their first year at Miller Park.

Other teams on this list who were in their first seasons in a new ballpark were 2000 San Francisco, 1992 Baltimore, 2004 San Diego, 2004 Philadelphia, 1994 Texas, 1994 Cleveland, 1962 Los Angeles Dodgers, 1991 Chicago White Sox, 1964 New York Mets, 1971 Philadelphia, 2010 Minnesota (the most recent team to make this list), and 1989 Toronto, which moved to Skydome in mid-season that year.

Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Houston all had increases of 10,000+ per date in 1993. That was the first year that the National League counted 'no-shows' in its official paid attendance.

7 of the 39 teams on this list increased their average per date by at least 10,000 in a season in which they had a losing record. Those teams were: 1965 Houston; 2001 Milwaukee; 1946 Philadelphia Phillies; 1994 Texas; 1993 Cleveland; 1964 New York Mets; 1971 Philadelphia. The 1946 Phillies, and the 1993 Indians were the only teams that didn't move into a new ballpark that year. The 1982 San Diego Padres finished at .500.

The tables in this section include teams that moved into new ballparks. However, they don't include teams that moved to new markets. 6 teams that moved had average per date increases of better than 10,000. Total attendance growth and average per date growth for those relocated teams can be found in the table on page 145.

TEAMS THAT INCREASED AVERAGE PER DATE BY AT LEAST 10,000

YEAR	TEAM	AVERAGE PER DATE GAIN		YEAR	TEAM	AVERAGE PER DATE GAIN
1946	New York Yankees	20,157		1994	Cleveland	11,897
1965	Houston	17,706		1988	Minnesota	11,713
2001	Milwaukee Brewers	14,785		1993	Cleveland	11,528
1993	Philadelphia Phillies	14,510		1984	Detroit	11,515
2000	San Francisco	14,392		1992	Atlanta	11,377
1981	Oakland	14,340		1962	Los Angeles Dodgers	11,266
1948	Cleveland	14,340		1996	Seattle Mariners	11,118
1991	Atlanta	14,195		1991	Chicago White Sox	10,878
1978	San Francisco	14,060		1993	Houston	10,779
1959	Cleveland	13,405		1985	New York Mets	10,746
1946	Boston Red Sox	13,115		1982	San Diego	10,734
1946	Philadelphia Phillies	12,960		1964	New York Mets	10,597
1993	San Francisco	12,405		1971	Philadelphia Phillies	10,448
1996	San Diego	12,338		1979	Montreal	10,421
1992	Baltimore	12,285		2010	Minnesota	10,332
2004	San Diego	12,181		1979	Houston	10,241
1982	Atlanta	12,175		1987	Minnesota	10,204
2004	Philadelphia Phillies	12,121		1989	Toronto	10,160
1967	Boston Red Sox	12,069		1989	Baltimore	10,061
1994	Texas	11,961				

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

WORST DECLINES IN AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER DATE

Declines of 10,000 or worse in average per date are far less common than gains that big. Usually, when attendance falls, it is a more gradual decline from year to year. Only 4 teams have ever had losses of 10,000 in average per date if seasons that had or followed strikes are not included. In the shorter 1995 season, 7 teams saw average per date fall by at least 10,000 following the 1994 strike. Overall MLB average per date fell by 6,352 in 1995 vs. 1994. Pittsburgh's 1981 decline took place in a season with a mid-season strike.

The biggest average per date loss in a full season was 12,450 by the 2009 New York Mets, who moved into Citi Field. Citi Field had a 41,800 capacity in 2009. That is a much smaller park than Shea Stadium, where the Mets averaged 51,165 in 2008. The 1995 Colorado Rockies and the 2009 Yankees also moved into new ballparks in those years where capacity was less than what they drew in the final season in their old parks.

Average per date fell by 11,937 for the 1967 Los Angeles Dodgers, whose win total fell from 95 in 1966 to 73 in 1967. The 2003 Cleveland Indians lost 94 games. 2002 was Milwaukee's 2nd year at Miller Park, and they lost 106 games that year, finishing 41 games out of first place in the National League Central. **The 13 teams listed in italics had winning records in seasons where their average per date declined by at least 7,000.** The 1995 Braves and the 2009 Yankees won the World Series.

As to be expected, none of these big gains and losses in average per date took place prior to 1946, when attendance per date was much lower. 1995 Texas, 2002 Milwaukee, 1999 Tampa Bay, 2002 Pittsburgh, 2013 Miami, 2005 Philadelphia, 2001 Detroit, and 1999 Arizona were each in the 2nd year in a new, or fairly new, ballpark.

TEAMS THAT HAD DECREASES IN AVERAGE PER DATE OF AT LEAST 7,000

YEAR	TEAM	AVERAGE PER DATE LOSS		YEAR	TEAM	AVERAGE PER DATE LOSS
1995	*Texas*	*(12,792)*		2002	Pittsburgh	(8,242)
2009	New York Mets	(12,450)		1950	Philadelphia Athletics	(8,134)
1967	Los Angeles Dodgers	(11,937)		2001	Cincinnati	(7,984)
1995	San Francisco	(11,649)		*1961*	*Chicago White Sox*	*(7,935)*
1995	*Colorado*	*(11,514)*		*2009*	*Detroit*	*(7,845)*
1995	*Atlanta*	*(11,442)*		2013	Miami Marlins	(7,817)
1981	Pittsburgh	(10,966)		*2011*	*Los Angeles Dodgers*	*(7,747)*
2003	Cleveland	(10,950)		1996	Toronto	(7,657)
1995	Philadelphia Phillies	(10,717)		1961	Pittsburgh	(7,592)
2002	Milwaukee Brewers	(10,387)		1998	Florida Marlins	(7,398)
1995	St. Louis	(10,167)		2002	Cleveland	(7,386)
1995	Toronto	(10,030)		*1969*	*Detroit*	*(7,347)*
1984	Milwaukee Brewers	(9,967)		1995	Milwaukee Brewers	(7,332)
1984	Montreal	(9,396)		*2005*	*Philadelphia Phillies*	*(7,310)*
1951	Detroit	(9,364)		2014	Philadelphia Phillies	(7,266)
1995	Chicago White Sox	(9,353)		2001	Detroit	(7,265)
1989	Minnesota	(9,299)		*1995*	*Houston*	*(7,252)*
1992	Los Angeles Dodgers	(9,215)		*2009*	*New York Yankees*	*(7,221)*
1960	Cleveland	(9,146)		*1999*	*Arizona*	*(7,170)*
1995	Minnesota	(9,014)		2006	Washington Nationals	(7,147)
1999	Tampa Bay	(8,622)		*1962*	*Detroit*	*(7,115)*
1995	Florida Marlins	(8,546)		1998	Montreal	(7,196)
2006	Florida Marlins	(8,500)				
1950	*Cleveland*	*(8,327)*				
2003	New York Mets	(8,266)				

TEAMS THAT DOUBLED THEIR AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER DATE

34 teams have doubled their average attendance per date from one season to the next, while playing in the same city in both seasons. Of these teams, only the 1965 Astros, 1966 Angels, and 1971 Phillies moved into a new ballpark that year. The 1965 Astros and 1971 Phillies were the only teams listed in this table that had fewer wins than a year earlier. In most of these cases, the team had a significant increase in their number of wins.

While no team has seen average attendance per date cut in half since 1950, 12 teams have doubled their average per date in a season since then. The most recent team to achieve this, were the 1991 Atlanta Braves, who had a 94-68 record, and won the National League championship. In 1990, the Braves finished last in the National League West, with a 65-97 record.

The teams listed in italics had losing records in a season when their average per date doubled. 1916 Cleveland, 1934 Boston Red Sox, and 1982 San Diego each finished with the same number of wins and losses.

TEAMS (SINCE 1901), WHOSE AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER DATE MORE THAN DOUBLED

Year	Team	Average Att. per Date	Previous Year Avg./Date	Gain in Avg. per Date	Year to Year Change in Won/Loss Record
1903	New York Giants	9,992	4,808	5,184	48-88 to 84-55
1915	*Cincinnati*	*3,127*	*1,482*	*1,645*	*60-94 to 71-83*
1915	Brooklyn Dodgers	4,653	1,947	2,706	75-79 to 80-72
1915	Philadelphia Phillies	6,922	2,130	4,792	74-80 to 90-62
1916	St. Louis Browns	5,087	2,425	2,662	63-91 to 79-75
1916	Cleveland	6,561	2,489	4,072	57-95 to 77-77
1919	*St. Louis Browns*	*5,545*	*2,654*	*2,891*	*60-64 to 67-72*
1919	*Brooklyn Dodgers*	*6,114*	*1,863*	*4,251*	*57-69 to 69-71*
1919	New York Yankees	10,319	4,948	5,371	60-63 to 80-59
1919	Chicago White Sox	9,503	3,981	5,522	57-67 to 88-52
1919	Cincinnati	8,589	2,811	5,778	68-60 to 96-44
1919	Detroit	9,905	3,994	5,911	55-71 to 80-60
1919	New York Giants	12,015	5,703	6,312	71-53 to 87-53
1934	Boston Red Sox	9,849	4,405	5,444	63-86 to 76-76
1934	Detroit	12,591	5,095	7,496	75-79 to 101-53
1943	*Philadelphia Phillies*	*8,648*	*3,901*	*4,747*	*42-109 to 64-90*
1944	St. Louis Browns	7,948	3,573	4,375	72-80 to 89-65
1946	*Cincinnati*	*11,544*	*5,274*	*6,270*	*61-93 to 67-87*
1946	Boston Braves	16,161	6,929	9,232	67-85 to 81-72
1946	*Philadelphia Phillies*	*18,338*	*5,378*	*12,960*	*46-108 to 69-85*
1946	Boston Red Sox	22,854	9,739	13,115	71-83 to 104-50
1946	New York Yankees	34,854	14,697	20,157	81-71 to 87-67
1959	Cleveland	23,777	10,372	13,405	77-76 to 89-65
1965	*Houston*	*26,893*	*9,187*	*17,706*	*66-96 to 65-97*
1966	*California Angels*	*18,186*	*8,213*	*9,973*	*75-87 to 80-82*
1967	Boston Red Sox	23,998	11,929	12,069	72-90 to 92-70
1971	*Philadelphia Phillies*	*20,150*	*9,702*	*10,448*	*73-88 to 67-95*
1978	San Francisco	23,520	9,460	14,060	75-87 to 89-73
1980	Oakland	11,230	3,984	7,246	54-108 to 83-79
1981	Oakland	25,570	11,230	14,340	83-79 to 64-45
1982	San Diego	20,348	9,614	10,734	41-69 to 81-81
1982	Atlanta	23,102	10,927	12,175	50-56 to 89-73
1986	Cleveland	18,630	8,736	9,894	60-102 to 84-78
1991	Atlanta	27,091	12,896	14,195	65-97 to 94-68

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

TEAMS THAT HAD THEIR AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER DATE CUT IN HALF

There have been 14 teams, since 1901, whose average attendance per date fell by at least 50% from one season to the next. Nearly all of these huge declines took place early in the 20th Century, and Philadelphia teams accounted for 5 of those losses.

The 1950 Philadelphia Athletics were the last team to suffer such a big percentage loss. That year, the Philadelphia Phillies, who shared Shibe Park (Connie Mack Stadium), won the National League pennant, while the Athletics went 52-102, finishing dead last in the American League. Also in Philadelphia, the Athletics' record fell from 99-53 and an American League championship in 1914, down to 43-109 and last place in 1915, after team owner Connie Mack traded or sold some star players. The Phillies, who played in their own ballpark at that time, won the 1915 National League pennant.

The 1914 Chicago Cubs were the only team in this group with a winning season. The 1914 Brooklyn Dodgers were the only team in this group who didn't lose more games than in the previous season. A major reason why these teams experienced such a sharp decline was that the new Federal League had teams in Brooklyn and Chicago. Overall, 5 teams had average per date decline by at least 50% in 1914.

World War I was a factor in 1918 as 3 teams had their average per date cut by more than half. The post-war season of 1919 saw 7 teams more than double their average per date, as noted in the table on the previous page.

TEAMS (SINCE 1901), WHOSE AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER DATE FELL BY AT LEAST 50%

Year	Team	Average Att. per Date	Previous Year Avg./Date	Loss in Avg. per Date	Year to Year Change in Won/Loss Record
1932	Boston Red Sox	2,802	5,704	(2,902)	62-90 to 43-111
1918	Chicago White Sox	3,981	9,779	(5,798)	100-54 to 57-67
1914	Cleveland	2,696	7,729	(5,033)	86-66 to 51-102
1915	Philadelphia Athletics	2,437	5,333	(2,896)	99-53 to 43-109
1914	Chicago Cubs	2,774	5,986	(3,212)	88-65 to 78-76
1914	Cincinnati	1,482	3,794	(2,312)	64-89 to 60-94
1914	Brooklyn Dodgers	1,947	4,957	(3,010)	65-84 to 75-79
1902	Philadelphia Phillies	1,899	3,982	(2,083)	83-57 to 56-81
1914	Philadelphia Phillies	2,130	7,231	(5,101)	88-63 to 74-80
1918	Philadelphia Phillies	2,658	5,810	(3,152)	87-65 to 55-68
1912	St. Louis Cardinals	3,358	6,784	(3,426)	75-74 to 63-90
1918	St. Louis Cardinals	1,875	4,371	(2,496)	82-70 to 51-78
1932	St. Louis Cardinals	4,231	9,220	(4,989)	101-53 to 72-82
1950	Philadelphia Athletics	5,251	13,385	(8,134)	81-73 to 52-102

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

ATTENDANCE OFTEN DECLINES SHARPLY IN A BALLPARK'S 2nd YEAR

There have been 4 eras of Major League ballparks. The first were the small wooden ballparks of the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. Then there were the classic concrete and steel parks, the first of which were Shibe Park (later named Connie Mack Stadium) in Philadelphia, and Forbes Field in Pittsburgh, both of which opened in 1909.

The era of the large multi-purpose stadiums began with the opening of Candlestick Park in San Francisco in 1960. For the next 3 decades, all new Major League stadiums, except for Dodger, Anaheim, Royals, and Arlington Stadiums were built for both baseball and football. The current era, returning to baseball-only facilities, many of them with a retro-era design, started with the openings of new Comiskey Park (now U.S. Cellular Field) in Chicago in 1991, and Oriole Park at Camden Yards in Baltimore in 1992.

For many teams in Major League history, the 2nd year in a ballpark has often been plagued by significant attendance losses. It happened to Miami in 2013, as their attendance fell 633,122, the 4th worst total attendance decline ever for a team in the 2nd year in a park.

In 2011, their 2nd year at Target Field, the Twins had a 63-99 record, compared to a division-winning 94-68 mark in 2010. But their attendance fell just 55,533 (1.7%) from the record high set in 2010. The Twins had a 391,753 drop in attendance in 2012, a 298,710 decline in 2013, and were down 227,038 in 2014.

Since 1960, only 7 teams, most recently the 2010 Yankees, had an attendance increase in their 2nd year in a new ballpark when the 2nd year was a full season, which followed a full season in the new park's first year. So this excludes teams that moved into a new ballpark at anytime other than at the start of a season, and also excludes teams whose first or 2nd years in a new park were shorter due to strikes.

Also excluded are the 1963 Houston Colts, and the 1970 Montreal Expos, both of whom played in what were considered to be temporary ballparks, and the 1993 Colorado Rockies, who set Major League Baseball's all-time total attendance record in 1993, and the all-time average per date record in 1994. Mile High Stadium, the Rockies' home for those seasons was not a new park. It was originally built in 1948 as a Minor League baseball stadium, and then expanded several times for the pro football Denver Broncos in the 1960's and 1970's.

The 1962 Minnesota Twins had a 176,393 (14.0%) gain in attendance in their 2nd year at Metropolitan Stadium. That was not a brand new park, but actually an expansion of a park that opened in 1956. San Diego had a 130,889 (25.5%) gain at Jack Murphy-San Diego Stadium in 1970. These 2 facilities also had the largest percentage gains of any park in its 2nd year. Baltimore's attendance rose 77,146 in 1993, their 2nd year at Oriole Park. The Yankees were up 90,658 in 1977. But that was at the rebuilt original Yankee Stadium, which might not be considered as a new park.

Big drops in year 2 are more common. A losing record is often the culprit in the decreases shown in the table on the next page. But teams with good won/loss records had large dips in attendance in the 2nd year in a new park.

The Dodgers won the World Series, but had a decline of more than 200,000 in 1963, their 2nd year in Dodger Stadium. Philadelphia won 88 games in 2005, finishing two games out of first place in the N.L. East, and one game out of the wild-card spot. Arizona had 100 wins in 1999, which was just their 2nd year of operation, and they won the N.L. West by 14 games. But their attendance fell by 580,758 that year, the biggest decline ever by an N.L. team that finished in first place. Both the 1961 Giants and the 1992 White Sox had winning records.

The table on the next page lists teams with the largest total attendance declines in their 2nd year in a new ballpark that opened since 1960. For a fair comparison, the table excludes teams who moved into a new park after the start of a season, such as Cincinnati and Pittsburgh in 1970, Toronto in 1989, and Seattle in 1999. On a percentage basis, the teams with the biggest drop in attendance in the 2nd year, when the first year was a full season in the new park were 1978 Seattle, down 36.1%, 1999 Tampa Bay, down 30.9%, 2002 Milwaukee, down 29.9%, and 2013 Miami, down 28.5%.

Also excluded from the next table are teams whose first or 2nd year in a new ballpark was shortened due to strikes. For example, in 1994, their first year at The Ballpark in Arlington (now Rangers Ballpark), the Texas Rangers drew a per-date average of 40,374. A strike ended that season on August 12th. The 1995 season started late, and each team played 72 home games instead of 81. In 1995, the Rangers averaged 27,582 per date, down 12,792.

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

ATTENDANCE CHANGES IN A BALLPARK'S SECOND SEASON

LARGEST TOTAL ATTENDANCE DECLINES – YEAR 2 IN A NEW BALLPARK – SINCE 1961

Team	Ballpark	Year 2 in Park	Win/Loss Record	Attendance Loss in Year 2
Milwaukee	Miller Park	2002	56-106	(841,348)
Tampa Bay	Tropicana Field	1999	69-93	(698,331)
Pittsburgh	PNC Park	2002	72-89	(651,133)
Miami	Marlins Park	2013	62-100	(633,122)
Detroit	Comerica Park	2001	66-96	(612,447)
Philadelphia	Citizens Bank Park	2005	88-74	(584,788)
Arizona	Bank One Ballpark	1999	100-62	(580,758)
New York Mets	Citi Field	2010	79-83	(576,166)
Washington	Nationals Park	2009	59-103	(504,786)
Seattle	The Kingdome	1978	56-104	(461,071)
San Francisco	Candlestick Park	1961	85-69	(404,677)
Los Angeles Angels	Dodger Stadium	1963	70-91	(323,048)
Houston	The Astrodome	1966	72-90	(279,362)
Chicago White Sox	(New) Comiskey Park	1992	86-76	(252,998)
Los Angeles Dodgers	Dodger Stadium	1963	99-63	(216,582)

NOTES: The Los Angeles Angels played at Dodger Stadium from 1962-65, prior to moving to Anaheim in 1966.
National League teams before 1962, and American League teams before 1961, had 154 game schedules.

The table on the next page lists all teams that moved into a new, or fairly new, permanent ballpark since 1960. It shows change in total attendance and change in average attendance per date in the park's 2nd year. Unlike the table above, teams that moved into a new park in the middle of a season, and in seasons shortened by strikes, are included.

The figures in the 'Year 1 Total Attendance' column are for the full season. If the team moved into the new ballpark after the season began, the figures are in italics. For example, both Pittsburgh and Cincinnati moved into new ballparks around mid-season in 1970. The figures in that 'Year 1 Total Attendance' column are for the combined total attendance at the old and new parks.

But a different method is used in the 'Year 1 Average per Date' column. Those figures are only for the new ballpark. Retrosheet.org has a game-by-game listing of attendance, which is how these numbers were able to be obtained. In 1966, St. Louis played 10 dates at old Busch Stadium and 66 dates at Busch Memorial Stadium. In 1970, Cincinnati had 34 dates at old Crosley Field and 43 dates at new Riverfront Stadium. Pittsburgh that year, played 40 dates at Forbes Field before moving to Three Rivers Stadium for 36 dates. Toronto, in 1989, had 26 dates at Exhibition Stadium, and 54 dates at Skydome. In 1999, Seattle played 39 dates at the Kingdome before moving to Safeco Field for 42 dates. The 43,250 average on the 2000 Seattle line in the table is for games at Safeco Field only.

Of the 46 teams listed in the following table, just 14 showed increases in total attendance in a ballpark's 2nd year. In only 7 instances, a gain in total attendance was achieved when the team played a full season in a new park in both Year 1 and Year 2. Just 12 teams had a higher average per date for games played in the 2nd year in a new park than they did for games played in that park during its first season.

The 1967 St. Louis Cardinals, who won the World Series, had the biggest increase in average per date in a ballpark's 2nd year, up 3,766 per date. Their 15.6% increase in average per date was also the highest. The 1962 Minnesota Twins had the next best increase with a 2,101 (12.5%) gain in average per date. 1970 San Diego, up 1,978 (28.9%), the 2010 Yankees, and 2007 St. Louis were the only other teams to post a gain of at least 1,000 per date. Some seats in Busch Stadium in St. Louis were not ready for sale until late June of 2006, the park's opening season.

The largest 2nd year decline in average per date was by Texas in 1995, down 12,792 (31.7%), with both years shorter due to a strike. Milwaukee had a 10,387 (29.9%) dip in 2002, Cincinnati was down 9,209 (31.8%) in 1971, which was Riverfront Stadium's 2nd year, and Tampa Bay posted a loss of 8,622 (30.9%) in 1998.

CHANGE IN ATTENDANCE IN A NEW BALLPARK'S SECOND SEASON

Year 2	Team	Year 2 Total Attend.	Year 1 Total Attend.	# Change in Total Attend.	% Chg. in Total	Year 2 Avg./Date	Year 1 Avg./Date	# Change in Avg./Dt.	% Chg. in Avg./Dt.
1961	San Francisco	1,390,679	1,795,356	(404,677)	(22.5)	18,793	23,623	(4,830)	(20.4)
1962	Minnesota	1,433,116	1,256,723	176,393	14.0	18,857	16,756	2,101	12.5
1963	L.A. Dodgers	2,538,602	2,755,184	(216,582)	(7.9)	33,403	35,323	(1,920)	(5.4)
1963	L.A. Angels	821,015	1,144,063	(323,048)	(28.2)	11,095	15,254	(4,159)	(27.3)
1963	Washington Sen.	535,604	729,775	(194,171)	(26.6)	7,877	10,732	(2,855)	(26.6)
1965	New York Mets	1,768,389	1,732,597	35,792	2.1	26,006	26,251	(245)	(0.9)
1966	Houston	1,872,108	2,151,470	(279,362)	(13.0)	23,401	26,893	(3,492)	(13.0)
1967	California Angels	1,317,713	1,400,321	(82,608)	(5.9)	17,570	18,186	(616)	(3.4)
1967	*St. Louis*	2,090,145	*1,712,980*	377,165	22.0	27,869	*24,103*	3,766	15.6
1967	Atlanta	1,389,222	1,539,801	(150,579)	(9.8)	17,365	20,261	(2,896)	(14.3)
1969	Oakland	778,232	837,466	(59,234)	(7.1)	10,809	10,737	72	0.7
1970	San Diego	643,679	512,790	130,889	25.5	8,818	6,840	1,978	28.9
1971	*Cincinnati*	1,501,122	*1,803,568*	(302,446)	(16.8)	19,752	*28,961*	(9,209)	(31.8)
1971	*Pittsburgh*	1,501,132	*1,341,947*	159,185	11.9	19,752	*26,531*	(6,779)	(25.6)
1972	Philadelphia	1,343,329	1,511,223	(167,894)	(11.1)	18,657	20,150	(1,493)	(7.4)
1973	Texas	686,085	662,974	23,111	3.5	9,271	8,840	431	4.9
1974	Kansas City	1,173,292	1,345,341	(172,049)	(12.8)	15,042	18,180	(3,138)	(17.3)
1978	Montreal	1,427,007	1,433,757	(6,750)	(0.5)	18,776	18,620	156	0.8
1978	Toronto	1,562,585	1,701,052	(138,467)	(8.1)	21,405	23,626	(2,221)	(9.4)
1978	Seattle	877,440	1,338,511	(461,071)	(34.4)	11,249	17,612	(6,363)	(36.1)
1983	Minnesota	858,939	921,186	(62,247)	(6.8)	10,737	11,373	(636)	(5.6)
1990	*Toronto*	3,885,284	*3,375,883*	509,401	15.1	*47,966*	*48,669*	(703)	(1.4)
1992	Chicago W. Sox	2,681,156	2,934,154	(252,998)	(8.6)	33,101	36,224	(3,123)	(8.6)
1993	Baltimore	3,644,965	3,567,819	77,146	2.2	45,562	44,598	964	2.2
1994	Florida	1,937,467	3,064,847	(1,127,380)	(36.8)	32,838	38,311	(5,473)	(14.3)
1995	Texas	1,985,910	2,503,198	(517,288)	(20.7)	27,582	40,374	(12,792)	(31.7)
1995	Cleveland	2,842,745	1,995,174	847,571	42.5	40,039	39,121	918	2.3
1996	Colorado	3,891,014	3,390,037	500,977	14.8	48,037	47,084	953	2.0
1998	Atlanta	3,361,350	3,464,488	(103,138)	(3.0)	41,498	42,771	(1,273)	(3.0)
1999	Tampa Bay	1,562,827	2,261,158	(698,331)	(30.9)	19,294	27,916	(8,622)	(30.9)
1999	Arizona	3,019,654	3,600,412	(580,758)	(16.1)	37,280	44,450	(7,170)	(16.1)
2000	*Seattle*	3,150,034	*2,916,346*	233,688	8.0	*38,889*	*43,250*	(4,361)	(10.1)
2001	Detroit	1,921,305	2,533,752	(612,447)	(24.2)	24,016	31,281	(7,265)	(23.2)
2001	Houston	2,904,280	3,056,120	(151,840)	(5.0)	35,855	37,730	(1,875)	(5.0)
2001	San Francisco	3,277,244	3,244,167	33,077	1.0	40,460	40,051	409	1.0
2002	Pittsburgh	1,784,993	2,436,126	(651,133)	(26.7)	22,595	30,837	(8,242)	(26.7)
2002	Milwaukee	1,969,693	2,811,041	(841,348)	(29.9)	24,317	34,704	(10,387)	(29.9)
2004	Cincinnati	2,287,250	2,355,160	(67,910)	(2.9)	28,238	29,076	(838)	(2.9)
2005	San Diego	2,869,787	3,016,752	(146,965)	(4.9)	35,429	37,244	(1,815)	(4.9)
2005	Philadelphia	2,665,304	3,250,092	(584,788)	(18.0)	33,316	40,626	(7,310)	(18.0)
2007	St. Louis	3,552,180	3,407,114	145,066	4.3	43,854	42,589	1,265	3.0
2009	Washington Nat.	1,817,202	2,321,988	(504,786)	(21.7)	22,715	29,025	(6,310)	(21.7)
2010	New York Mets	2,559,738	3,135,904	(576,166)	(18.4)	32,402	38,715	(6,313)	(16.3)
2010	N.Y. Yankees	3,765,807	3,674,495	91,312	2.5	46,491	45,364	1,127	2.5
2011	Minnesota	3,168,107	3,223,640	(55,533)	(1.7)	39,112	39,798	(686)	(1.7)
2013	Miami	1,586,322	2,219,444	(633,122)	(28.5)	19,584	27,401	(7,817)	(28.5)

Italics are for teams that moved into a new park after the start of Season #1.
Total attendance in italics is combined for the old and new parks. Average per date in italics is for the new park only.

SEATING CAPACITY AND BEST AND WORST SEASON ATTENDANCE AT 2015 BALLPARKS

The 25 parks that have opened since 1989 have been a big factor in the increase in MLB attendance. Except for Atlanta, both New York teams, Miami, Cincinnati, and Washington, all teams have set their season attendance records in their current ballparks, even though most of these parks are smaller than the team's previous home.

This table shows best and worst season attendance at every 2015 park, plus 4 recently used parks. For the 3 'old' parks, (Fenway Park, Wrigley Field, and old Yankee Stadium), the low figure is since 1960. 'Old' Yankee Stadium capacity listed is for 2008. Note that the ballparks in Detroit and Houston list the exact same 2015 seating capacity.

BEST AND WORST SEASON ATTENDANCE IN 2015 MAJOR LEAGUE BALLPARKS

Team	Ballpark	First Season	Seating Capacity	Highest Season Attend. (year)	Lowest Season Attend. (Year) *
Baltimore	Oriole Park/Camden Y.	1992	45,971	3,711,132 (1997)	1,733,019 (2010)
Boston	Fenway Park	1912	37,221-day 37,673-night	3,062,699 (2009)	652,201 (1965)
Chi. White Sox	U.S. Cellular Field	1991	40,615	2,957,411 (2006)	1,338,851 (1999)
Cleveland	Progressive Field	1994	36,675	3,468,456 (1999)	1,394,812 (2010)
Detroit	Comerica Park	2000	41,574	3,202,645 (2008)	1,368,285 (2003)
Houston	Minute Maid Park	2000	41,574	3,087,872 (2004)	1,607,733 (2012)
Kansas City	Kauffman Stadium	1973	37,903	2,477,700 (1989)	1,151,836 (1975)
L.A. Angels	Angels Stadium	1966	45,493	3,406,790 (2006)	744,190 (1972)
Minnesota	Metrodome Target Field	1982 2010	46,632 39,029	3,030,672 (1988) 3,223,640 (2010)	858,939 (1983) **2,250,606 (2014)**
N.Y. Yankees	Yankee Stadium (new) Yankee Stadium (old)	2009 1923	49,638 57,545	*3,765,807 (2010)* 4,271,083 (2007)	3,279,589 (2013) 966,328 (1972)
Oakland	Oakland Coliseum	1968	35,067	2,900,217 (1990)	306,763 (1979)
Seattle	Safeco Field	1999	47,574	3,540,482 (2002)	1,721,920 (2012)
Tampa Bay	Tropicana Field	1998	31,042	2,261,158 (1998)	1,058,622 (2003)
Texas	Globe Life Park	1994	48,114	3,460,280 (2012)	1,945,857 (2008)
Toronto	Rogers Centre	1989	49,282	4,057,947 (1993)	1,625,555 (2010)
Arizona	Chase Field	1998	48,519	3,600,412 (1998)	2,057,135 (2010)
Atlanta	Turner Field	1997	49,586	*3,464,488 (1997)*	2,322,565 (2004)
Chicago Cubs	Wrigley Field	1916	40,929	3,300,200 (2008)	609,802 (1962)-&
Cincinnati	Great American Ballpark	2003	42,319	*2,492,059 (2013)*	1,747,919 (2009)
Colorado	Coors Field	1995	50,398	*3,891,014 (1996)*	1,914,389 (2005)
L.A. Dodgers	Dodger Stadium	1962	56,000	3,857,036 (2007)	1,581,093 (1968)
Miami (Florida)	Sun Life Stadium Marlins Park	1993 2012	38,560 36,742	3,064,847 (1993) 2,219,444 (2012)	813,111 (2002) 1,586,322 (2013)
Milwaukee	Miller Park	2001	41,900	3,071,373 (2011)	1,685,049 (2003)
New York Mets	Citi Field Shea Stadium	2009 1964	41,922 57,365	*3,135,904 (2009)* 4,042,043 (2008)	2,136,655 (2013) 788,905 (1979)-&
Philadelphia	Citizens Bank Park	2004	43,651	3,680,718 (2011)	**2,423,852 (2014)**
Pittsburgh	PNC Park	2001	38,362	**2,442,564 (2014)**	1,577,853 (2009)
St. Louis	Busch Stadium	2006	45,399	3,552,180 (2007)	3,093,954 (2011)
San Diego	Petco Park	2004	41,164	3,016,752 (2004)	1,922,603 (2009)
San Francisco	AT&T Park	2000	41,915	3,387,303 (2011)	2,862,111 (2009)
Washington	Nationals Park	2008	43,341	*2,652,408 (2013)*	1,817,202 (2009)

Season-high figures shown in italics are not that team's all-time season attendance record.
First season is the first year that the team used the ballpark, and may not be the year the facility first opened.
Seating Capacity is for baseball, as listed in the 2015 team media guides.

* - Lowest season attendance for Boston, the Cubs, and for the Yankees at Old Yankee Stadium, is since 1960.

& - In 1981, the Cubs drew 565,637, and the Mets drew 704,244, but that was a strike-shortened season.

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

WHO HOLDS THE RECORD FOR THE BIGGEST INCREASE EVER BY A FIRST PLACE TEAM?

In 2000, new Pac Bell (now AT&T) Park, and a first place team, resulted in an attendance increase of 1,165,768 for the San Francisco Giants. This was the second largest total attendance increase ever for a team which finished in first place. Or did the 2000 Giants really have the biggest increase ever?

Philadelphia officially holds the record for the biggest gain in attendance by a first place team. In 1993, the Phillies drew 1,210,226 more fans than in 1992. But 'no-shows' were not included in the Phillies 1992 attendance. The National League began counting 'no-shows' in its official attendance starting in 1993. Because of this, there is a greater increase in official attendance for National League teams for 1993 vs. 1992 than there would have been if 'no-shows' had been counted for both years.

Atlanta had an increase of 1,160,088 when they finished first in 1991. The 1948 Cleveland Indians still hold the American League record for a gain by a first place team -- 1,098,649.

Atlanta's 1991 increase was 118.4% over 1990. This was the biggest % gain by a first place team since Boston Red Sox attendance rose 134.7% in 1946. The all-time highest % increases by pennant winners occurred in 1919, when Cincinnati had a 226.7% gain, while the now infamous Chicago White Sox were up 221.5%. It has to be noted that the 1918 season was shorter than normal due to World War I, and 1919 was a 140 game season. So if 1919 is excluded, the 1915 Phillies (up 224.9%), and the 1934 Detroit Tigers (up 186.4%) would hold the records.

ANOTHER DISPUTE – DID THE 2009 YANKEES HAVE THE WORST LOSS EVER BY A FIRST PLACE TEAM?

The 2009 New York Yankees won the American League East en route to their 27th World Championship. But their move into a smaller ballpark, and to a lesser extent, the very high prices for some of their seats, led to an attendance decline of 584,880. This is the adjusted attendance figure reported by Major League Baseball in their 2009 Official Averages Book, and it would be the biggest decline ever by a team that finished in first place in a league or division. The American League Red Book and this report use the adjusted numbers.

But the preliminary figures, issued right after the conclusion of the regular season, show that the Yankees drew 3,719,358 in 2009, a 540,017 decline. This is the number that the Yankees published in their 2010 Media Guide, and it is smaller than the decline by Arizona in 1999.

In 1999, Arizona won 100 games, and took the N.L. West by 14 games. Yet their attendance fell 580,758, the biggest decline ever for a National League team that finished in first place. Atlanta's 2001 attendance declined 410,810, even though the Braves won the N.L. East title. That was the 3rd largest decline by a first place team.

96 of the 340 teams (28.2%) that have finished in first place in a league or division since 1902 had a drop in attendance from the previous season. Since 1972, 47 of 194 division winners (24.2%) had attendance go down in a year they finished first. (This excludes 1981, 1982, 1994, and 1995. Attendance comparisons for all those seasons would be affected by strikes.) In 2014, division-winning Detroit and Washington had declines. 8 of 44 wild-card playoff teams (San Francisco was down a total of 409 in 2014) between 1996 and 2014 had attendance decreases.

Before 1999, the worst drops in attendance by a first place team had been 320,442 by the New York Yankees in 1952, and a decline of 303,681, also by the Yankees, in 1943. In the National League, the worst dip was 248,055 by Philadelphia in 1983.

On a percentage loss basis, the 13.7% decline by the 2009 Yankees was not even close to being the largest % decrease by a team that finished in first place in its league or division, and/or won the World Series.

Arizona's 16.1% drop in attendance in 1999 was the biggest since the 1952 World Champion Yankees saw attendance fall 16.4%. The Diamondbacks % loss was the worst by a National League first place team since the 1910 pennant winning, but World Series losing, Chicago Cubs dipped 16.9%. The 1914 Philadelphia Athletics (down 39.4%), and the 1907 Chicago Cubs (down 35.4%) hold the American League and National League records, respectively, for worst % decline by a first place team. The Cubs won the World Series in 1907 and in 1908, but have not won it since then. The 1914 Athletics were swept in the World Series by the Boston Braves.

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

2005 WASHINGTON NATIONALS HAD THE BEST INCREASE FOR A RELOCATED TEAM

After the 2004 season, the Montreal Expos became the first team since 1972 to relocate, as they moved to Washington, and were renamed the Nationals. They more than doubled the previous all-time attendance high set by a team in the Nation's Capital, and they had the best year-to-year increase ever, by any team. The prior record for best attendance increase was set in 1953 by the Milwaukee Braves, who moved that year from Boston.

The Expos had serious attendance problems in Montreal, even though they had a winning record in both 2002 and 2003. In 2004, the Expos split their home schedule, playing 59 games in Montreal, and 21 games in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and drew just 748,550. This was an improvement from 2001, when the Expos drew only 609,473, the lowest attendance in a non-strike season since Oakland in 1979. Expos' total attendance in 2001 was surpassed by 7 Minor League Baseball teams that year, and their 7,524 average per date was topped by 13 Minor League teams.

The 1979 Oakland A's, who only sold 306,763 tickets, were the last team to draw so poorly in a full season. In the National League, attendance as low as the Expos had in 2001 had not been seen since 1975, when both Atlanta and San Francisco failed to reach 540,000.

There have been 13 franchise moves in Major League history. As the table below indicates, for most teams, moving led to huge attendance increases for them in their new cities.

RELOCATED TEAMS IN MAJOR LEAGUE HISTORY

LAST YEAR IN OLD CITY				FIRST YEAR IN NEW CITY				
Year	Team	Attendance		Year	Team	Attendance	Total Att. Gain	Avg./Date Gain
1901	Milwaukee Brewers	139,034		1902	St. Louis Browns	272,283	133,249	1,975
1902	Baltimore Orioles	174,606		1903	N.Y. Highlanders (c)	211,808	37,202	742
1952	Boston Braves	281,278		1953	Milwaukee Braves	1,826,397	1,545,119	23,849
1953	St. Louis Browns	297,238		1954	Baltimore Orioles	1,060,910	763,672	11,040
1954	Philadelphia A's	304,666		1955	Kansas City A's	1,393,054	1,088,388	15,111
1957	Brooklyn Dodgers	1,028,258		1958	Los Angeles Dodgers	1,845,556	817,298	11,018
1957	New York Giants	653,923		1958	San Francisco Giants	1,272,625	618,702	7,351
1960	Wash. Senators (a)	743,404		1961	Minnesota Twins	1,256,723	513,319	6,431
1965	Milwaukee Braves	555,584		1966	Atlanta Braves	1,539,801	984,217	12,650
1967	Kansas City A's	726,639		1968	Oakland A's	837,466	110,827	51
1969	Seattle Pilots	677,944		1970	Milwaukee Brewers	933,690	255,746	3,629
1971	Wash. Senators (b)	655,156		1972	Texas Rangers	662,974	7,818	331
2004	Montreal Expos (d)	748,550		2005	Washington Nationals	2,731,993	1,983,443	24,371

Some teams, like the Browns, never drew well in their old cities, but others did. Montreal had the highest first season attendance of the eight 1960's expansion teams, and topped one million in 26 of their first 29 years.

HIGHEST SEASON ATTENDANCE FOR TEAMS THAT EVENTUALLY RELOCATED

Team	Highest Attend.	Year		Team	Highest Attend.	Year
Boston Braves	1,455,439	1948		Wash. Senators (a)	1,027,216	1946
St. Louis Browns	712,918	1922		Milwaukee Braves	2,215,404	1957
Philadelphia A's	945,076	1948		Kansas City A's	1,393,054	1955
Brooklyn Dodgers	1,807,526	1947		Wash. Senators (b)	918,106	1969
New York Giants	1,600,793	1947		Montreal Expos	2,320,651	1983

The Seattle Pilots played only one season before moving to Milwaukee.

(a) – Original Washington Team
(b) – 1961 Expansion Washington Team
(c) – Renamed the New York Yankees in 1913
(d) – Split schedule between Montreal and San Juan

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

ATTENDANCE RECORDS FOR TEAMS THAT *WON AT LEAST 100 GAMES* IN A SEASON

Since 1900, there have been 94 teams that have won at least 100 games in a season. It has been done 54 times since the schedules were increased to 162 games in 1961 for the American League, and 1962 in the National League.

The 1902 Pittsburgh Pirates were the first post-19th Century team to win 100 games, and the 2011 Phillies were the last team to accomplish this feat. The Yankees have done it 19 times. The Athletics won at least 100 games in 5 seasons when they played in Philadelphia, and 5 more times in Oakland. The St. Louis Cardinals have done it 8 times. The New York/San Francisco Giants have 7 seasons with 100+ wins. The Braves have reached this win total in 6 seasons, all of them since they moved to Atlanta in 1966. The Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers, Detroit, Baltimore, and the Chicago Cubs have each done it 5 times. Each of the original 16 franchises has at least one 100 win year. Among the 14 expansion teams, the Mets, with 3 seasons of at least 100 wins, have done it most often.

The highest attendance for a 100 win team was 3,884,725 by the 1993 Atlanta Braves. That is also the 5th highest attendance ever for a National League team. 14 other teams that won at least 100 games topped 3 million.

The famed 1927 Yankees were the first 100 win team to draw one million. The 1928 Yankees, and the 1941 and 1942 Brooklyn Dodgers were the other pre-1946 100 win clubs to reach one million. Since 1946, the 1971 Oakland A's, who drew 914,993, were the only 100 win team that didn't draw at least one million.

In 1962, the Los Angeles Dodgers won 102 games, and became the first 100 win team to top 2 million. That was their first season in Dodger Stadium, and they drew 2,755,184, a then-Major League record. The 1988 New York Mets were the first 100 win team to reach 3 million. Since 1997, 14 of the 20 teams with at least 100 wins have drawn over 3 million. The last 100 win team that didn't draw 2 million was the 1980 Orioles, and the most recent 100 win team that drew under 3 million was the 2003 Braves.

The largest total attendance increases by teams that won at least 100 games in a season (excluding years where the previous season was shortened) were by the 1993 Giants (up 1,044,367), the 1962 Dodgers in their first season at Dodger Stadium (up 950,934), and the 1984 Tigers (up 875,158). The gain for the Giants was helped by the fact that 'no-shows' began to be included in National League attendance in 1993.

The biggest percentage gains by 100+ game winners have been the 1934 Tigers (up 186.4%), the 1946 Red Sox (up 134.7%), the 1970 Reds (up 82.5%), the 1993 Giants (up 66.9%), and the 1979 Orioles (up 59.8%). In 1970, the Reds moved from Crosley Field to Riverfront Stadium in mid-season.

A great record usually helps attendance. But there have been 31 teams that won at least 100 games who had a decline in attendance. There were 12 teams whose attendance declined by at least 100,000. For 13 of these 31 teams, attendance fell at least 10%. The 1970 Orioles, who won 108 games, had the most wins among this group of teams who had an attendance decline. They were down a total of 5,025 from 1969.

By far the largest declines in total attendance were by the 2009 Yankees (down 584,800), and the 1999 Diamondbacks (down 580,758). The Yankees moved into the smaller new Yankee Stadium in 2009, and it would have been impossible for them to equal their 2008 attendance at the original Yankee Stadium.

The largest percentage declines by a 100 win team were by the 1907 Cubs (down 35.4%), the 1910 Cubs (down 16.9%), and the 1999 Diamondbacks (down 16.1%).

In 1907, the Cubs had a 107-45 record, won the National League pennant by 17 games, and then beat the Detroit Tigers in the World Series. That year, the Cubs drew 422,550. But the 1906 Cubs hold the post-1900 record for the highest winning percentage of any team. They went 116-36, a .763 percentage, and won the National League by 20 games. Then they lost the World Series to their neighbors, the Chicago White Sox. The 1906 Cubs drew 654,300. In 1908 the Cubs drew 665,325, but won 'only' 99 games, and finished one game ahead of the Giants and Pirates for the N.L. Pennant. Then they beat the Tigers again in the World Series. The Cubs have not won the World Series since 1908.

ATTENDANCE RECORDS FOR TEAMS THAT *LOST AT LEAST 100 GAMES* IN A SEASON

141 teams, including Houston and Miami in 2013, have lost at least 100 games in a season since 1900. It has been done 70 times since the 162 game schedule was established.

The 2012 Chicago Cubs drew 2,882,756, best ever for a team with 100 or more losses. Previous record for a 100 loss team was 2,519,560 by Arizona in 2004. Lowest attendance for a 100 loss team was 109,159 by the 1939 St. Louis Browns. The 1911 Boston Braves drew just 116,000. 20 teams with 100+ losses drew less than 200,000.

Until the post-World War II era, a 100 loss season was almost a guarantee of terrible attendance. Between 1900 and 1945, only 3 of the 55 teams that lost 100 games drew at least 400,000, and only 8 of these teams managed to attract at least 300,000. The 1930 Boston Red Sox, who drew 444,045, had the best attendance among 100 game losing teams during this period. The 1906 Red Sox, and 1940 Athletics were the others who topped 400,000.

Detroit, in 1952, was the first 100 loss team to top one million. The 1954 Orioles, in their first season in Baltimore, and the 1956 Kansas City A's, also lost at least 100 games, yet drew over one million. The 1964 Mets, who drew 1,732,597, were the first 100 loss team to surpass 1.1 million. They lost over 100 games again the following year, yet their attendance increased to 1,768,389. That would remain as the highest attendance by a 100 loss team until the 1993 Mets, in the year the National League began to count 'no-shows,' drew 1,873,183.

Only 7 teams that have lost at least 100 games have reached 2 million in attendance. The 2001 Pirates, in their first year at PNC Park were the first to do this. Besides the 2012 Cubs and 2004 Arizona as noted above, other 100 games losers who drew 2 million were the 2008 Nationals, the Mariners in 2008 and in 2010, and Houston in 2011.

The last 100 loss team that didn't even reach 500,000 were the 1979 Oakland A's, who drew just 306,763. The 1988 Braves were the most recent 100 game losers who didn't top one million. The 2006 Kansas City Royals and Tampa Bay Devil Rays are the last 100 loss teams who couldn't draw at least 1.5 million.

44 of the 141 teams with 100+ losses had gains in total attendance, while 92 suffered declines. The other 5 teams each were in their first seasons. Of the 44 teams with increases, 2 (1954 Baltimore and 1972 Texas) were in their first year in a new city. 5 other teams (1962 expansion Washington Senators, 1964 Mets, 1982 Minnesota, 2001 Pittsburgh, 2008 Washington Nationals) were in their first season in a new ballpark. 3 teams (1919 Philadelphia A's, 1982 Minnesota, 1982 Cincinnati) had gains, in part, because the previous year was a shortened season. So that leaves 35 teams with 100+ losses, who had a gain, and played a full season in the same park in the previous year.

The biggest total increases were by 1954 Baltimore, 2001 Pittsburgh, and the 1964 Mets, all of whom were in new ballparks that year, with Baltimore relocating from St. Louis. Among teams that played a full season in the same park a year earlier, the 1974 San Diego Padres had the biggest gain, up 463,573. 2006 Tampa Bay was up 219,170, the 1946 Philadelphia A's had a 159,162 increase, and the 1963 Mets posted a 157,578 gain.

On a percentage gain basis, among teams who played a full season in the same park a year earlier, 20 teams had gains of at least 10%, led by the 1974 Padres who were up 75.8%, 1907 Washington had a 70.8% gain, and the 1937 Phillies had a 66.6% increase.

Largest total declines were by 2002 Milwaukee (down 841,348), the 2013 Marlins (down 633,122), the 1998 Marlins (down 613,992), and 1989 Detroit (down 537,506). Largest pre-1946 drop was 355,003 by 1914 Cleveland.

72 of the 92 teams who saw attendance fall had a percentage decline of at least 10%. For 41 teams, the loss was at least 20%, and 17 teams suffered declines of at least 30%. 1914 Cleveland (down 65.5%) had the largest percentage loss, followed by the 1950 Philadelphia A's (down 62.1%), the 1915 A's (down 57.8%), and the 1932 Red Sox (down 48%). Since 1960, the biggest percentage losses have been by 1979 Oakland (41.8%), 1978 Seattle (34.4%), 1961 Philadelphia Phillies (31.6%) and 1986 Atlanta (30.3%).

The Athletics have the most seasons with at least 100 losses among the original 16 franchises. They did it 11 times while in Philadelphia, 4 times in Kansas City, and once in Oakland. The Phillies have had 14 seasons with at least 100 losses since 1900. The Braves have had 13 years with 100 or more losses. 11 of these seasons were in Boston, and 2 were in Atlanta. They never even had a losing season in Milwaukee. The Mets, and Texas, each with 6 seasons of at least 100 losses, have the most among expansion franchises. On the other hand, among the original 16 teams, since 1900, the Reds and Giants each have just one year with 100 losses, while the Yankees, Cardinals, and Dodgers each have 2. Among expansion teams, the Angels and Rockies have never had a 100 loss season.

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

ATTENDANCE FOR TEAMS THAT HAD BIG INCREASES OR DECLINES IN THEIR NUMBER OF WINS

Only 13 teams since 1901 have increased their number of wins from one season to the next by at least 30. The 1914 St. Louis Cardinals drew 256,099, which was the worst attendance among these 13 teams.

Arizona in 1999 is the only team in this group that didn't increase their attendance by at least 25%. But they did have the highest total attendance (3,019,654) of any team in this group. Still, the 1999 Diamondbacks had the largest total attendance decline of any National League team that ever finished in first place. The 2009 Yankees won the A.L. East, but their attendance fell 584,880, mostly because they moved into the new and smaller Yankee Stadium.

Detroit played a 162 game schedule in 1961 and a 154 game schedule in 1960. National League attendance began to include 'no-shows' in 1993, increasing San Francisco's gain that year.

ATTENDANCE CHANGE – TEAMS THAT ***INCREASED*** THEIR WIN TOTAL BY AT LEAST 30 GAMES

Team	Year	Increase in Wins vs. Previous Year	# Attendance Chg. vs. Previous Year	% Change vs. Previous Year
New York Giants	1903	36	276,655	91.3
Arizona Diamondbacks	1999	35	(580,758)	(16.1)
Philadelphia Phillies	1962	34	171,995	29.1
Boston Braves	1936	33	107,831	46.3
Boston Red Sox	1946	33	813,150	134.7
Baltimore Orioles	1989	33	874,470	52.7
St. Louis Cardinals	1904	32	160,212	70.7
Philadelphia Phillies	1905	31	177,161	125.9
San Francisco	1993	31	1,044,367	66.9
Tampa Bay	2008	31	424,379	30.6
St. Louis Browns	*1902*	*30*	*133,249*	*95.8*
St. Louis Cardinals	1914	30	52,568	25.8
Detroit Tigers	1961	30	433,041	37.1

1902 was the first season for the Browns in St. Louis. They played as the Milwaukee Brewers in 1901.

The 2011 Minnesota Twins not only had the smallest total and percentage decline in attendance among the 10 teams that had 30 fewer wins from one season to the next, but they also had the highest attendance (3,168,107). The Philadelphia Athletics drew just 146,223 in 1915. They won the American League pennant in 1913 and 1914.

ATTENDANCE CHANGE – TEAMS WHOSE WIN TOTAL ***FELL*** BY AT LEAST 30 GAMES

Team	Year	Decrease in Wins vs. Previous Year	# Attendance Chg. vs. Previous Year	% Change vs. Previous Year
Philadelphia Athletics	1915	56	(200,418)	(57.8)
Boston Braves	1935	40	(70,451)	(23.2)
Florida Marlins	1998	38	(613,992)	(26.0)
Cleveland Indians	1914	35	(355,003)	(65.6)
Chicago White Sox	1921	34	(289,842)	(34.8)
Washington Senators	1934	33	(107,459)	(24.6)
Minnesota Twins	2011	31	(55,533)	(1.7)
New York Giants	1943	30	(313,526)	(40.2)
Los Angeles Dodgers	1992	30	(874,904)	(26.1)
Seattle Mariners	2004	30	(328,133)	(10.0)

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES

"The future ain't what it used to be." – Yogi Berra

ATTENDANCE FOR TEAMS THAT HAD BIG INCREASES OR DECLINES IN THEIR NUMBER OF WINS

RED SOX AND INDIANS EACH HAD A BIG INCREASE IN WINS IN 2013, BUT A DECLINE IN ATTENDANCE

The 2013 Red Sox and Indians became just the 4th and 5th teams to win at least 24 more games than in the previous season, yet suffer an attendance decline.

Since 1901, there have been 54 teams that won at least 24 more games than they won in the previous season. This excludes 1982 and 1995, since the 1981 and 1994 seasons were much shorter due to strikes. But it includes the 1919 White Sox, Tigers, and Reds, who all had big increases in their win totals. The 1918 season was shorter due to World War I. Then in 1919, there was a 140 game schedule instead of the usual 154.

The 1903 New York Giants, who increased their win total by 36 from 1902, hold the record for biggest increase in the number of wins. The next best increase in wins was by Arizona in 1999. The Diamondbacks had 35 more wins than in 1998, finishing with a record of 100-62. This was an incredible accomplishment since it was just their 2nd season of play. Yet they suffered a significant decline in attendance.

Among all teams that increased their win total by at least 24 games, the 1934 Detroit Tigers (26 more wins than in 1933) had the biggest percentage gain in attendance, up 186.4%. The 1993 Phillies, who increased their win total by 27, had the largest total attendance increase among these teams. Their attendance rose 1,210,226. 1993 was the first year that 'no-shows' were included in National League attendance. So this isn't quite an "apples-to-apples" gain. The 1991 Atlanta Braves, with 29 more wins than in 1990, had an increase of 1,160,088.

Part of the reason why some recent teams improved their won-loss record, yet had attendance fall, is that a much larger percentage of tickets these days are sold prior to the season. Not only are more tickets sold on a season's basis, but teams offer more partial-season ticket plans, which also cost less per ticket than those bought for individual games. For most of the 20th Century, a far greater percentage of tickets were sold fairly close to or actually on, the day of a game. So a team's record and position in the standings in that particular season, was a much greater factor in attendance than it would be now.

TEAMS THAT INCREASED THEIR WIN TOTAL BY AT LEAST 24, BUT HAD A LOSS IN ATTENDANCE

Year	Team	Won/ Loss Record	Attendance	Previous Year's Record	Gain in # of Wins	Previous Year's Attendance	# Decrease in Attendance	% Decr. In Att.
1999	Arizona	100-62	3,019,654	65-97	35	3,600,412	(580,758)	(16.1)
2005	Arizona	77-85	2,058,741	51-111	26	2,519,560	(460,819)	(18.3)
2009	Seattle	85-77	2,196,461	61-101	24	2,330,749	(134,288)	(5.8)
2013	Boston	97-65	2,833,333	69-93	28	3,043,003	(209,670)	(6.9)
2013	Cleveland	92-70	1,572,926	68-94	24	1,603,596	(30,670)	(1.9)

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES – ALL-STAR GAMES, POST-SEASON

"I always thought that record would stand, until it was broken." - Yogi Berra (Source: baseball-almanac.com)

ALL-STAR GAMES

The first Major League All-Star Game was played in 1933 at Comiskey Park in Chicago. It has been played every year since then, except 1945, when World War II travel restrictions caused its cancellation. There were two All-Star Games in each season from 1959 through 1962.

The largest crowd for an All-Star Game was 72,086 for the 1981 game at Municipal Stadium in Cleveland. That was the first game played after Major League Baseball had been shut down for two months due to a strike. The smallest crowd was 25,534 in 1936 at Braves Field in Boston. Overall, the 85 All-Star Games have drawn 3,946,371, an average of 46,428 per game.

POST-SEASON

The World Series, between the champions of the American and National League was first played in 1903. There was no World Series in 1904. It was resumed the following year, and has been played annually ever since, except for the strike year of 1994. The World Series has been a best-of-7 (first team to win 4 games, wins the series) throughout its history, except for the years 1903, and 1919-1921, when it was a best-of-9.

Both leagues split into two divisions in 1969, which was the first year that each league had a Championship Series. From 1969 through 1984, the Championship Series was a best-of-5. It has been a best-of-7 since 1985.

Division Series were first played after the strike-shortened 1981 season. That season was divided into two halves, and the first place teams from each half (8 teams overall) played in an extra round of playoffs. The Division Series became permanent in 1995, as each league now had 3 divisions. In each league, the division winners, along with the second place team with the best record (wild card), played in a best-of-5 Division Series. Starting in 2012, an additional wild-card team was added for each league. The 2 wild card teams in each league play each other in one game to determine which teams will advance to the Division Series.

All Wild Card Game, Division Series, Championship Series, and World Series statistics are kept separately from regular-season statistics. This includes attendance.

If two teams finish the regular-season in a tie, and a playoff is needed to determine which team goes on to post-season play, for statistical purposes, those playoff games are counted as an extension of the regular-season. So for example, in 2007, Colorado and San Diego finished in a tie to determine who would be the National League Wild Card team. All statistics from the playoff game that broke that tie are counted in the 2007 regular-season stats. Likewise with the statistics from the 2008 Chicago White Sox-Minnesota, and 2009 Detroit-Minnesota playoff games for the American League Central title, and the Tampa Bay-Texas A.L. Wild Card Tiebreaker Game in 2013.

TOTAL POST-SEASON ATTENDANCE

There have been 6 Wild Card games (2012-2014), 332 Division Series games (1981, 1995-2014), 459 League Championship Series games (1969-1993, 1995-2014), and 641 World Series games (1903, 1905-1993, 1995-2014), for a total of 1,438 post-season games.

Total post-season attendance through 2014 is 67,148,681. That's an average of 46,696 per game. Comparing post-season year-to-year attendance figures means little, since the number of games played and the size of the ballparks they're played in varies from season to season. With smaller ballparks in use today, some post-season game and series attendance records will be impossible to break. Nearly every post-season game in recent years has been a sellout. But many of the early League Championship Series games, which began in 1969, were played in front of far-less-than-capacity crowds.

HISTORICAL ATTENDANCE NOTES – POST-SEASON

DIVISION SERIES ATTENDANCE RECORDS

NATIONAL LEAGUE – 163 Games, Total Attendance – 7,751,910, Average per Game – 47,558
Single Game Record High: 65,464, Game 4, 2003, at Florida
Single Game Record Low: 34,327, Game 1, 1981 at Montreal

NLDS RECORD HIGHS – By Length of Series:

Series Length	Year	Teams	Total Attendance	Avg./Game
3 Games	2006	N.Y. Mets – L.A. Dodgers	170,301	56,767
4 Games	1998	Houston – San Diego	225,763	56,441
5 Games	1981	L.A. Dodgers – Houston	246,016	49,203

AMERICAN LEAGUE – 169 Games, Total Attendance – 7,858,055, Average per Game – 46,497
Single Game Record High: 59,579, Game 1, 1997 at Seattle
Single Game Record Low: 26,395, Game 2, 1981 at Milwaukee

ALDS RECORD HIGHS – By Length of Series:

Series Length	Year	Teams	Total Attendance	Avg./Game
3 Games	1999	N.Y. Yankees – Texas	164,853	54,951
4 Games	2003	N.Y. Yankees – Minnesota	224,561	56,140
5 Games	1995	N.Y. Yankees – Seattle	286,839	57,368

CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES ATTENDANCE RECORDS

NATIONAL LEAGUE – 235 Games, Total Attendance -- 11,925,510, Average per Game – 50,747
Single Game Record High: 65,829, Game 4, 2003, at Florida
Single Game Record Low: 33,088, Game 1, 1970 at Pittsburgh

NLCS RECORD HIGHS – By Length of Series:

Series Length	Year	Teams	Total Attendance	Avg./Game
3 Games	1976	Cincinnati – Philadelphia	180,338	60,113
4 Games	1977	L.A. Dodgers – Philadelphia	240,584	60,146
5 Games	2000	N.Y. Mets – St. Louis	271,558	54,312
6 Games	1993	Philadelphia – Atlanta	341,046	56,841
7 Games	1987	St. Louis – San Francisco	396,597	56,657

AMERICAN LEAGUE – 224 Games, Total Attendance – 10,228,745, Average per Game – 45,664
Single Game Record High: 64,406, Game 1, 1982 at California (Anaheim)
Single Game Record Low: 24,265, Game 5, 1973 at Oakland

ALCS RECORD HIGHS – By Length of Series:

Series Length	Year	Teams	Total Attendance	Avg./Game
3 Games	1981	N.Y. Yankees – Oakland	151,539	50,513
4 Games	1983	Chicago White Sox - Baltimore	195,748	48,937
5 Games	1982	California Angels – Milwaukee	284,691	56,938
6 Games	2000	N.Y. Yankees – Seattle	309,828	51,638
7 Games	2004	N.Y. Yankees – Boston	329,600	47,086

HISTORICAL NOTES – WORLD SERIES RECORDS AND WINNERS' ATTENDANCE HIGHS AND LOWS

WORLD SERIES ATTENDANCE RECORDS

Starting in 1903, there have been 641 World Series Games, with a total attendance of 29,119,702, an average of 45,429 per game. The average is this low because, for the first half of the 20th Century, most ballparks where the World Series was played, with the exception of Yankee Stadium and the Polo Grounds, were fairly small.

The largest crowd to ever attend a World Series game was 92,706, at Game 5 in 1959, at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum. All 3 games that year in Los Angeles drew more than 92,000. There have been 11 World Series games at the original (1923-1973) Yankee Stadium where attendance topped 70,000. Cleveland Municipal Stadium was another huge ballpark. But only 5 World Series games were ever played there. The largest World Series crowd in Cleveland was 86,288 for Game 5 in 1948. One other game in that series drew over 80,000, and the other 3 World Series games in that park topped 70,000.

More recently, the biggest ballparks to host a World Series have been Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia, and Joe Robbie (Sun Life) Stadium in Miami. All 9 World Series games at the Vet (1980, 1983, 1993) drew at least 62,000. The 7 World Series games in Miami (1997, 2003) have attracted at least 65,000 per game.

The smallest attendance at a World Series game was 6,210 for game 5 at Detroit in 1908. That game was played at Bennett Park, a small wooden ballpark located on the same site where Tiger Stadium was later built.

The 1945 World Series (Tigers-Cubs) was the first where each team topped one million in regular-season attendance. The Detroit-St. Louis Series of 1968 was the first with both teams above 2 million. In 1992, Atlanta and Toronto met in the first Series with both teams topping 3 million. The biggest 'gap' in attendance between World Series teams was in 2003 when the Yankees outdrew the Florida Marlins by more than 2 million. Overall, there have been 11 World Series, including 2014, where one team outdrew the other by at least one million.

WORLD SERIES RECORD HIGHS – By Length of Series

Series Length	Year	Teams	Total Attendance	Avg./Game
4 Games	1954	N.Y. Giants – Cleveland	251,507	62,877
5 Games	1983	Philadelphia Phillies – Baltimore	304,139	60,828
6 Games	1959	L.A. Dodgers – Chicago White Sox	420,784	70,131
7 Games	1997	Florida – Cleveland	403,617	57,660
8 Games	1921	N.Y. Yankees – N.Y. Giants	269,976	33,747

There never was a 9 game World Series.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST REGULAR-SEASON ATTENDANCE BY WORLD SERIES WINNERS

The 1993 Toronto Blue Jays drew 4,057,947. That is the highest regular-season attendance for a team that won the World Series. In 1992, the Blue Jays also won the World Series, and also drew more than 4 million. The 1999, 2000, and 2009 New York Yankees are the only other American League teams that topped 3 million in a year they won the World Series. Among National League World Series winners, the 2008 Philadelphia Phillies had the highest attendance, drawing a then-team-record-high 3,422,583. The 2006 Cardinals (3,407,114), 2010 Giants (3,037,443), 2011 Cardinals (3,093,954), 2012 Giants (3,377,371) and 2014 Giants (3,368,697), are the only other National League teams to draw at least 3 million in a World Series winning season.

The smallest attendance for an American League team that won the World Series was 249,513, by the 1918 Boston Red Sox. That season was shortened by World War I. The 1903 Red Sox won the first-ever American League-National League World Series, but that season, they only drew 379,338. The lowest attendance among National League World Series winners was 325,056, by the 1934 St. Louis Cardinals.

Since the end of World War II, only two World Series winning teams did not draw at least one million, and both of these teams were the Oakland A's. In 1974, the A's won their 3rd consecutive World Championship, but only drew 845,693. The 1972 A's drew 921,923. In 1973, the A's did top one million, but barely, drawing 1,000,763. Every other team that has played in the World Series since 1945 drew at least one million.

HISTORICAL NOTES – NIGHT GAMES

Cincinnati hosted the first night game in Major League history. It was played at Crosley Field on May 24, 1935, and drew a paid crowd of 20,422, and an estimated total of 25,000. The Reds played 7 night games that year, and those games drew an average of 20,767. The 61 day game dates in Cincinnati that year drew an average of 4,965.

The table below lists the dates and attendance for the first home night games played by the original 16 teams. The Philadelphia Phillies and Athletics shared the same park, as did the St. Louis Cardinals and Browns. The Pirates and Cardinals each played their first home night games on the same evening. The Cubs didn't install lights at Wrigley Field until 1988. All post -1952 relocated and expansion teams played night games in their first seasons.

FIRST NIGHT GAMES – ORIGINAL 16 TEAMS

American League	Date	Attendance		National League	Date	Attendance
Boston Red Sox	6/13/1947	34,510		Boston Braves	5/11/1946	35,945
Chicago White Sox	8/14/1939	30,000		Brooklyn Dodgers	6/15/1938	38,748
Cleveland Indians	6/27/1939	55,305		Chicago Cubs	8/9/1988	36,399
Detroit Tigers	6/15/1948	54,480		Cincinnati Reds	5/24/1935	20,422
New York Yankees	5/28/1946	49,917		New York Giants	5/24/1940	22,260
Philadelphia Athletics	5/16/1939	15,109		Philadelphia Phillies	6/8/1939	16,123
St. Louis Browns	5/24/1940	24,827		Pittsburgh Pirates	6/4/1940	20,319
Washington Senators	5/28/1941	25,000		St. Louis Cardinals	6/4/1940	23,500

SOURCES: Diamonds – The Evolution of the Ballpark, From Elysian Fields to Camden Yards, by Michael Gershman, 1993 – Houghton Mifflin; Retrosheet.org

This section will have notes about attendance at night games from 1935 through 1950. Most of the data is from Retrosheet.org. Other information comes from the archives of the Brooklyn Eagle and The New York Times.

Box scores listed attendance for all games from 1939 on. In earlier years where the attendance was not in the box score, it was sometimes noted in the game story of The New York Times, or the Brooklyn Eagle. But attendance couldn't be found for one night game in 1937, and for a pair of night games in 1938, all in Cincinnati.

Retrosheet.org notes whether each game was a day or night game. However, a sample check of issues of The New York Times, which did note night games on the daily schedule, found that at times, what Retrosheet.org listed as a day game, was actually a night game, and vice-versa. So the actual number of night games noted in this section, and actual night game attendance may have been slightly different from the figures that will be noted here. However, the significant attendance popularity each team's first few seasons of night games is quite accurate. The number of night games listed probably includes twilight games.

Until 1942, Major League Baseball allowed those teams whose ballparks had lights, to play no more than 7 night games per season. The onset of World War II, with its multiple work shifts, led to many more night games. The Reds were the only team with lights from 1935 through 1937. By 1941, 11 teams had lights, but only 71 night dates were played that year. The number of night dates increased to 149 in 1942, 160 in 1943, and 237 in 1944. Lights were installed in Tiger Stadium in Detroit in 1948, so by that year, all teams, except the Cubs, played home night games. There were 343 night dates in the Majors in 1948, 363 in 1949, 389 in 1950, and 1,626 in 2014.

Average attendance per date for night games until 1950 was often much higher than the average per date for day games because night games were a novelty at that time. But another factor was that in the early years of ballparks with lights, teams often did not schedule night games early or late in the season, when attendance was usually quite a bit lower than during the summer months. Gradually, the novelty of night games began to wear off. The table on the next page shows that by 1950, as the number of night games increased, there was a much smaller difference between average attendance for day games and average attendance for night games. But the 4 teams that installed lights after 1945 did have much higher attendance for their night games than day games through 1950. More about that in the individual team night game notes on pages 155 through 158.

In the early years of night games, the night games started much later than they do now, often around 8:30 or 8:45 P.M. But the average length of games was about one hour shorter than now.

HISTORICAL NOTES – NIGHT GAMES

NIGHT GAME ATTENDANCE vs. DAY GAME ATTENDANCE – 1935-1950

Year	# of Teams	Total Night Attendance	# Night Dates	Average per Night Date	% Dates at Night		Total Day Attendance	# Day Dates	Average per Day Date
1935	1	145,372	7	20,767	0.7		7,199,944	987	7,295
1936	1	116,756	7	19,459	0.7		7,965,857	1,041	7,652
1937	1	136,836	7	19,548	0.7		8,823,478	1,026	8,600
1938	2	295,610	14	24,634	1.4		8,710,901	1,006	8,659
1939	6	872,487	36	24,236	3.5		8,105,292	991	8,179
1940	10	1,408,843	69	20,418	6.8		8,414,641	946	8,895
1941	11	1,465,108	71	20,635	6.8		8,224,495	974	8,444
1942	11	1,745,313	149	11,714	15.3		6,808,256	828	8,223
1943	11	1,924,165	160	12,026	17.0		5,541,746	779	7,114
1944	11	2,797,252	237	11,803	24.3		5,975,494	737	8,108
1945	11	2,719,997	208	13,077	22.4		8,121,126	720	11,279
1946	13	4,971,371	238	20,888	23.3		13,551,918	782	17,330
1947	14	6,937,163	315	22,023	30.4		12,937,376	721	17,944
1948	15	7,829,984	343	22,828	32.6		13,090,858	710	18,438
1949	15	7,651,822	363	21,079	33.4		12,563,543	723	17,377
1950	15	6,722,608	389	17,282	37.4		10,740,369	651	16,498

NOTES FOR THE TABLES ABOVE AND BELOW: The column "% Dates at Night" is the percentage of all Major League dates that year that were played at night. It includes those 3 dates in Cincinnati (one in 1937, and 2 in 1938) where attendance was not listed. The 'Average per Night Date' column does not include attendance for those 3 games. Attendance for those games is included in the 'Day Games' side of the table. If anyone has access to the archives of a Cincinnati newspaper, attendance for those games is quite likely to be found.

The column "# of Teams" is the number of teams with lights in their ballparks. The Cubs didn't install lights at Wrigley Field until 1988. The A's and Phillies played in the same park in Philadelphia through 1954, the Browns and Cardinals shared a park in St. Louis through 1953, and the Dodgers and Angels shared Dodger Stadium from 1961 through 1965. The Mets and Yankees both played at Shea Stadium in 1974 and 1975. 16 teams were in the Major Leagues until 1961. Two teams were added in 1961, 1962, 1977, 1993, and 1998, and there were 4 expansion teams in 1969.

Expansion and the near-elimination of single-admission double-headers increased the number of dates played. Single-admission double-headers count as one date. Separate admission (day/night) double-headers are counted as two separate dates. 1996 is used in the table below because 1995 was a shorter than normal season.

NIGHT DATES AS A % OF TOTAL DATES PLAYED - 1951-1960, AND SELECTED YEARS THEREAFTER

Year	# of Teams	Total # Dates	# Night Dates	% Dates at Night		Year	# of Teams	Total # Dates	# Night Dates	% Dates at Night
1951	15	1,052	395	37.6		1965	19	1,437	846	58.9
1952	15	1,048	422	40.3		1970	23	1,793	1,163	64.9
1953	15	1,045	427	40.9		1975	23	1,790	1,201	67.1
1954	15	1,071	437	40.8		1980	25	2,007	1,371	68.3
1955	15	1,050	441	42.0		1985	25	2,050	1,350	65.9
						1990	26	2,060	1,469	71.3
1956	15	1,061	475	44.8						
1957	15	1,086	501	46.1		1996	28	2,237	1,476	66.0
1958	15	1,091	498	45.6		2000	30	2,416	1,626	67.3
1959	15	1,111	544	49.0		2005	30	2,418	1,634	67.6
1960	15	1,105	578	52.3		2010	30	2,424	1,642	67.7
						2014	30	2,421	1,626	67.2

HISTORICAL NOTES – NIGHT GAMES

Team Night Game Attendance Highlights – 1935-1950

Cincinnati (first night game in 1935)

The first night game in Major League history was played on Friday, May 24, 1935 at Crosley Field. President Franklin D. Roosevelt flipped a switch at the White House to turn on the lights. The game drew a paid crowd of 20,422 and a total attendance of around 25,000. The 7 night games in 1935 drew an average of 20,767. All other games in Cincinnati that year averaged 4,965 per date. In 1936, the 7 night games averaged 19,548, while day games drew an average of 5,884. In 1937 and 1938, the night games also drew significantly better than day games. The 11 night dates from those 2 seasons, where attendance was listed, averaged 18,337 per date. But since attendance wasn't listed for all of the night games in those years, a numerical comparison can't be made.

In 1939, each of the 7 night games drew better than 23,000, and averaged 26,423, in a park that seated less than 30,000. The day games that year averaged 13,507 per date. By 1945, the night average per date fell to 8,039. But from 1946 through 1949, the Reds averaged 21,020 for the total of 56 night dates, but only 10,153 for day dates.

Brooklyn (1938)

June 15, 1938 was a historic night at Ebbets Field. It was the first night game in Brooklyn, and it drew a well-above capacity crowd of 38,748. Those fans experienced something never seen before or since in Major League Baseball. Reds' pitcher Johnny Vander Meer pitched his 2nd consecutive no-hitter.

The 1938 night games in Brooklyn drew an average of 27,201 per date. Day games that year averaged 9,090. From 1938 through 1941, Ebbets Field night games averaged 28,461 per date, with 14 of the 28 night games drawing at least 30,000, which was a full house in that ballpark. Day games during those 4 years averaged 13,390 per date.

The number of night dates increased from 11 in 1945 to 25 in 1950. From 1945 through 1950, Brooklyn night games drew an average of 26,299. The day games during those years averaged 18,956.

Chicago White Sox (1939)

The White Sox played home night games 49 years before the Cubs put lights in Wrigley Field. 1939 night games at Comiskey Park averaged 32,200, while day games drew an average of 7,598. The 16 night games from 1939 through 1941 attracted an average crowd of 27,980, compared to 8,533 for day games. After World War II, from 1946 through 1948, the 50 night dates averaged 21,638, and the day games drew 11,880 per date.

Cleveland (1939)

From the mid-1930's through 1946, the Indians played in two ballparks. Most games were played at League Park, an old, small park. But night, Sunday, and holiday games took place at the huge Municipal Stadium. In 1939, the first year they played night games, the Indians averaged 29,735 at night, and 6,807 during the day. The 19 night games between 1939 and 1941 drew an average of 32,460, compared to 8,533 for day games.

In the late 1940's, the Indians set attendance records that lasted a long time. From 1947 through 1949, the 78 night dates drew a total of 3,004,063, an average of 38,514. 20 of those dates had crowds of at least 50,000, and at 14 of those dates, attendance topped 60,000. Day games drew well too in those seasons, averaging 30,110 per date.

Philadelphia Athletics (1939)

Night attendance for the A's was not as high as for other teams. The Athletics averaged 17,045 at night in 1939, compared to 5,136 during the day. Night games from 1939 through 1941 drew an average of 17,729 per date, and day games averaged 6,204 per date. From 1946 through 1948, the A's averaged 17,010 at night, and 11,219 for day games.

HISTORICAL NOTES – NIGHT GAMES

Team Night Game Attendance Highlights – 1935-1950

Philadelphia Phillies (1939)

The Phillies shared Shibe Park (Connie Mack Stadium) with the Athletics from mid-season 1938 until the A's moved to Kansas City after the 1954 season. Attendance was quite bad for the Phillies until 1946, and night games were only a small incentive to attract fans. The 6 night games in 1939 drew just 11,719 per date, compared to an average of 3,993 for the day games. The 16 night games from 1939 through 1941 attracted 9,652 per date. Day games in those years averaged only 3,407 per date. Things got better a few years later. From 1946 through 1948, the 62 night dates averaged 16,732 per date. Day games in those years drew an average of 14,632 per date.

St. Louis Browns (1940)

The Browns were the first team allowed to have more than 7 night games in a season when they played 12 under the lights in 1940. But attendance wasn't all that good for the Browns regardless of when they played. The 1940 night games averaged 8,633 per date, compared to an average of just 2,615 during the day. From 1940 through 1942, the 33 night dates drew an average of 7,382 per date. Attendance topped 10,000 at just 8 of those 33 dates. Day games during those seasons attracted just 2,778 per date.

In 1944, the Browns won their only American League championship, and played 30 dates at night. A year later they played 37 night dates, and only 22 dates during the day. But the novelty of night games had worn off. Between 1946 and 1950, only 17 of 170 night dates for the Browns drew at least 10,000 (none of the 35 night dates in 1950 managed to draw at least 10,000). Average attendance per date for those night dates was 5,412, which was less than the 5,536 that day games averaged during that 5 year period.

St. Louis Cardinals (1940)

The Cardinals had much more attendance success than the Browns, especially at night. Their 7 night dates in 1940 averaged 13,095 per date, while their day games drew an average crowd of 4,469. From 1940 through 1942, the Cardinals drew an average of 14,808 at night, with attendance reaching 10,000 at 22 of 30 night dates. Day games during those 3 years averaged 6,840 per date.

Like the Browns, the Cardinals also played many night games in the mid and late-1940's. They had 31 night dates and 30 day dates in 1944, and 47 night dates in 1949. From 1946 through 1950, attendance reached 10,000 at 172 of 201 night dates including all 47 in 1949. Yet during this period, games played during the day averaged 17,934, compared to an average attendance of 16,641 at night.

New York Giants (1940)

The New York Giants didn't play very many night games from the time they installed lights in the Polo Grounds in 1940, until they moved to San Francisco in 1958. Night games averaged 24,147 per date in 1940, compared to an average per date of 10,155 for day games. Between 1940 and 1942, the 20 night games drew an average of 22,726, while day games attracted an average of 11,128.

World War II blackout rules in New York required that night games end by one hour after sunset. So the Dodgers and Giants began their night games earlier. The Giants played 6 twilight games, starting around 6:45 P.M., in 1942, but had none in 1943. They had 15 night dates in 1944, which was the most until there were 17 night dates in 1952. It took until 1956 for the Giants to have at least 20 night dates.

Night dates that were played drew very well at the Polo Grounds. From 1945 through 1949, attendance at 62 of the 66 night dates reached 10,000. 51 of those dates drew at least 20,000, and 28 of them topped 30,000. Overall, the average attendance for those night dates was 28,001. Day games in those years averaged 18,667 per date.

HISTORICAL NOTES – NIGHT GAMES

Team Night Game Attendance Highlights – 1935-1950

Pittsburgh Pirates (1940)

In Pittsburgh, night games were an instant hit. 6 of the 7 played in 1940 drew better than 20,000. In the first 3 years (1940-42), night dates averaged 16,574, compared to the day game average of 6,197. Night games continued to draw more than double the attendance of day games through 1945.

From 1943 through 1950, just 7 of the 159 night dates in Pittsburgh had attendance of less than 10,000. Between 1947 and 1950, attendance at 70 of the 100 night dates topped 20,000. From 1946 through 1948, night dates averaged 25,211 per date, while day dates averaged 15,512.

Washington Senators (1941)

Washington played more night games than any team during the World War II years. They had just 6 in 1941, which drew an average crowd of 16,833. Day games that year averaged 4,841. There were 22 night dates in 1942. In 1943, the Senators became the first team to play a majority of their dates at night. Their 34 night dates that year drew an average of 11,388. 25 day dates in Washington attracted an average of 7,500 in 1943. A year later, the Senators had 44 night dates, and just 19 dates during the day.

While night dates outdrew those during the day through 1946, attendance wasn't that good. Only 4 of 106 night dates between 1941 and 1944 drew at least 20,000. Griffith Stadium was a small ballpark. Things got somewhat better in 1945 and 1946. During those 2 years, attendance reached 20,000 at 24 of 60 night dates. But from 1947 through 1950, just 18 of 148 night dates topped 20,000. From 1946 through 1948, night dates averaged 11,018, but games played during the day did better, averaging 12,923 per date.

Boston Braves (1946)

Night baseball came late to Boston, but it finally did arrive, it was a hit. The Braves put lights in their park in 1946, a year before the Red Sox started playing night home games. 21 night home dates were played at Braves Field in 1946, and they drew an average of 24,424. Day games that year attracted an average of 11,712.

Between 1946 and 1948, 60 of the 82 night dates drew at least 20,000, and 20 of those dates topped 30,000. During those 3 years, night games averaged 24,689 per date, while day dates drew an average of 14,849 per date. By coincidence, night dates in 1947 averaged 24,781 per date, and night dates in 1948 also averaged 24,781 per date. Day and night attendance began to fall in 1949. Only 10 of 39 night dates in 1950 had crowds of 20,000+.

New York Yankees

When the Yankees installed lights in Yankee Stadium in 1946, they began to draw huge crowds on a regular basis. That year, each of the 14 night dates drew over 29,000. Then in both 1947 and 1948, the 14 night dates each year all drew above 33,000. In 1949, all 13 night dates topped 28,000.

From 1946 through 1949, the Yankees had a total of 55 home night dates. Attendance reached 40,000 at 39 of those dates, 30 of those dates drew at least 50,000, and there were crowds of more than 60,000 at 20 night dates. The combined attendance for night games in those 4 seasons was 2,823,467, an average of 51,336 per date. Day dates in those years averaged 30,331 per date.

Despite the huge popularity of night games at Yankees Stadium, not too many of them were scheduled. Through 1956, the Yankees never had more than 17 night dates in any season. They had 19 night dates in 1957, and then had 22 in 1958. The Yankees didn't have at least 30 night dates in a season until 1965.

HISTORICAL NOTES – NIGHT GAMES

Team Night Game Attendance Highlights – 1935-1950

Boston Red Sox (1947)

Just like at Braves Field, night games at Fenway Park were an instant success. In 1947, 13 of the 14 night dates drew over 30,000, with 9 of those dates topping a sellout level of 34,000. Every night date until 1950 drew at least 24,000. From 1947 through 1949, night dates at Fenway averaged 32,868, while day dates drew 19,453. The Red Sox played relatively few night games in the 1950's. Their first year with at least 20 night dates was 1958.

Detroit Tigers (1948)

Detroit was the last team, other than the Cubs, among the "Original 16' to play night home games. But night games in the Motor City were highly attended. From 1948 through 1950, the first 3 years of night games at Tiger Stadium, every night date drew at least 27,000. 24 of the 41 night dates in those years drew at least 40,000, and 11 of those dates had crowds of more than 50,000. The first night game in Detroit that drew less than 20,000 was in 1951.

1948-1950 night dates in Detroit averaged 42,432. Day dates during those years drew an average of 21,333. Like the Yankees and the Red Sox, the Tigers didn't schedule many night games. 1957 was the first year that they had at least 20 night games.

Chicago Cubs (1988)

The Cubs first purchased lights for Wrigley Field in 1942. But after the U.S. entry into World War II, the team donated the lights to the military. Neighborhood pressure and tradition kept lights out of Wrigley Field until 1988. The lights were ready by August of that year, and 6 night dates were played. 4 of those 6 dates drew over 30,000. In 1989, the Cubs played 17 night dates, and drew better than 30,000 at 14 of them. But they also topped 30,000 in 1989 for 43 day dates. The number of night games at Wrigley has slowly increased since then, reaching 38 in 2014.

FIRST SEASON NUMBER OF NIGHT GAMES FOR TEAMS WHO MOVED OR BEGAN PLAY AFTER 1950

The table below lists the number of night dates and total dates played in the first season by teams that moved to new markets, or by expansion teams, starting with the 1953 Milwaukee Braves. The 1961 Washington Senators were an expansion team that replaced the original Senators who moved to Minnesota and became the Twins.

YEAR	TEAM	# NIGHT DATES	TOTAL # DATES		YEAR	TEAM	# NIGHT DATES	TOTAL # DATES
1953	Milwaukee Braves	24	64		1969	Seattle Pilots	57	74
1954	Baltimore Orioles	38	67		1969	Montreal Expos	47	72
1955	Kansas City Athletics	43	69		1969	San Diego Padres	57	75
1958	Los Angeles Dodgers	43	70		1970	Milwaukee Brewers	48	73
1958	San Francisco Giants	21	75		1972	Texas Rangers	63	75
1961	Los Angeles Angels	53	75		1977	Toronto Blue Jays	46	72
1961	Minnesota Twins	29	75		1977	Seattle Mariners	61	76
1961	Washington Senators	39	69		1993	Florida Marlins	70	80
1962	New York Mets	22	63		1993	Colorado Rockies	54	79
1962	Houston Colts	57	75		1998	Tampa Bay Devil Rays	64	81
1966	Atlanta Braves	53	76		1998	Arizona Diamondbacks	68	81
1968	Oakland A's	56	78		2005	Washington Nationals	56	81
1969	Kansas City Royals	49	73					

HISTORICAL NOTES

1946 – BASEBALL'S GREATEST YEAR OF GROWTH

1946 was the first full post-World War II season, and fans came out to games in record numbers. The 16 teams drew a combined record-high 18,523,289. That shattered the previous high of 10,841,123 set in 1945. **Total attendance rose 7,682,166 (70.9%). That remains the biggest yearly total attendance and percentage increase in Major League history when comparing two full seasons. It is also the only year that every single team had an attendance gain.** American League attendance went up 72.4%, and the National League was up 69.2%.

Average per date reached a record-high 18,160. That was up 6,478 from 11,682 in 1945, which was the first season that the Major League average per date reached 10,000.

The Yankees drew 2,265,512 in 1946, up 1,383,667 (156.9%), and became the first team to top 2 million. That total gain currently ranks as the 2nd highest in MLB history (to 1965 Houston). The Yankees' 1946 average per date gain of 20,157 remains as the highest ever. 1946 was the first year with night games at Yankee Stadium.

Both Boston teams had spectacular growth. The Red Sox surpassed 1.4 million, up 134.7% from the 603,974 they drew in 1945. Boston Braves attendance was 969,673 in 1946, which was the first year they played home night games. That was up 159.1% from their 1945 total of 374,178. The biggest percentage gain was by the Phillies, who drew 1,045,247 in 1946, up 266.7%, from just 285,057 in 1945. That percentage gain is still the best in Major League history. The St. Louis Browns, up 9.0%, were the only team whose total attendance didn't rise at least 20%.

A record-high 10 teams topped one million in 1946. Previously, the most teams reaching one million in attendance in a single season were 4 in 1945, and 3 in 1930. 11 of the 16 Major League teams set new records for total attendance and average per date. The Yankees became the first team to surpass 25,000 in average per date.

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE GROWTH – 1946 vs. 1945 (Figures in bold were new record highs set in 1946)

League and Team	1946 Total Attendance	1945 Total Attendance	'46 vs. '45 Total Gain	'46 vs. '45 % Gain	1946 Avg. per Date	1945 Avg. per Date	Avg. per Date Gain
AMERICAN LEAGUE							
Boston Red Sox	**1,416,944**	603,794	813,150	134.7	**22,854**	9,739	13,115
Chicago White Sox	**983,403**	657,981	325,422	49.5	**15,861**	12,185	3,676
Cleveland Indians	**1,057,289**	558,182	499,107	89.4	**17,053**	9,624	7,429
Detroit Tigers	**1,722,590**	1,280,341	442,249	34.5	**23,925**	21,339	2,586
New York Yankees	**2,265,512**	881,845	1,383,667	157.0	**34,854**	14,697	20,157
Philadelphia Athletics	621,793	462,631	159,162	34.4	9,716	8,261	1,455
St. Louis Browns	526,435	482,986	43,449	9.0	8,630	8,186	444
Washington Senators	**1,027,216**	652,660	374,556	57.4	**16,305**	12,314	3,991
American League Total	**9,621,182**	5,580,420	4,040,762	72.4	**18,828**	12,079	6,749
NATIONAL LEAGUE							
Boston Braves	**969,673**	374,178	595,495	159.1	**16,161**	6,929	9,232
Brooklyn Dodgers	**1,796,824**	1,059,220	737,604	69.6	**23,958**	16,049	7,909
Chicago Cubs	1,342,970	1,036,386	306,584	29.6	20,044	17,273	2,771
Cincinnati Reds	715,751	290,070	425,681	146.8	11,544	5,274	6,270
New York Giants	**1,219,873**	1,016,468	203,405	20.0	**20,676**	16,941	3,735
Philadelphia Phillies	**1,045,247**	285,057	760,190	266.7	**18,338**	5,378	12,960
Pittsburgh Pirates	749,962	604,694	145,268	24.0	11,718	10,249	1,469
St. Louis Cardinals	**1,061,807**	594,630	467,177	78.6	**16,335**	10,078	6,257
National League Total	**8,902,107**	5,260,703	3,641,404	69.2	**17,489**	11,289	6,200
Major League Total	**18,523,289**	10,841,123	7,682,166	70.9	**18,160**	11,682	6,478

MULTI-TEAM MARKETS

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

New York City set a two team/one market record in 2008 as the Yankees and Mets drew a combined 8,301,418. They also had a combined total of 8 million+ in 2007. In 2006, the Mets and Yankees drew a combined 7,623,315, breaking the one-market record set by the Dodgers and Angels (7,008,332) in 2005. Combined Yankees/Mets attendance was 5,550,432 in 2014.

In 2008, the Yankees and Mets led their respective leagues in attendance, as each team topped 4 million. For the Yankees it was their 4th consecutive year above 4 million, and the Mets had their highest attendance ever. The 1988 Mets were the first New York City team to top 3 million, drawing 3,055,445. Back then, the National League only counted tickets sold and actually used, in their attendance. The Mets claim to have sold around 3.5 million tickets in 1988. The Yankees topped 3 million for the first time in 1999.

From 1903 through 1957, when New York had 3 Major League teams, their highest combined attendance was 5,587,256 in 1947 (Yankees - 2,178,937; Dodgers - 1,807,526; Giants - 1,600,793). That was Jackie Robinson's first season in the Majors, and the Dodgers and Yankees met in the World Series. In the 55 years that the 3 teams played in New York, the Yankees outdrew the Dodgers (who had a much smaller park) 47 times, and outdrew the Giants 37 times, including in 35 of the last 38 years (1920-57). Total attendance for those 55 years was 53.2 million for the Yankees, 42.8 million for the Giants, and 38.9 million for the Dodgers. Starting in 1958, after the Dodgers moved to Los Angeles, the Dodgers had higher attendance than the Yankees for 41 straight seasons. But the Yankees outdrew the Dodgers each year from 1999 to 2008. The Dodgers took back the lead in 2009, but the Yankees finished ahead of them in 2010, 2011, and 2012. The Dodgers went back on top in 2013 and 2014.

NEW YORK: YANKEES VS. METS

In the 53 years that the Mets and Yankees have shared the New York market, the Yankees have been the attendance leader 32 times, and the Mets have led 21 times. But the attendance leadership has run in streaks.

Attendance Leader	Period	Consec. Years	Mets Attendance	Yankees Attendance
Yankees	1962-1963	2	2,002,638	2,802,494
Mets	1964-1975	12	23,419,710	14,154,218
Yankees	1976-1983	8	8,663,939	17,530,127
Mets	1984-1992	9	23,176,944	19,155,192
Yankees	1993-2014	22	54,061,906	72,253,110

Despite the Yankees pulling ahead in recent years, Yankees vs. Mets attendance from 1962, when the Mets began play, through 2014, is closer than the numbers indicate Until 1993, Mets' attendance excluded sold tickets that were not used ('no-shows'), while the Yankees did include such tickets in their totals.

	Mets	Yankees
Total Attendance 1962-2014	111,325,137	125,895,141
Average Attendance per Season	2,100,474	2,375,380
Average Attendance per Date	28,241	31,672
# Seasons - Att. Below 1 million	3	1
# Seasons - Att. Below 1.5 million	12	14
# Seasons - Att. Above 2 million	28	33
# Seasons - Att. Above 3 million	6	16
# Seasons - Att. Above 4 million	1	4

All Yankee seasons with attendance below 1.5 million were in 14 straight years between 1962 and 1975. The Yankees have drawn at least 1.6 million fans every year since they moved back to the re-built Yankee Stadium in 1976. The Dodgers are the only other team to post attendance of at least 1.6 million every year since 1976.

Starting in 1946, Yankee attendance has topped one million every year, except 1972, a season shortened slightly by a strike. The longest streak of seasons with attendance of at least one million is held by the Dodgers, who have done it every year since 1945. The St. Louis Cardinals have topped one million each year since 1963.

MULTI-TEAM MARKETS

LOS ANGELES: DODGERS VS. ANGELS

In 2007, the Dodgers and the Angels drew a combined 7,222,668, the best-ever combined attendance in the Los Angeles market. They drew a combined 6,878,272 in 2014. Dodger Stadium's capacity is 56,000. Angels Stadium seats 45,493. The Dodgers have a big lead in this market. **But in 2011, for the first time ever, the Angels outdrew the Dodgers in one season.** The Dodgers took back the lead in 2012, 2013, and 2014.

DODGERS vs. ANGELS ATTENDANCE BY DECADE – Since the Angels Began Play in 1961

Decade	Dodgers Decade Attendance	Average per Date	# of Wins	# of Winning Seasons		Angels Decade Attendance	Average per Date	# of Wins	# of Winning Seasons
1961-1969	19,527,375	28,097	796	6		8,398,132	12,460	685	3
1970-1979	24,480,796	31,067	910	9		12,500,310	15,944	781	3
1980-1989	30,894,722	39,710	825	6		24,412,059	31,418	783	4
1990-1999	29,732,335	38,563	797	7		20,716,211	26,457	738	3
2000-2009	34,497,939	42,590	862	9		29,564,455	36,499	900	8
2010-2014	17,347,238	42,833	434	4		15,594,314	38,504	431	3
Total	156,480,405	36,845	4,624	42		111,185,481	26,266	4,318	24

The attendance gap is actually larger because until 1993, Dodgers attendance did not include 'no-shows.' Since 1961, the Dodgers have averaged 2,897,785 per season in attendance, and 85.6 wins per year. The Angels have averaged 80.0 wins per year, and their average season attendance has been 2,058,990.

The Dodgers have been in post-season play 17 times since 1961, and have won 8 National League pennants and 4 World Series. They also won the 1959 World Series. The Angels have appeared in the post-season 10 times in their history, including in 7 of the last 13 years. They won their only American League title and World Series in 2002.

DODGERS VS. GIANTS – BROOKLYN VS. MANHATTAN AND LOS ANGELES VS. SAN FRANCISCO

Although these teams are no longer in the same market, they will always be linked. They both played in New York through 1957, and continued to be bitter rivals after both teams headed West in 1958. The Dodgers have had a big upper hand in attendance since then, attracting 57,725,282 more fans than the Giants. Until 2000, the Dodgers' attendance was nearly double that of the Giants.

In 2012, the Giants outdrew the Dodgers for just the 6th time since both teams moved to California in 1958. They also did it from 2000 to 2003, and in 2011. The Giants moved to AT&T Park in 2000, and since then, the attendance has been quite close between these 2 teams. Starting in 2000, the Giants have drawn 48,096,276, (39,585 per date), while the Dodgers, who play in a much bigger ballpark, have drawn 51,845,177 (42,671 per date). From 1958 through 1999, Giants' attendance was 56,829,335 (17,950 per date), while the Dodgers drew 110,805,716 (34,084 per date).

Prior to 2000, the previous time the Giants led the Dodgers in attendance was 1954, the last year the Giants won a World Series, until 2010. In 2001, the Giants led the National League in attendance for the first time since 1944. Dodger home attendance has topped 2 million for 42 straight seasons, and they've won 5 World Series since moving to Los Angeles. The Giants have topped 2 million in 16 straight years, and have 3 World Series wins since 2010.

From 1900 through 1957, the New York Giants outdrew the Brooklyn Dodgers 43,607,407 (11,773 per date) to 39,507,183 (10,380 per date), and led them in attendance 40 times in those 58 years. It took until 1930 for the Dodgers to outdraw the Giants in a season. But Brooklyn topped the Giants in 16 of the last 19 years that these teams were based in New York, even though Brooklyn's Ebbets Field had around a 32,000 capacity while Manhattan's Polo Grounds could seat over 55,000.

MULTI-TEAM MARKETS

DODGERS VS. GIANTS – BROOKLYN VS. MANHATTAN AND LOS ANGELES VS. SAN FRANCISCO

DODGERS VS. GIANTS SINCE BOTH TEAMS MOVED TO CALIFORNIA IN 1958

	Dodgers	Giants
Total Attendance 1958-2014	162,650,893	104,925,611
Average Attendance per Season	2,853,524	1,840,800
Average per Date	36,420	23,950
Led N.L. in Home Attendance	30	3
# Seasons - Att. Below 1 million	0	11
# Seasons - Att. Below 1.5 million	0	23
# Seasons - Att. Above 2 million	50	18
# Seasons - Att. Above 3 million	28	13

The table below compares attendance, wins, and the number seasons with a winning record for the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants from 1900 through 1957, and for the Los Angeles Dodgers and San Francisco Giants from 1958 through 2014. Subtotals are listed for the New York seasons, and for the California seasons. Sources for number of dates to compile average per date figures are Retrosheet.org and the MLB Information System.

DODGERS vs. GIANTS ATTENDANCE BY DECADE – Since 1900

Decade	Dodgers Decade Attendance	Average per Date	# of Wins	# of Winning Seasons		Giants Decade Attendance	Average per Date	# of Wins	# of Winning Seasons
1900-1909	2,422,062	3,784	649	4		5,152,481	8,013	823	7
1910-1919	2,672,676	4,297	696	2		5,228,743	8,366	889	9
1920-1929	6,648,614	9,692	765	3		8,636,285	13,006	890	9
1930-1939	6,554,663	10,454	734	4		7,516,744	11,763	868	9
1940-1949	12,192,581	17,773	894	9		9,945,998	16,225	724	4
1950-1957	9,016,587	16,544	754	8		7,127,156	13,706	659	5
N.Y. Total	39,507,183	10,380	4,492	30		43,607,407	11,773	4,853	43
1958-1959	3,916,601	27,199	159	1		2,694,755	17,729	163	2
1960-1969	21,781,262	28,287	878	7		14,010,869	18,582	902	10
1970-1979	24,480,796	31,067	910	9		8,895,409	12,136	794	4
1980-1989	30,894,722	39,710	825	6		13,292,023	17,629	773	6
1990-1999	29,732,335	38,563	797	7		17,936,279	23,203	790	5
2000-2009	34,497,939	42,590	862	9		31,556,356	38,958	855	6
2010-2014	17,347,238	42,833	434	4		16,539,920	40,839	436	4
Calif. Total	162,650,893	36,420	4,865	43		104,925,611	23,950	4,713	37
Grand Total	202,158,076	24,439	9,357	73		148,533,018	18,371	9,566	80

In 1958 and 1959, the Giants played at Seals Stadium, a former Minor League park with a seating capacity of just under 23,000. From 1958 through 1961, the Dodgers played at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, where baseball capacity was over 80,000. During the first 11 years at Candlestick Park, capacity was around 42,000. The park was expanded for football in 1971, and baseball capacity was as high as 62,000. Dodger Stadium capacity is 56,000, while AT&T Park's capacity is 41,915.

MULTI-TEAM MARKETS

CHICAGO: CUBS VS. WHITE SOX

The combined Chicago attendance record is 6,080,626 in 2006. In 2014, the teams drew a combined 4,302,934. In 2012, the Cubs had the highest attendance ever for a team that lost at least 100 games. The White Sox have never topped 3 million. The Cubs have outdrawn the White Sox in 39 of the last 47 seasons, including in each of the past 22 years, and 69 times in the past 114 years.

Since 1901, the Cubs have a 114 year total of exactly 37 fewer wins than the White Sox. But they've outdrawn the White Sox by an average of 205,453 per year. The Cubs have averaged 1,315,984 per season since 1901, and the White Sox average per season in that period is 1,110,531. The only World Series win by either team since 1917 was by the White Sox in 2005. The Cubs have not appeared in the World Series since 1945, or won it since 1908.

CUBS vs. WHITE SOX ATTENDANCE BY DECADE – Since the White Sox Began Play in 1901

Decade	Cubs Decade Attendance	Average per Date	# of Wins	# of Winning Seasons		White Sox Decade Attendance	Average per Date	# of Wins	# of Winning Seasons
1901-1909	4,179,631	6,687	814	7		4,588,978	7,342	744	8
1910-1919	4,030,315	5,833	826	7		5,577,496	8,166	798	7
1920-1929	8,149,547	11,560	807	7		6,238,378	9,015	731	3
1930-1939	8,791,668	12,835	889	10		4,109,937	6,513	678	3
1940-1949	8,943,692	13,845	736	2		7,068,975	11,704	707	2
1950-1959	8,701,732	13,470	672	0		11,296,258	17,568	847	9
1960-1969	8,796,707	12,338	735	4		10,830,432	16,311	852	8
1970-1979	13,636,726	18,207	785	3		11,053,371	15,352	752	2
1980-1989	17,245,805	22,692	735	2		14,448,273	19,213	758	4
1990-1999	22,948,269	30,116	739	3		19,777,111	26,160	816	6
2000-2009	30,339,577	37,924	807	6		22,030,373	27,367	857	7
2010-2014	14,258,490	35,206	346	0		9,580,960	23,833	388	2
Total	150,022,159	18,324	8,891	51		126,600,542	15,871	8,928	61

SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND: GIANTS VS. ATHLETICS

The record for this market is a combined 5,481,499, set in 2003. Both teams drew a combined 5,372,325 in 2014. The Bay Area teams often had poor attendance after the Athletics moved to Oakland in 1968. Between 1968 and 1977, the A's reached one million in attendance in only two seasons, and the highest attendance by either team was 1,106,043 for the Giants in 1971. That was the only season San Francisco topped one million in those 10 years.

During the decade of the 1970's, the Giants averaged just 889,541 per year. A's attendance was worse, even though they won the World Series 3 times in that decade. Oakland only averaged 764,660 per year for the decade, with a low of 306,763 in 1979. In 1977, both teams drew a combined total of just 1,195,655. However, in the 1980's, the Athletics more than doubled their attendance, up to an average of 1,581,275 per season, and the Giants' average per season improved to 1,329,202.

The Giants have posted better attendance than the Athletics 30 times in the 47 seasons that both these teams have played in California, including in each of the last 22 years. Since 1968, San Francisco has drawn 89,930,870, an average of 1,913,423 per season, and Oakland's total attendance is 70,633,308, which averages out to 1,502,836 per season. The Athletics have appeared in the World Series 6 times, winning it 4 times, since 1968. In 2010, the Giants won the World Series for the first time since 1954, and they won it again in 2012 and in 2014.

The opening of AT&T Park for the Giants in 2000 has resulted in a wide attendance gap between these teams since then. The Giants have drawn 48,096,276 (3,206,418 average per year) from 2000 through 2014, while the A's have drawn 27,918,819 (1,861,255 average per year). San Francisco's attendance is 72.3% higher than Oakland's during this 15 year period.

MULTI-TEAM MARKETS OF THE PAST

"I really didn't say all the things I said." - Yogi Berra

As noted on the previous 4 pages, there are 4 markets that currently have 2 Major League teams, and at one time, New York had 3 teams. But for the first half of the 20th Century, Boston, Philadelphia, and St. Louis also had 2 teams each. Here's a look at how their attendance compared:

BOSTON: RED SOX VS. BRAVES

The Red Sox and the Braves shared Boston from 1901 through 1952. For most of that time, the Braves played at Braves Field, just about one mile from Fenway Park. The site of Braves Field is now part of Boston University's Nickerson Field.

Boston clearly was a Red Sox town. In the 52 years that the Red Sox and Braves both played in Beantown, the Red Sox had the higher attendance 45 times, including every season from 1934 through 1952. Red Sox attendance totaled 30.3 million, while the Braves drew just 18.2 million.

Red Sox attendance declined slightly in 1953, the first year Boston was a one-team market. The Red Sox drew 1,115,750 in 1952. But in 1953, with the Braves gone to Milwaukee, the Red Sox only drew 1,026,133.

ST. LOUIS: CARDINALS VS. BROWNS

An American League team called the Milwaukee Brewers moved to St. Louis in 1902, joining the Cardinals there, and getting renamed the Browns. The two teams shared Sportsman's Park (later named Busch Stadium) from 1920, until the Browns moved to Baltimore after the 1953 season.

The Cardinals were by far the most popular team. They outdrew the Browns in 35 of 52 seasons, including 27 of the final 28 years that St. Louis was a two-team town. Total attendance for the Cardinals for those 52 years was 25.4 million, while the Browns drew under 15.4 million. During the entire decade of the 1930's, the Browns drew just 1,184,076, with a post-1900 Major League season record-low attendance of 80,922 in 1935.

Cardinals' attendance picked up after the Browns became the new Baltimore Orioles. The Redbirds drew 880,242 in 1953, and 1,039,698 in 1954.

PHILADELPHIA: PHILLIES VS. ATHLETICS

The Athletics and Phillies both played in Philadelphia from 1901 through 1954. Baker Bowl was the Phillies' home until midway through 1938, when they moved into Shibe Park (later renamed Connie Mack Stadium) which was the home of the Athletics.

Here the team with the attendance edge left. The A's outdrew the Phillies 26.0 million to 20.4 million, and had the higher attendance in 40 of the 54 seasons that both teams were in Philadelphia. But the Phillies topped the A's in each of the final 6 years (1949-54). The Athletics failed to reach 400,000 in 3 of their last 5 years in Philadelphia.

Attendance rose for the Phillies in the first year they had Philadelphia to themselves, after the Athletics went to Kansas City. In 1954, they drew 738,991, and attendance increased to 922,886 in 1955.

YANKEES ATTENDANCE AFTER THE DODGERS AND GIANTS LEFT NEW YORK

New York lost both the Dodgers and the Giants after the 1957 season. So New York was left with just one team, and it was thought that the Yankees might pick up new fans. With their big stadium, and great success on the field, the Yankees had outdrawn both the Dodgers and the Giants each year from 1946 through 1957. But Yankee attendance actually dropped from 1,497,134 in 1957, to 1,428,438 in 1958. The Yankees won the American League pennant in 1957, and the World Series in 1958. But their 1958 attendance was their lowest since 1945. The Yankee attendance record at that time was 2,373,901 in 1948. They did not top that total until 1979.

2014 ATTENDANCE COMPARED WITH 1993 ATTENDANCE

Due to declines in 2009, 2010, 2013, and 2014, Major League attendance fell below some levels reached prior to the 1994 strike. It went back above in some categories in 2012, but slipped back again in 2013. Attendance initially didn't exceed all the pre-1994 figures until 2006.

The table on the next page compares Major League Baseball's 2014 attendance with attendance in 1993, the last full season prior to the 1994-1995 strike. Milwaukee is listed with the N.L. teams in this table, and Houston is listed in the American League. The Brewers played in the A.L. until 1998, and the Astros switched leagues in 2013.

In 1994, the season-ending strike began on August 12. There were no playoff or World Series games that year. The 1995 season started three weeks late, and teams played only 72 home games instead of the usual 81.

Excluding Arizona and Tampa Bay, the two teams added in 1998, Major League Baseball's 2014 total attendance was down 37,031 (0.1%) from 1993, the last full season prior to the strike. If expansion teams Tampa Bay and Arizona are included, 2014 total attendance vs. 1993 was up 3,483,163 (5.0%).

Average combined attendance per date in 2014 for all 30 teams was 30,458. This was 879 less per date than the 1993 average of 31,337. If Arizona and Tampa Bay are excluded, the 2014 Major League average per date attendance moved up to 31,084, which is 253 lower than the 1993 average per date.

Baseball was heading for a record attendance in 1994, when the strike ended the season. 1994 average attendance per date up to that point was 31,612. We don't know how much this average would have changed over the rest of that season. But this 1994 pre-strike figure was finally exceeded in 2007, before falling back in 2009.

Average attendance per team was a then-record high 2,509,159 in 1993. In 2014, the average attendance per team was 2,457,987, an average decrease of 51,172 per team from 1993. If expansion teams Tampa Bay and Arizona are excluded, the 2014 average per team goes to 2,507,837, down 1,322 from 1993.

17 of the 28 teams had higher attendance in 2014 than in 1993. The best gains from 1993 to 2014 were by Milwaukee (up 1,109,304), the Angels (up 1,038,475), the Yankees (up 984,659), and Detroit (up 945,788). The Dodgers, Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Diego, and San Francisco were other teams whose 2014 attendance was over 500,000 higher than in 1993. Washington drew 937,952 over what they drew as the Montreal Expos in 1993.

Colorado had the worst loss, down 1,803,021. In 1993, the Rockies played in Mile High Stadium, which had a capacity of nearly 80,000. They set the all-time Major League season attendance record, drawing 4,483,350, an average of 56,751 per home date. When the strike halted the 1994 season, the Rockies were averaging 58,598 per home date. Their current home, Coors Field, seats 50,398 in 2015.

The Rockies season record might last a long time. The Oakland Athletics don't put all of the seats in their ballpark on sale. But based on the potential full capacity of the O.co Coliseum, they are the only team that could, at least in theory, exceed the average attendance per date achieved by Colorado in 1993 and 1994. The NFL's Oakland Raiders don't put all seats on sale either. The reduced capacity of the Coliseum will lead to more official sellouts, thus resulting in fewer Raiders games being blacked-out on local television.

Toronto was down 1,682,422, from the then-American League record of 4,057,947 they set in 1993. Other teams down more than one million since 1993 were Atlanta (1,530,420), Miami (1,332,564) and Baltimore (1,180,492). The White Sox, Philadelphia, and Cleveland had declines of more than 500,000 when comparing 2014 to 1993.

Baltimore, Toronto, Atlanta and Colorado all averaged at least 40,000 per home date in 1993, with both the Blue Jays and the Rockies topping 50,000 per date. In 2014, the Yankees, Dodgers, Cardinals, and Giants averaged over 40,000 per home date.

San Diego was the only team whose 1993 average attendance per home date failed to reach 20,000. Cleveland and Tampa Bay averaged less than 20,000 per home date in 2014.

19 teams in 2014 played in different home ballparks than in 1993. Of these teams, only the Texas Rangers now play in a park with a larger capacity than the one they played in during the 1993 season.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL HOME ATTENDANCE - 2014 vs. 1993

	2014			***1993***		
Team	Total Attendance	Per Date Average		*Total Attendance*	*PerDate Average*	*Total Change 2014 vs. 1993*
Baltimore	2,464,473	30,806		*3,644,965*	*45,562*	*(1,180,492)*
Boston	2,956,089	36,495		*2,422,021*	*30,275*	*534,068*
Chicago White Sox	1,650,821	20,896		*2,581,091*	*32,672*	*(930,270)*
Cleveland	1,437,393	18,428		*2,177,908*	*27,224*	*(740,515)*
Detroit	2,917,209	36,015		*1,971,421*	*24,339*	*945,788*
Houston	1,751,829	21,628		*2,084,546*	*25,735*	*(332,717)*
Kansas City	1,956,482	24,154		*1,934,578*	*24,182*	*21,904*
L.A. Angels of Anaheim	3,095,935	38,221		*2,057,460*	*25,401*	*1,038,475*
Minnesota	2,250,606	27,785		*2,048,673*	*25,292*	*201,933*
New York Yankees	3,401,624	42,520		*2,416,965*	*30,212*	*984,659*
Oakland	2,003,628	25,045		*2,035,025*	*25,760*	*(31,397)*
Seattle	2,064,334	25,486		*2,051,853*	*25,332*	*12,481*
Tampa Bay	1,446,464	17,858		-	-	-
Texas	2,718,733	33,565		*2,244,616*	*28,413*	*474,117*
Toronto	2,375,525	29,327		*4,057,947*	*50,098*	*(1,682,422)*
American League Total	34,491,145	28,576		*33,729,069*	*30,369*	*762,076*
A.L./exclude Tampa Bay	33,044,681	29,347		*33,729,069*	*30,369*	*(684,388)*
Arizona	2,073,730	25,602		-	-	-
Atlanta	2,354,305	29,065		*3,884,725*	*47,960*	*(1,530,420)*
Chicago Cubs	2,652,113	32,742		*2,653,763*	*33,172*	*(1,650)*
Cincinnati	2,476,664	30,576		*2,453,232*	*31,054*	*23,432*
Colorado	2,680,329	33,090		*4,483,350*	*56,751*	*(1,803,021)*
Los Angeles	3,782,337	46,696		*3,170,392*	*39,141*	*611,945*
Miami	1,732,283	21,386		*3,064,847*	*38,311*	*(1,332,564)*
Milwaukee	2,797,384	34,536		*1,688,080*	*21,642*	*1,109,304*
New York Mets	2,148,808	26,860		*1,873,183*	*23,711*	*275,625*
Philadelphia	2,423,852	29,924		*3,137,674*	*39,221*	*(713,822)*
Pittsburgh	2,442,564	30,155		*1,650,593*	*20,894*	*791,971*
St. Louis	3,540,649	43,712		*2,844,328*	*35,115*	*696,321*
San Diego	2,195,373	27,103		*1,375,432*	*17,193*	*819,941*
San Francisco	3,368,697	41,589		*2,606,354*	*32,177*	*762,343*
Washington	2,579,389	31,844		*1,641,437*	*20,265*	*937,952*
National League Total	39,248,477	32,330		*36,527,390*	*32,177*	*2,721,087*
N.L./ exclude Arizona	37,174,747	32,811		*38,611,936*	*32,177*	*(1,437,189)*
Major League Total	73,739,622	30,458		*70,256,459*	*31,337*	*3,483,163*
M.L../ ex. Tampa, Arizona	70,219,428	31,084		*70,256,459*	*31,337*	*(37,031)*

Houston totals for all years are listed with the American League.
Milwaukee totals for all years are listed with the National League.
Figures listed under Washington for 1993 are for the Montreal Expos.

Sources: Major League Baseball Information System, Total Baseball - 8th Edition.

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE SINCE 1900

Major League Baseball attendance since 1900 has topped 3.3 billion.

This section will provide an overview of Major League Baseball attendance patterns since 1900. Attendance figures were available for each team from 1900 on in the National League, and since 1901 for the American League. 1901 was the American League's first year as a Major League.

Thanks to the incredible research done by Retrosheet.org, it is now possible to list average attendance per date for each team and league going back to 1900. Retrosheet has a game-by-game log for each team for every season. It also shows double-headers. Where there is a separate attendance figure listed for each game of a double-header, it is assumed that this was a day-night or separate admission double-header. For attendance compiling purposes, these count as 2 separate dates. Where there is only one attendance figure shown for a double-header, it is assumed that this was a single admission double-header, meaning 2 games for one ticket. Single admission double-headers count as one date.

Annual attendance for each team, both leagues, and the Major League Total, were divided by the number of dates to come up with the average per date figure. Total attendance numbers from 1900 through 1997 are from Total Baseball. Figures from 1998 through 2014 come from the Major League Baseball Information System.

As shown in the table below, the average number of dates played per team/per season has risen considerably since the 1950's. It first rose in the 1960's due to the change from a 154 to a 162 game schedule. It has gone up since the 1960's due to fewer double-headers being played. Far fewer games get rained out these days due to better playing surfaces, and indoor ballparks. Many of the games that are rained out get rescheduled on off days, or as part of separate admission double-headers. Non-makeup game, single-admission double-headers are very rare.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DATES PER SEASON/PER TEAM

Decade	Average Number of Dates Per Season/Per Team	Notes
1900-1909	65.2	
1910-1919	65.1	Excluding shorter 1918, 1919 seasons, average is 67.1
1920-1929	67.2	
1930-1939	64.1	
1940-1949	63.0	
1950-1959	66.6	
1960-1969	71.8	A.L. went to 162 games in 1961, N.L. in 1962
1970-1979	74.7	Excluding shorter 1972 season, average is 75.1
1980-1989	75.9	Excluding shorter 1981 season, average is 78.5
1990-1999	76.7	Excluding shorter 1994, 1995 seasons, average is 79.9
2000-2009	80.5	
2010-2014	80.7	

The 1918 season ended early due to World War I. In 1919, there was a 140 game schedule. The 1972 season was about one week shorter due to a strike. The 1981 season had a strike from mid-June to early August. A strike ended the 1994 season on August 12, delayed the start of the 1995 season, and reduced it to 144 games.

The tables on pages 168 through 171 list yearly American League, National League, and Major League total and average per date attendance since 1900. Tables on pages 173-175 list the teams with the high and low attendance in each league every year since 1900. On page 176, a table notes total attendance for each league, and a Major League total, by decade, from 1900-2014. It includes the average season attendance per team, by decade.

That table also shows that with the exception of the 1960's and 1970's, there hasn't been much difference in average attendance per team by decade between the American and National Leagues. The American League had the higher average attendance per team 37 times in the 52 years from 1901 through 1952, including 22 years in a row from 1904 through 1925. The National League's average per team has been higher than the A.L.'s 56 times in 62 seasons from 1953 through 2014. This includes a 33 year streak from 1956-1988, and a 19 year streak from 1996-2014.

MAJOR LEAGUE YEARLY & DECADE TOTAL ATTENDANCE AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER DATE

	AMERICAN LEAGUE			NATIONAL LEAGUE			MAJOR LEAGUE TOTAL		
Year	Total	# Dates	Avg/Date	Total	# Dates	Avg/Date	Total	# Dates	Avg/Date
1900	0	0	0	1,745,490	530	3,293	1,745,490	530	3,293
1901	1,683,584	487	3,457	1,920,031	498	3,855	3,603,615	985	3,658
1902	2,206,454	498	4,431	1,683,012	492	3,421	3,889,466	990	3,929
1903	2,344,888	481	4,875	2,390,362	479	4,990	4,735,250	960	4,933
1904	3,024,028	543	5,569	2,664,271	528	5,046	5,688,299	1,071	5,311
1905	3,120,752	527	5,922	2,734,310	540	5,064	5,855,062	1,067	5,487
1906	2,938,076	546	5,381	2,781,213	556	5,002	5,719,289	1,102	5,190
1907	3,398,764	542	6,271	2,640,220	522	5,058	6,038,984	1,064	5,676
1908	3,611,366	553	6,530	3,512,108	542	6,480	7,123,474	1,095	6,505
1909	3,740,570	527	7,098	3,496,420	516	6,776	7,236,990	1,043	6,939
Total	*26,068,482*	4,704	5,542	*25,567,437*	5,203	4,914	*51,635,919*	9,907	5,212
1910	3,270,689	553	5,914	2,935,758	541	5,427	6,206,447	1,094	5,673
1911	3,339,514	544	6,139	3,231,768	549	5,887	6,571,282	1,093	6,012
1912	3,263,631	533	6,123	2,735,759	536	5,104	5,999,390	1,069	5,612
1913	3,526,805	547	6,448	2,831,531	537	5,273	6,358,336	1,084	5,866
1914	2,747,591	547	5,023	1,707,397	540	3,162	4,454,988	1,087	4,098
1915	2,434,684	525	4,637	2,430,142	525	4,629	4,864,826	1,050	4,633
1916	3,451,885	548	6,299	3,051,634	514	5,937	6,503,519	1,062	6,124
1917	2,858,858	526	5,435	2,361,136	518	4,558	5,219,994	1,044	5,000
1918	1,707,999	444	3,847	1,372,127	421	3,259	3,080,126	865	3,561
1919	3,654,236	497	7,353	2,878,203	473	6,085	6,532,439	970	6,734
Total	*30,255,892*	5,264	5,748	*25,535,455*	5,154	4,954	*55,791,347*	10,418	5,355
1920	5,084,300	546	9,312	4,036,575	540	7,475	9,120,875	1,086	8,399
1921	4,620,328	552	8,370	3,986,984	541	7,370	8,607,312	1,093	7,875
1922	4,874,355	563	8,658	3,941,820	543	7,259	8,816,175	1,106	7,971
1923	4,602,589	549	8,384	4,069,817	548	7,427	8,672,406	1,097	7,906
1924	5,255,439	528	9,953	4,340,644	526	8,252	9,596,083	1,054	9,104
1925	5,186,851	553	9,379	4,353,704	531	8,199	9,540,555	1,084	8,801
1926	4,912,583	540	9,097	4,920,399	534	9,214	9,832,982	1,074	9,155
1927	4,612,951	531	8,687	5,309,917	517	10,271	9,922,868	1,048	9,468
1928	4,221,188	527	8,010	4,881,097	529	9,227	9,102,285	1,056	8,620
1929	4,662,470	541	8,618	4,925,713	520	9,473	9,588,183	1,061	9,037
Total	*48,033,054*	5,430	8,846	*44,766,670*	5,329	8,401	*92,799,724*	10,759	8,625
1930	4,685,730	539	8,693	5,446,532	526	10,355	10,132,262	1,065	9,514
1931	3,883,292	525	7,397	4,583,815	492	9,317	8,467,107	1,017	8,326
1932	3,133,232	525	5,968	3,841,334	514	7,473	6,974,566	1,039	6,713
1933	2,926,210	511	5,726	3,162,821	481	6,576	6,089,031	992	6,138
1934	3,763,606	514	7,322	3,200,105	513	6,238	6,963,711	1,027	6,781

MAJOR LEAGUE YEARLY & DECADE TOTAL ATTENDANCE AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER DATE

	AMERICAN LEAGUE			NATIONAL LEAGUE			MAJOR LEAGUE TOTAL		
Year	Total	# Dates	Avg/Date	Total	# Dates	Avg/Date	Total	# Dates	Avg/Date
1935	3,688,007	492	7,496	3,657,309	502	7,285	7,345,316	994	7,390
1936	4,178,922	526	7,945	3,903,691	522	7,478	8,082,613	1,048	7,712
1937	4,735,835	518	9,143	4,204,228	515	8,164	8,940,063	1,033	8,654
1938	4,445,684	511	8,700	4,560,827	509	8,960	9,006,511	1,020	8,830
1939	4,270,602	513	8,325	4,707,177	514	9,158	8,977,779	1,027	8,742
Total	*39,711,120*	5,174	7,675	*41,267,839*	5,088	8,111	*80,978,959*	10,262	7,891
1940	5,433,791	523	10,390	4,389,693	492	8,922	9,823,484	1,015	9,678
1941	4,911,956	529	9,285	4,777,647	516	9,259	9,689,603	1,045	9,272
1942	4,200,216	487	8,625	4,353,353	490	8,884	8,553,569	977	8,755
1943	3,696,569	464	7,967	3,769,342	475	7,935	7,465,911	939	7,951
1944	4,798,158	496	9,674	3,974,588	478	8,315	8,772,746	974	9,007
1945	5,580,420	462	12,079	5,260,703	466	11,289	10,841,123	928	11,682
1946	9,621,182	511	18,828	8,902,107	509	17,489	18,523,289	1,020	18,160
1947	9,486,069	507	18,710	10,388,470	529	19,638	19,874,539	1,036	19,184
1948	11,150,099	525	21,238	9,770,743	528	18,505	20,920,842	1,053	19,868
1949	10,730,647	533	20,133	9,484,718	553	17,151	20,215,365	1,086	18,615
Total	*69,609,107*	5,037	13,820	*65,071,364*	5,036	12,921	*134,680,471*	10,073	13,370
1950	9,142,361	519	17,615	8,320,616	521	15,970	17,462,977	1,040	16,791
1951	8,882,674	516	17,214	7,244,002	536	13,515	16,126,676	1,052	15,330
1952	8,293,896	523	15,858	6,339,148	525	12,075	14,633,044	1,048	13,963
1953	6,964,076	523	13,316	7,419,721	522	14,214	14,383,797	1,045	13,764
1954	7,922,364	534	14,836	8,013,519	537	14,923	15,935,883	1,071	14,879
1955	8,942,971	520	17,198	7,674,412	530	14,480	16,617,383	1,050	15,826
1956	7,893,683	541	14,591	8,649,567	520	16,634	16,543,250	1,061	15,592
1957	8,196,218	549	14,929	8,819,601	537	16,424	17,015,819	1,086	15,668
1958	7,296,034	544	13,412	10,164,596	547	18,582	17,460,630	1,091	16,004
1959	9,149,454	550	16,635	9,994,525	561	17,816	19,143,979	1,111	17,231
Total	*82,683,731*	5,319	15,545	*82,639,707*	5,336	15,487	*165,323,438*	10,655	15,516
1960	9,226,526	543	16,992	10,684,963	562	19,012	19,911,489	1,105	18,019
1961	10,163,016	696	14,602	8,731,502	560	15,592	18,894,518	1,256	15,043
1962	10,015,056	706	14,186	11,360,159	723	15,713	21,375,215	1,429	14,958
1963	9,094,847	704	12,919	11,382,227	736	15,465	20,477,074	1,440	14,220
1964	9,235,151	699	13,212	12,045,190	731	16,478	21,280,341	1,430	14,881
1965	8,860,764	698	12,695	13,581,136	739	18,378	22,441,900	1,437	15,617
1966	10,166,738	703	14,462	15,015,471	744	20,182	25,182,209	1,447	17,403
1967	11,336,923	694	16,336	12,971,430	741	17,505	24,308,353	1,435	16,940
1968	11,317,387	729	15,525	11,785,358	744	15,841	23,102,745	1,473	15,684
1969	12,134,745	884	13,727	15,094,946	889	16,980	27,229,691	1,773	15,358
Total	*101,551,153*	7,056	14,392	*122,652,382*	7,169	17,109	*224,203,535*	14,225	15,761

MAJOR LEAGUE YEARLY & DECADE TOTAL ATTENDANCE AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER DATE

	AMERICAN LEAGUE			NATIONAL LEAGUE			MAJOR LEAGUE TOTAL		
Year	Total	# Dates	Avg/Date	Total	# Dates	Avg/Date	Total	# Dates	Avg/Date
1970	12,085,135	895	13,503	16,662,198	898	18,555	28,747,333	1,793	16,033
1971	11,868,560	878	13,518	17,324,857	902	19,207	29,193,417	1,780	16,401
1972	11,438,538	841	13,601	15,529,730	859	18,079	26,968,268	1,700	15,864
1973	13,433,604	898	14,959	16,675,322	897	18,590	30,108,926	1,795	16,774
1974	13,047,294	906	14,401	16,978,314	900	18,865	30,025,608	1,806	16,625
1975	13,189,423	882	14,954	16,600,490	908	18,282	29,789,913	1,790	16,642
1976	14,657,802	899	16,305	16,660,529	900	18,512	31,318,331	1,799	17,409
1977	19,639,551	1,044	18,812	19,070,228	918	20,774	38,709,779	1,962	19,730
1978	20,529,965	1,054	19,478	20,106,921	908	22,144	40,636,886	1,962	20,712
1979	22,371,979	1,075	20,811	21,178,419	910	23,273	43,550,398	1,985	21,940
Total	*152,261,851*	9,372	16,246	*176,787,008*	9,000	19,643	*329,048,859*	18,372	17,910
1980	21,890,052	1,079	20,287	21,124,084	928	22,763	43,014,136	2,007	21,432
1981	14,065,986	725	19,401	12,478,390	622	20,062	26,544,376	1,347	19,706
1982	23,080,449	1,091	21,155	21,507,425	938	22,929	44,587,874	2,029	21,975
1983	23,991,053	1,086	22,091	21,549,285	929	23,196	45,540,338	2,015	22,601
1984	23,961,427	1,095	21,883	20,781,436	934	22,250	44,742,863	2,029	22,052
1985	24,532,225	1,102	22,262	22,292,154	948	23,515	46,824,379	2,050	22,841
1986	25,172,732	1,109	22,699	22,333,471	947	23,583	47,506,203	2,056	23,106
1987	27,277,351	1,117	24,420	24,734,155	955	25,900	52,011,506	2,072	25,102
1988	28,499,636	1,110	25,675	24,499,268	949	25,816	52,998,904	2,059	25,740
1989	29,849,262	1,109	26,915	25,323,834	952	26,601	55,173,096	2,061	26,770
Total	*242,320,173*	10,623	22,811	*216,623,502*	9,102	23,800	*458,943,675*	19,725	23,267
1990	30,332,260	1,114	27,228	24,491,508	946	25,890	54,823,768	2,060	26,613
1991	32,117,588	1,121	28,651	24,696,172	958	25,779	56,813,760	2,079	27,327
1992	31,759,501	1,118	28,407	24,112,770	953	25,302	55,872,271	2,071	26,978
1993	33,332,603	1,120	29,761	36,923,856	1,122	32,909	70,256,459	2,242	31,337
1994	24,202,197	789	30,675	25,807,819	793	32,545	50,010,016	1,582	31,612
1995	25,358,988	1,000	25,359	25,110,248	998	25,161	50,469,236	1,998	25,260
1996	29,718,093	1,122	26,487	30,379,288	1,115	27,246	60,097,381	2,237	26,865
1997	31,283,321	1,114	28,082	31,885,368	1,120	28,469	63,168,689	2,234	28,276
1998	31,947,900	1,124	28,423	38,424,321	1,279	30,042	70,372,221	2,403	29,285
1999	31,816,532	1,124	28,307	38,322,848	1,282	29,893	70,139,380	2,406	29,152
Total	*301,868,983*	10,746	28,091	*300,154,198*	10,566	28,408	*602,023,181*	21,312	28,248

MAJOR LEAGUE YEARLY & DECADE TOTAL ATTENDANCE AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER DATE

	AMERICAN LEAGUE			NATIONAL LEAGUE			MAJOR LEAGUE TOTAL		
2000	32,713,921	1,130	28,950	39,737,552	1,286	30,900	72,451,473	2,416	29,988
2001	32,783,639	1,128	29,064	39,634,306	1,285	30,844	72,417,945	2,413	30,012
2002	30,910,469	1,127	27,427	36,948,707	1,285	28,754	67,859,176	2,412	28,134
2003	30,907,838	1,130	27,352	36,660,559	1,282	28,596	67,568,397	2,412	28,013
2004	32,801,668	1,122	29,235	40,221,301	1,280	31,423	73,022,969	2,402	30,401
2005	33,282,189	1,130	29,453	41,643,985	1,288	32,332	74,926,174	2,418	30,987
2006	34,464,169	1,133	30,419	41,578,618	1,287	32,307	76,042,787	2,420	31,423
2007	**35,389,658**	1,130	**31,318**	**44,113,517**	1,295	34,064	**79,503,175**	2,425	**32,785**
2008	34,503,077	1,127	30,615	44,084,927	1,289	**34,201**	78,588,004	2,416	32,528
2009	32,239,466	1,128	28,581	41,128,193	1,291	31,858	73,367,659	2,419	30,330
Total	*329,996,094*	11,285	29,242	*405,751,665*	12,868	31,532	*735,747,759*	24,153	30,462
2010	32,163,931	1,131	28,438	40,890,476	1,293	31,624	73,054,407	2,424	30,138
2011	32,674,462	1,132	28,864	40,740,844	1,286	31,680	73,415,306	2,418	30,362
2012	33,383,773	1,131	29,517	41,475,495	1,292	32,102	74,859,268	2,423	30,895
2013	34,591,267	1,214	28,494	39,436,963	1,212	32,539	74,028,230	2,426	30,515
2014	34,491,145	1,207	28,576	39,248,477	1,214	32,330	73,739,622	2,421	30,458
Total	167,304,578	5,815	28,771	201,792,255	6,297	32,046	369,096,833	12,112	30,474
Grand Total	1,591,664,218	85,825	18,545	1,708,609,482	86,148	19,833	3,300,273,700	171,973	19,191

NOTES

Attendance totals from 1990-97 are from Total Baseball - 8th Edition. They can differ slightly from figures listed in other official Major League publications such as team media guides. # Dates totals for these years are from retrosheet.org. All figures from 1998-2014 are from the Major League Baseball Information System.

The National League began counting 'no-shows' in 1993. They previously only counted 'in-stadium' paid attendance.

The American League officially became a Major League in 1901. The National League began play in 1876. The 1918 season was shorter due to World War I. The 1919 season was 140 games.

Labor disputes shortened the 1972 season by one week, made the 1981 season much shorter, ended the 1994 season on August 12, and delayed the start of the 1995 season and reduced its length to 144 games.

Regular season schedules in other years were 154 games in length until 1961 in the American League, and until 1962 in the National League. Schedules have been 162 games in all full seasons since then.

NUMBER OF MAJOR LEAGUE TEAMS:

8 (1900); 16 (1901-60); 18 (1961); 20 (1962-68); 24 (1969-76); 26 (1977-92); 28 (1993-97); 30 (1998-2014)

Sources: Total Baseball (1900-1997), MLB Information System (1998-2014), Retrosheet.org for # of Dates

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE SINCE 1900

Major League Baseball attendance has seen three periods of considerable growth. The first took place in the 1920's. Attendance slipped during the Great Depression and World War II years. But from 1946 to 1949, new attendance records were set by every team, except the St. Louis Browns, Chicago Cubs, and Cincinnati Reds. Television was a cause of an attendance decline which started in 1949. In 1948, only about 2% of American homes had TV. By 1955, around 65% of American homes had a television. The third boom in attendance began in the mid-1970's, and has basically continued, with an occasional brief decline, through the present time.

Average attendance per team/per season since 2000 is more than twice what it was in the 1960's.

As recently as 1972 and 1971, American League average attendance per team was less than one million. The last time the National League averaged less than one million per team was in 1955.

MAJOR LEAGUE SEASON TOTAL ATTENDANCE RECORDS

The Major League season attendance record is 79,503,175, set in 2007. Both the American League and the National League also had their best attendance in 2007.

Total Major League attendance for a season topped 10 million for the first time in 1930. That total was not seen again until 1945. In 1948, a new record was set as the 16 teams at that time drew a combined 20,920,842. Those same 16 teams (so this includes all teams that existed in 1948, even if they later moved to new cities, but excludes all expansion teams), did not combine to exceed this figure again until 1976. Attendance also was more than 20 million in 1949, but then didn't top 20 million again until 1962, when there were 4 more teams than in 1949.

Average attendance per team in 1948 was 1,307,553, a figure not topped by all teams combined, until 1977.

The table below shows total Major League attendance during the first seasons that certain milestones were reached. (60 million, 65 million, and 70 million were all first reached in 1993.)

TOTAL YEARLY MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE MILESTONES

First Year to Reach:	Year	Total MLB Attendance	# of Teams	Average Att. Per Team
10 Million	1930	10,132,262	16	633,266
15 Million	1946	18,523,289	16	1,157,706
20 Million	1948	20,920,842	16	1,307,553
25 Million	1966	25,182,109	20	1,259,105
30 Million	1973	30,108,926	24	1,254,539
35 Million	1977	38,709,779	26	1,488,839
40 Million	1978	40,636,886	26	1,562,957
45 Million	1983	45,540,388	26	1,751,553
50 Million	1987	52,011,506	26	2,000,443
55 Million	1989	55,173,096	26	2,122,042
60, 65 & 70 Million	1993	70,256,459	28	2,509,159
75 Million	2006	76,042,787	30	2,534,760

In 1993, the National League began to count 'no-shows' in its official attendance, and added 2 teams.

1946 was the first year that average attendance per team topped one million. Both leagues reached that figure for the first time that year. Average attendance per team reached 2 million in the National League, and in the Majors overall, for the first time in 1987. The American League's average initially surpassed 2 million in 1988. An average attendance per team of 2.5 million was achieved for the first time in 1993. Average attendance per team was a record high 2,650,106 in 2007, and was 2,457,987 in 2014.

TEAMS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST ANNUAL ATTENDANCE - IN EACH LEAGUE

	AMERICAN LEAGUE HIGHEST ATTENDANCE		AMERICAN LEAGUE LOWEST ATTENDANCE		NATIONAL LEAGUE HIGHEST ATTENDANCE		NATIONAL LEAGUE LOWEST ATTENDANCE	
Year	Team	Attendance	Team	Attendance	Team	Attendance	Team	Attendance
1900	----------	----------	----------	----------	Phila. Phillies	301,913	Cincinnati	155,000
1901	Chi. White Sox	354,350	Cleveland	131,380	St. Louis Cards.	379,988	Boston Braves	146,502
1902	Philadelphia A's	420,078	Baltimore	174,606	N.Y. Giants	302,875	Phila. Phillies	112,066
1903	Philadelphia A's	422,473	Washington	128,878	N.Y. Giants	579,530	Boston Braves	143,155
1904	Boston Red Sox	623,295	Washington	131,744	N.Y. Giants	609,826	Boston Braves	140,694
1905	Chi. White Sox	687,419	Detroit	193,384	N.Y. Giants	552,700	Boston Braves	150,003
1906	Chi. White Sox	585,202	Washington	129,903	Chicago Cubs	654,300	Boston Braves	143,280
1907	Chi. White Sox	666,307	Washington	221,929	N.Y. Giants	538,350	St. L. Cardinals	185,377
1908	Chi. White Sox	636,096	Washington	264,252	N.Y. Giants	910,000	St. L. Cardinals	205,129
1909	Philadelphia A's	674,915	Washington	205,199	N.Y. Giants	783,700	Boston Braves	195,188
1910	Philadelphia A's	588,905	St. Lou. Browns	249,889	Chicago Cubs	526,152	Boston Braves	149,027
1911	Philadelphia A's	605,749	St. Lou. Browns	207,984	N.Y. Giants	675,000	Boston Braves	116,000
1912	Chi. White Sox	602,241	St. Lou. Browns	214,070	N.Y. Giants	638,000	Boston Braves	121,000
1913	Chi. White Sox	644,501	St. Lou. Browns	250,330	N.Y. Giants	630,000	St. L. Cardinals	203,531
1914	Boston Red Sox	481,359	Cleveland	185,997	Boston Braves	382,913	Cincinnati	100,791
1915	Boston Red Sox	539,885	Philadelphia A's	146,223	Phila. Phillies	449,898	Chicago Cubs	217,058
1916	Chi. White Sox	679,923	Washington	177,265	N.Y. Giants	552,056	St. L. Cardinals	224,308
1917	Chi. White Sox	684,521	Washington	89,682	N.Y. Giants	500,264	Boston Braves	174,253
1918	Cleveland	295,515	St. Lou. Browns	122,076	Chicago Cubs	337,256	Brooklyn	83,831
1919	Detroit	643,805	Philadelphia A's	225,209	N.Y. Giants	708,857	St. L. Cardinals	167,059
1920	N.Y. Yankees	1,289,422	Philadelphia A's	287,888	N.Y. Giants	929,609	Boston Braves	162,483
1921	N.Y. Yankees	1,230,696	Boston Red Sox	279,273	N.Y. Giants	973,477	Phila. Phillies	273,161
1922	N.Y. Yankees	1,026,134	Boston Red Sox	259,184	N.Y. Giants	945,809	Boston Braves	167,965
1923	N.Y. Yankees	1,007,066	Boston Red Sox	229,688	N.Y. Giants	820,780	Boston Braves	227,802
1924	N.Y. Yankees	1,053,533	Boston Red Sox	448,556	N.Y. Giants	844,068	Boston Braves	177,478
1925	Philadelphia A's	869,703	Boston Red Sox	267,782	Pittsburgh	804,354	Phila. Phillies	304,905
1926	N.Y. Yankees	1,027,675	St. Lou. Browns	283,986	Chicago Cubs	885,063	Phila. Phillies	240,600
1927	N.Y. Yankees	1,164,015	St. Lou. Browns	247,879	Chicago Cubs	1,159,168	Boston Braves	288,685
1928	N.Y. Yankees	1,072,132	St. Lou. Browns	339,497	Chicago Cubs	1,143,740	Phila. Phillies	182,168
1929	N.Y. Yankees	960,148	St. Lou. Browns	280,697	Chicago Cubs	1,485,166	Phila. Phillies	281,200
1930	N.Y. Yankees	1,169,230	St. Lou. Browns	152,088	Chicago Cubs	1,463,624	Phila. Phillies	299,007
1931	N.Y. Yankees	912,437	St. Lou. Browns	179,126	Chicago Cubs	1,086,422	Pittsburgh	260,392
1932	N.Y. Yankees	962,320	St. Lou. Browns	112,558	Chicago Cubs	974,688	Phila. Phillies	268,914
1933	N.Y. Yankees	728,014	St. Lou. Browns	88,113	N.Y. Giants	604,471	Phila. Phillies	156,421
1934	Detroit	919,161	St. Lou. Browns	115,305	N.Y. Giants	730,851	Phila. Phillies	169,885
1935	Detroit	1,034,929	St. Lou. Browns	80,922	N.Y. Giants	748,748	Phila. Phillies	205,470
1936	N.Y. Yankees	976,913	St. Lou. Browns	93,267	N.Y. Giants	837,952	Phila. Phillies	249,219
1937	Detroit	1,072,276	St. Lou. Browns	123,121	N.Y. Giants	926,887	Phila. Phillies	212,790
1938	N.Y. Yankees	970,916	St. Lou. Browns	130,417	Chicago Cubs	951,640	Phila. Phillies	166,111
1939	N.Y. Yankees	859,785	St. Lou. Browns	109,159	Cincinnati	981,443	Phila. Phillies	277,973
1940	Detroit	1,112,693	St. Lou. Browns	239,591	Brooklyn	975,978	Phila. Phillies	207,177
1941	N.Y. Yankees	964,722	St. Lou. Browns	176,240	Brooklyn	1,214,910	Phila. Phillies	231,401
1942	N.Y. Yankees	922,011	St. Lou. Browns	255,617	Brooklyn	1,037,765	Phila. Phillies	230,183
1943	N.Y. Yankees	618,330	St. Lou. Browns	214,392	Brooklyn	661,739	Boston Braves	271,289
1944	Detroit	923,176	Cleveland	475,272	N.Y. Giants	674,483	Boston Braves	208,691

TEAMS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST ANNUAL ATTENDANCE - IN EACH LEAGUE

	AMERICAN LEAGUE HIGHEST ATTENDANCE		AMERICAN LEAGUE LOWEST ATTENDANCE		NATIONAL LEAGUE HIGHEST ATTENDANCE		NATIONAL LEAGUE LOWEST ATTENDANCE	
Year	Team	Attendance	Team	Attendance	Team	Attendance	Team	Attendance
1945	Detroit	1,280,341	Philadelphia A's	462,631	Brooklyn	1,059,220	Phila. Phillies	285,057
1946	N.Y. Yankees	2,265,512	St. Lou. Browns	526,435	Brooklyn	1,796,824	Cincinnati	715,751
1947	N.Y. Yankees	2,178,937	St. Lou. Browns	320,474	Brooklyn	1,807,526	Cincinnati	899,975
1948	Cleveland	2,620,627	St. Lou. Browns	335,564	Pittsburgh	1,517,021	Phila. Phillies	767,429
1949	N.Y. Yankees	2,283,676	St. Lou. Browns	270,936	Brooklyn	1,633,747	Cincinnati	707,782
1950	N.Y. Yankees	2,081,380	St. Lou. Browns	247,131	Phila. Phillies	1,217,035	Cincinnati	538,794
1951	N.Y. Yankees	1,950,107	St. Lou. Browns	293,790	Brooklyn	1,282,628	Boston Braves	487,475
1952	N.Y. Yankees	1,629,665	St. Lou. Browns	518,796	Brooklyn	1,088,704	Boston Braves	281,278
1953	N.Y. Yankees	1,537,811	St. Lou. Browns	297,238	Milwauk. Braves	1,826,397	Cincinnati	548,086
1954	N.Y. Yankees	1,475,171	Philadelphia A's	304,666	Milwauk. Braves	2,131,388	Pittsburgh	475,494
1955	N.Y. Yankees	1,490,138	Washington	425,238	Milwauk. Braves	2,005,836	Pittsburgh	469,397
1956	N.Y. Yankees	1,491,784	Washington	431,647	Milwauk. Braves	2,046,331	N.Y. Giants	629,179
1957	N.Y. Yankees	1,497,134	Washington	457,079	Milwauk. Braves	2,215,404	N.Y. Giants	653,923
1958	N.Y. Yankees	1,428,438	Washington	475,288	Milwauk. Braves	1,971,101	Cincinnati	788,582
1959	N.Y. Yankees	1,552,030	Washington	615,372	L.A. Dodgers	2,071,045	Cincinnati	801,298
1960	Chi. White Sox	1,644,460	Washington	743,404	L.A. Dodgers	2,253,887	Cincinnati	663,486
1961	N.Y. Yankees	1,747,725	Washington	597,287	L.A. Dodgers	1,804,250	Phila. Phillies	590,039
1962	N.Y. Yankees	1,493,574	Kansas City A's	635,675	L.A. Dodgers	2,755,184	Chicago Cubs	609,802
1963	Minnesota	1,406,652	Washington	535,604	L.A. Dodgers	2,538,602	Houston	719,502
1964	N.Y. Yankees	1,305,638	Washington	600,106	L.A. Dodgers	2,228,751	Houston	725,773
1965	Minnesota	1,463,258	Kansas City A's	528,344	L.A. Dodgers	2,553,577	Milwauk. Braves	555,584
1966	California	1,400,321	Washington	576,260	L.A. Dodgers	2,617,029	Chicago Cubs	635,891
1967	Boston Red Sox	1,727,832	Cleveland	662,980	St. L. Cardinals	2,090,145	Phila. Phillies	828,888
1968	Detroit	2,031,847	Washington	546,661	St. L. Cardinals	2,011,167	Phila. Phillies	664,546
1969	Boston Red Sox	1,833,246	Chi. White Sox	589,546	New York Mets	2,175,373	San Diego	512,970
1970	Boston Red Sox	1,595,278	Chi. White Sox	495,355	New York Mets	2,697,479	San Diego	643,679
1971	Boston Red Sox	1,678,732	Cleveland	591,361	New York Mets	2,266,680	San Diego	557,513
1972	Detroit	1,892,386	Milwaukee	600,440	New York Mets	2,134,185	San Diego	644,273
1973	Detroit	1,724,146	Cleveland	615,107	L.A. Dodgers	2,136,102	San Diego	611,826
1974	Boston Red Sox	1,556,411	Minnesota	662,401	L.A. Dodgers	2,632,474	San Francisco	519,987
1975	Boston Red Sox	1,748,587	Minnesota	737,156	L.A. Dodgers	2,539,349	San Francisco	522,919
1976	N.Y. Yankees	2,012,434	Minnesota	715,394	Cincinnati	2,629,708	San Francisco	626,868
1977	N.Y. Yankees	2,103,092	Oakland	495,599	L.A. Dodgers	2,955,087	San Francisco	700,056
1978	N.Y. Yankees	2,335,871	Oakland	526,999	L.A. Dodgers	3,347,845	Atlanta	904,494
1979	N.Y. Yankees	2,537,765	Oakland	306,763	L.A. Dodgers	2,860,954	Atlanta	769,465
1980	N.Y. Yankees	2,627,417	Minnesota	769,206	L.A. Dodgers	3,249,287	Atlanta	1,048,411
1981	N.Y. Yankees	1,614,353	Minnesota	469,090	L.A. Dodgers	2,381,292	San Diego	519,161
1982	California	2,807,360	Minnesota	921,186	L.A. Dodgers	3,608,881	Pittsburgh	1,024,106
1983	California	2,555,016	Cleveland	768,941	L.A. Dodgers	3,510,313	New York Mets	1,112,774
1984	Detroit	2,704,794	Cleveland	734,079	L.A. Dodgers	3,134,824	Pittsburgh	773,500
1985	California	2,567,427	Cleveland	655,181	L.A. Dodgers	3,264,593	Pittsburgh	735,900
1986	California	2,655,872	Seattle	1,029,045	L.A. Dodgers	3,023,208	Pittsburgh	1,000,917
1987	Toronto	2,778,429	Cleveland	1,077,898	St. L. Cardinals	3,072,122	Pittsburgh	1,161,193
1988	Minnesota	3,030,672	Seattle	1,022,398	New York Mets	3,055,445	Atlanta	848,089
1989	Toronto	3,375,883	Chi. White Sox	1,045,651	St. L. Cardinals	3,080,980	Atlanta	984,930

TEAMS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST ANNUAL ATTENDANCE - IN EACH LEAGUE

	AMERICAN LEAGUE HIGHEST ATTENDANCE		AMERICAN LEAGUE LOWEST ATTENDANCE		NATIONAL LEAGUE HIGHEST ATTENDANCE		NATIONAL LEAGUE LOWEST ATTENDANCE	
Year	Team	Attendance	Team	Attendance	Team	Attendance	Team	Attendance
1990	Toronto	3,885,284	Cleveland	1,225,240	L.A. Dodgers	3,002,396	Atlanta	980,129
1991	Toronto	4,001,527	Cleveland	1,051,863	L.A. Dodgers	3,348,170	Montreal	934,742
1992	Toronto	4,028,318	Cleveland	1,224,274	Atlanta	3,077,400	Houston	1,211,412
1993	Toronto	4,057,947	Milwaukee	1,688,080	Colorado	4,483,350	San Diego	1,375,432
1994	Toronto	2,907,933	Seattle	1,104,206	Colorado	3,281,511	San Diego	953,857
1995	Baltimore	3,098,475	Minnesota	1,057,667	Colorado	3,390,037	Pittsburgh	905,517
1996	Baltimore	3,646,950	Oakland	1,148,380	Colorado	3,891,014	Pittsburgh	1,332,150
1997	Baltimore	3,711,132	Oakland	1,264,218	Colorado	3,888,453	Phila. Phillies	1,490,638
1998	Baltimore	3,685,194	Minnesota	1,165,980	Colorado	3,789,347	Montreal	914,717
1999	Cleveland	3,468,456	Minnesota	1,202,829	Colorado	3,481,065	Montreal	773,277
2000	Cleveland	3,456,378	Minnesota	1,059,715	St. L. Cardinals	3,336,493	Montreal	886,124
2001	Seattle	3,507,975	Tampa Bay	1,227,673	San Francisco	3,277,244	Montreal	609,473
2002	Seattle	3,540,482	Tampa Bay	1,065,762	San Francisco	3,253,205	Montreal	732,901
2003	N.Y. Yankees	3,465,585	Tampa Bay	1,058,622	San Francisco	3,264,903	Montreal	1,023,680
2004	N.Y. Yankees	3,775,292	Tampa Bay	1,275,011	L.A. Dodgers	3,488,283	Montreal	748,550
2005	N.Y. Yankees	4,090,692	Tampa Bay	1,152,793	L.A. Dodgers	3,603,646	Pittsburgh	1,817,245
2006	N.Y. Yankees	4,243,780	Tampa Bay	1,371,963	L.A. Dodgers	3,758,545	Florida	1,164,134
2007	N.Y. Yankees	4,271,083	Tampa Bay	1,387,603	L.A. Dodgers	3,857,036	Florida	1,370,511
2008	N.Y. Yankees	4,259,375	Kansas City R.	1,578,922	New York Mets	4,042,043	Florida	1,335,079
2009	N.Y. Yankees	3,674,495	Oakland	1,408,783	L.A. Dodgers	3,761,651	Florida	1,464,109
2010	N.Y. Yankees	3,765,807	Cleveland	1,394,812	Phila. Phillies	3,647,249	Florida	1,535,226
2011	N.Y. Yankees	3,653,700	Oakland	1,476,781	Phila. Phillies	3,680,718	Florida	1,520,582
2012	N.Y. Yankees	3,542,406	Tampa Bay	1,559,681	Phila. Phillies	3,565,718	Houston	1,607,733
2013	N.Y. Yankees	3,279,589	Tampa Bay	1,510,300	L.A. Dodgers	3,743,527	Miami	1,586,322
2014	N.Y. Yankees	3,401,624	Cleveland	1,437,393	L.A. Dodgers	3,782,337	Miami	1,732,283

NOTES

1902 Baltimore Orioles became the New York Highlanders in 1903. Name later changed to Yankees.
Philadelphia A's moved to Kansas City in 1955, and to Oakland in 1968.
St. Louis Browns became the Baltimore Orioles in 1954.
1901-1960 Washington Senators became the Minnesota Twins in 1961.
1961-1971 Washington Senators became the Texas Rangers in 1972.

Boston Braves moved to Milwaukee in 1953, and moved to Atlanta in 1966.
Brooklyn Dodgers moved to Los Angeles in 1958.
New York Giants moved to San Francisco in 1958.
Montreal Expos became the Washington Nationals in 2005.
Milwaukee Brewers moved from the American to the National League in 1998.

The American League became a Major League in 1901.
1918 season was shorter due to World War I.
1972, 1981, 1994, and 1995 seasons were shorter due to strikes.
Houston moved to the American League in 2013.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL ATTENDANCE - BY DECADE - 1900-2014

	AMERICAN LEAGUE			NATIONAL LEAGUE			MAJOR LEAGUE TOTAL		
Years	Total Attendance	# Seasons	Season Avg. per Team	Total Attendance	# Seasons	Season Avg. Per Team	Total Attendance	# Seasons	Season Avg. per Team
1900-1909	26,068,482	72	362,062	25,567,437	80	319,593	51,635,919	152	339,710
1910-1919	30,255,892	80	378,199	25,535,455	80	319,193	55,791,347	160	348,696
1920-1929	48,033,054	80	600,413	44,766,670	80	559,583	92,799,724	160	579,998
1930-1939	39,711,120	80	496,389	41,267,839	80	515,848	80,978,959	160	506,118
1940-1949	69,609,107	80	870,114	65,071,364	80	813,392	134,680,471	160	841,753
1950-1959	82,683,731	80	1,033,547	82,639,707	80	1,032,996	165,323,438	160	1,033,271
1960-1969	101,551,153	100	1,015,512	122,652,382	98	1,251,555	224,203,535	198	1,132,341
1970-1979	152,261,851	126	1,208,427	176,787,008	120	1,473,225	329,048,859	246	1,337,597
1980-1989	242,320,173	140	1,730,858	216,623,502	120	1,805,196	458,943,675	260	1,765,168
1990-1999	301,868,983	140	2,156,207	300,154,198	138	2,175,030	602,023,181	278	2,165,551
2000-2009	329,996,094	140	2,357,115	405,751,665	160	2,535,948	735,747,759	300	2,452,493
2010-2014	167,304,578	72	2,323,675	201,792,255	78	2,587,080	369,096,833	150	2,460,646
TOTAL	1,591,664,218	1,190	1,337,533	1,708,609,482	1,194	1,430,996	3,300,273,700	2,384	1,384,343

DEFINITION: # Seasons is the number of teams in each league per year, times the number of years per decade.

The American League was not a Major League until 1901.

Sources: Total Baseball - 8th Edition for 1900-1997 data; Major League Baseball Information System for 1998-2014 data.

# of Teams: 1900 (8); 1901-60 (16); 1961 (18); 1962-68 (20); 1969-76 (24); 1977-92 (26); 1993-97 (28); 1998-2014 (30).

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE SINCE 1900 – TOTAL ATTENDANCE MILESTONES

INDIVIDUAL TEAM MILESTONES

The first team to ever draw one million fans in a season was the 1920 New York Yankees. That was Babe Ruth's first season with the team. The Yankees also were the first team to draw 2 million.

	AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
First Team to Draw:	Team	Year	Team	Year
500,000	Boston Red Sox	1904	New York Giants	1903
1,000,000	New York Yankees	1920	Chicago Cubs	1927
1,500,000	Yankees & Detroit	1946	Brooklyn Dodgers	1946
2,000,000	New York Yankees	1946	Milwaukee Braves	1954
2,500,000	Cleveland	1948	Los Angeles Dodgers	1962
3,000,000	Minnesota	1988	Los Angeles Dodgers	1978
3,500,000	Toronto	1990	Los Angeles Dodgers	1982
4,000,000	Toronto	1991	Colorado	1993

One million in attendance was reached only 21 times prior to 1945. It was done by the Yankees (9 times), the Cubs (5 times), Detroit (4 times), and the Brooklyn Dodgers (3 times). 1986 was the first year that every team topped one million. At least one team has topped 2 million every year since 1962, and 3 million has been reached by at least one team in all seasons since 1982.

The table below lists the number of times in each decade that teams reached certain attendance milestones. Example: In the 1960's, there were 11 occurrences of a team drawing at least 2 million in a season.

BREAKDOWN BY DECADE - NUMBER OF TIMES THAT ANY TEAM DREW:

Decade	Under 1 Million	1-2 Million	2-3 Million	Over 3 Million
1900-1909	152	0	0	0
1910-1919	160	0	0	0
1920-1929	148	12	0	0
1930-1939	154	6	0	0
1940-1949	112	42	6	0
1950-1959	77	77	6	0
1960-1969	97	90	11	0
1970-1979	73	140	32	1
1980-1989	28	137	83	12
1990-1999	6	124	106	42
2000-2009	5	85	129	81
2010-2014	0	40	70	40
Total	1,012	753	443	176

Toronto (1991-93), Colorado (1993), the Yankees (2005-08), and the Mets (2008) all drew 4 million.

The worst single season attendance of the 20th century was by the 1935 St. Louis Browns, who drew 80,922, an average of 1,420 per date. During the entire decade of the 1930's, the Browns drew a total of 1,184,076, (1,916 per date). The Browns became the Baltimore Orioles in 1954. From 1990 to 2005, Orioles attendance in each season was at least double the Browns attendance for the entire decade of the 1930's. **In 5 individual seasons in the 1990's, the Orioles drew more than 3 times the Browns' total attendance for the entire 1930's decade.**

According to *The Baseball Encyclopedia*, in 1899, the Cleveland Spiders of the National League drew only 6,088 paying fans for the whole season, and averaged 145 per game. The 1899 Spiders, who played considerably more than half their games on the road, probably were the worst team ever, winning only 20 games and losing 134. The 1962 Mets, who had the worst modern-era record, were 40-120. That team's attendance was 922,530.

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE SINCE 1900 – AVERAGE PER DATE MILESTONES

OVERALL MAJOR LEAGUE AVERAGE PER DATE FIRSTS

The table below lists the year in which the overall Major League average attendance per date reached certain levels for the first time. For example, 1978 was the first year that total Major League attendance averaged at least 20,000 per date. It also lists the first time that a certain average per date was reached for an entire decade combined. The first full decade where Major League attendance averaged 20,000+ was the 1980's.

Average per Date Reached:	First Year Average was Reached	First Full Decade This Average was Reached
5,000	1904	1900-1909
10,000	1945	1940-1949
15,000	1946	1950-1959
20,000	1978	1980-1989
25,000	1987	1990-1999
30,000	1993	2000-2009

INDIVIDUAL TEAM AVERAGE PER DATE FIRSTS

This table lists the individual teams who were the first to reach certain average attendance per date milestones.

Average per Date Reached:	First Year Average was Reached	Team	Team's Average Attendance per Date
5,000	1901	St. Louis Cardinals	5,588
5,000	1901	Chicago White Sox	5,452
5,000	1901	New York Giants	5,222
10,000	1907	Philadelphia Athletics	10,090
15,000	1920	New York Yankees	18,687
20,000	1929	Chicago Cubs	20,918
25,000 & 30,000	1946	New York Yankees	34,854
35,000	1948	Cleveland Indians	39,706
35,000	1948	New York Yankees	37,681
40,000	1978	Los Angeles Dodgers	41,848
45,000	1982	Los Angeles Dodgers	45,111
50,000	1993	Colorado Rockies	56,751
50,000	1993	Toronto Blue Jays	50,098

MAJOR LEAGUE AVERAGE PER DATE LASTS

This table lists the last years that the Major League average attendance per date was below certain levels.

Average per Date Below	Last Year Occurred & Average per Date
5,000	1918 Shorter Season (3,561), 1915 (4,633)
10,000	1944 (9,007)
15,000	1964 (14,881)
20,000	1981 Shorter Season (19,706), 1977 (19,730)
25,000	1986 (23,106)
30,000	2003 (28,013)

The last team to average under 5,000 per date was Oakland in 1979 (3,984). The last team under 10,000 was Montreal in 2004 (9,357). Florida (now Miami) in 2006 was the last team to average under 15,000 (14,372)

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE SINCE 1900 – AVERAGE PER DATE MILESTONES

AVERAGE PER DATE STREAKS

The tables on this page list the records for consecutive seasons that a team's average per date was above or below certain levels.

MOST CONSECUTIVE SEASONS THAT A TEAM'S AVERAGE PER DATE WAS ABOVE:

Avg. per Date	Team	Period	Streak in Years
At Least 10,000	New York Yankees	1919-2014	96
At Least 20,000	Los Angeles Dodgers	1958-2014	57
At Least 30,000	Los Angeles Dodgers	1974-2014	41
At Least 40,000	New York Yankees	1999-2014	16

- The Los Angeles Dodgers have topped 30,000 per date in 46 seasons, and have been above 40,000 per date 19 times.
- The Yankees have averaged at least 30,000 per date in 30 seasons. They've averaged at least 20,000 per date every year since 1976.
- St. Louis has topped 30,000 per date 28 times, including the last 19 seasons.
- Boston has topped 20,000 per date every year since 1975.
- Detroit has averaged at least 10,000 per date every year since 1943, and in all but one season since 1934.
- San Francisco topped 20,000 per date just once from 1967 through 1986, but has averaged better than 35,000 per date in each of the last 15 seasons.

MOST CONSECUTIVE SEASONS THAT A TEAM'S AVERAGE PER DATE WAS BELOW:

Avg. per Date	Franchise	Period	Streak in Years
Below 10,000	Milwaukee Brewers-St. Louis Browns	1901-1953	53
Below 20,000	Original Washington-Minnesota Twins	1901-1984	84
Below 30,000	Chicago White Sox	1901-1990	90

- The Milwaukee Brewers/St. Louis Browns franchise is now the Baltimore Orioles. This franchise went until 1979 before reaching an average of 20,000 per date in any season, and reached 30,000 per date for the first time in 1989. While in St. Louis (1902-53), the highest average per date for the Browns was 9,506 in 1922.
- The original Washington Senators, now Minnesota Twins, franchise didn't average at least 20,000 per date until 1985, its 85th season. Highest average per date in Washington for the original Senators (1901-1960) was 16,305 in 1946. The best average per date for the expansion Senators (1961-71) was 12,241 in 1969.
- The Chicago Cubs went 89 straight years (until 1989) before averaging at least 30,000 per date. But they've now topped 20,000 per date for 31 consecutive seasons, and been above 30,000 for the last 17 years.
- The Athletics, covering Philadelphia, Kansas City, and Oakland, reached 30,000 per date for the first time in 1989, the 89th year for the team. Highest average per date in Philadelphia for the A's (1901-54) was 15,001 in 1948. In Kansas City, the best average per date for the A's (1955-67) was 20,189 in 1955.
- Cleveland failed to average at least 20,000 per date in all seasons from 1953 through 1992.

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE SINCE 1900

NUMBER OF TIMES EACH TEAM HAD THE HIGHEST OR LOWEST ATTENDANCE IN ITS LEAGUE

The table below is a summary of pages 173-175, and lists the number of seasons each team had their league's best or worst attendance in a season. It also notes how many years the team has played in its current city. For example, the Boston Red Sox have been in operation in Boston for 114 seasons through 2014. They've had the best attendance in the American League in 10 seasons, and the lowest attendance in the league in 5 seasons.

Also listed is the same information for teams that were later relocated, such as the Brooklyn Dodgers, Philadelphia Athletics, New York Giants, and Montreal Expos.

The New York Yankees have led the American League in attendance 53 times. They've never had the lowest attendance in the league in any season. Among current American League teams, Cleveland has the most seasons with the lowest attendance in the league with 15, including 2014. But the St. Louis Browns, who are now the Baltimore Orioles, had the worst attendance in the league 31 times in their 52 seasons in St. Louis.

The Dodgers have been the National League's attendance leader 30 times since moving to Los Angeles in 1958. The Giants led the league 24 times in 58 seasons from 1900 through 1957, when they played in New York. The Philadelphia Phillies had the lowest N.L. attendance 24 times, but in 2010, 2011, and 2012, they led the league.

Figures in this table cover the A.L. since it became a Major League in 1901, and cover the N.L. since 1900.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	# of Years in City	# Years Best in League	# Years Worst in League
Baltimore	61	4	0
Boston Red Sox	114	10	5
Chicago White Sox	114	10	3
Cleveland	114	4	15
Detroit	114	11	1
Houston	53	0	4
Kansas City Royals	46	0	1
Los Angeles Angels	54	4	0
Minnesota	54	3	10
New York Yankees	112	53	0
Oakland	47	0	7
Seattle Mariners	38	2	3
Tampa Bay	17	0	9
Texas	43	0	0
Toronto	38	7	0
Baltimore (1901-02)	*2*	*0*	*1*
St. Louis Browns	*52*	*0*	*31*
Philadelphia A's	*54*	*6*	*5*
Washington-('01-'60)	*60*	*0*	*14*
Washington ('61-'71)	*11*	*0*	*5*
Kansas City A's	*13*	*0*	*2*
Milwaukee (1901)	*1*	*0*	*0*
Seattle Pilots	*1*	*0*	*0*

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	# of Years in City	# Years Best in League	# Years Worst in League
Arizona	17	0	0
Atlanta	49	1	6
Chicago Cubs	115	11	3
Cincinnati	115	2	10
Colorado	22	7	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	57	30	0
Miami	22	0	8
Milwaukee Brewers	45	0	2
New York Mets	53	6	1
Philadelphia Phillies	115	6	24
Pittsburgh	115	2	11
St. Louis Cardinals	115	6	5
San Diego	46	0	8
San Francisco	57	3	4
Washington Nationals	10	0	0
Boston Braves	*53*	*1*	*19*
Brooklyn Dodgers	*58*	*10*	*1*
New York Giants	*58*	*24*	*2*
Milwaukee Braves	*13*	*6*	*1*
Montreal Expos	*36*	*0*	*8*

NOTE: The Milwaukee Brewers played in the American League in the 2 seasons that they had the lowest attendance in a league. Houston was in the National League in the 4 years, including 2012, when they had the lowest attendance in a league. Figures in italics are for teams that later relocated.

1900 - 2014 TEAMS OF THE DECADES - AT LEAST IN ATTENDANCE

The Yankees have the top American League total attendance since 1900, and in 6 individual decades. But the Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers attracted more fans than any other franchise. Total Dodger attendance since 1900 is more than 202 million, and they've led the National League in the each of the last 5 full decades. The Baltimore Orioles had the highest total attendance for the 1990's. However, the Colorado Rockies who began play in 1993, averaged 3,743,540 per season, in their first 7 years. The 1901-2014 total attendance for the Yankees includes 1901 and 1902 when that franchise was the Baltimore Orioles.

TEAMS WITH THE HIGHEST ATTENDANCE IN EACH LEAGUE - BY DECADE - 1900-2014

	AMERICAN LEAGUE			NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Decade	Team	Decade Attend.		Team	Decade Attend.
1900-09	Chicago White Sox	4,588,978		New York Giants	5,152,481
1910-19	Chicago White Sox	5,577,496		New York Giants	5,228,743
1920-29	New York Yankees	10,528,088		New York Giants	8,636,285
1930-39	New York Yankees	9,089,953		Chicago Cubs	8,791,668
1940-49	New York Yankees	14,267,904		Brooklyn Dodgers	12,192,581
1950-59	New York Yankees	16,133,658		Boston/Milwaukee Braves	15,658,713
1960-69	New York Yankees	13,334,582		Los Angeles Dodgers	21,781,262
1970-79	Boston Red Sox	18,145,880		Los Angeles Dodgers	24,480,796
1980-89	California Angels	24,412,059		Los Angeles Dodgers	30,894,722
1990-99	Baltimore Orioles	32,290,986		Los Angeles Dodgers	29,732,335
2000-09	New York Yankees	37,736,795		Los Angeles Dodgers	34,497,939
2010-14	New York Yankees	17,643,126		Los Angeles Dodgers	17,347,238
Total	New York Yankees	185,732,397		Brooklyn/L.A. Dodgers	202,158,076

WORST ATTENDANCE

The Philadelphia/Kansas City/Oakland Athletics franchise has the lowest attendance since 1900. They played in Philadelphia through 1954, went to Kansas City in 1955, before moving to Oakland in 1968.

In the table below, the 1960's figure for the Washington Senators is for the expansion team that began play in 1961, and moved to Texas, and became the Rangers in 1972. A team had to exist for at least 8 years in a decade to be listed below. The total at the bottom is for 'Original 16' (non-expansion) teams only.

TEAMS WITH THE LOWEST ATTENDANCE IN EACH LEAGUE - BY DECADE - 1900-2014

	AMERICAN LEAGUE			NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Decade	Team	Decade Attend.		Team	Decade Attend.
1900-09	Washington Senators	1,683,751		Boston Braves	1,694,753
1910-19	Washington Senators	2,270,354		Boston Braves	2,093,310
1920-29	Boston Red Sox	3,268,898		Boston Braves	2,559,518
1930-39	St. Louis Browns	1,184,076		Philadelphia Phillies	2,290,639
1940-49	St. Louis Browns	3,330,879		Philadelphia Phillies	5,330,085
1950-59	Washington Senators	5,598,081		Cincinnati	7,463,832
1960-69	Wash. Senators (new)	5,834,750		Chicago Cubs	8,796,707
1970-79	Oakland	7,646,599		Atlanta	8,519,155
1980-89	Seattle Mariners	9,839,630		Pittsburgh	11,350,932
1990-99	Detroit	14,868,191		Montreal	13,006,523
2000-09	Tampa Bay	13,586,943		Miami (Florida)	13,505,417
2010-14	Cleveland	7,849,562		Miami (Florida)	8,593,857
Total	Phil./Kansas City/Oakland	107,328,939		Pittsburgh	111,512,421

TOP 10 INDIVIDUAL SINGLE SEASON TEAM ATTENDANCE TOTALS IN EACH LEAGUE

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Year	Team	Attendance
2007	New York Yankees	4,271,083
2008	New York Yankees	4,259,375
2006	New York Yankees	4,243,780
2005	New York Yankees	4,090,692
1993	Toronto	4,057,947
1992	Toronto	4,028,318
1991	Toronto	4,001,527
1990	Toronto	3,885,284
2004	New York Yankees	3,775,292
2010	New York Yankees	3,765,807

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Year	Team	Attendance
1993	Colorado	4,483,350
2008	New York Mets	4,042,043
1996	Colorado	3,891,014
1997	Colorado	3,888,453
1993	Atlanta	3,884,725
2007	L.A. Dodgers	3,857,036
2007	New York Mets	3,853,949
1998	Colorado	3,789,347
2014	**L.A. Dodgers**	**3,782,337**
2009	L.A. Dodgers	3,761,651

HIGHEST SINGLE SEASON INDIVIDUAL TEAM ATTENDANCE IN EACH DECADE – 1900-2014

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Year	Team	Attendance
1905	Chicago White Sox	687,419
1917	Chicago White Sox	684,521
1920	New York Yankees	1,289,422
1930	New York Yankees	1,169,230
1948	Cleveland	2,620,627
1950	New York Yankees	2,081,380
1968	Detroit	2,031,847
1979	New York Yankees	2,537,765
1989	Toronto	3,375,883
1993	Toronto	4,057,947
2007	New York Yankees	4,271,083
2010	New York Yankees	3,765,807

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Year	Team	Attendance
1908	New York Giants	910,000
1919	New York Giants	708,857
1929	Chicago Cubs	1,485,166
1930	Chicago Cubs	1,463,624
1947	Brooklyn Dodgers	1,807,526
1957	Milwaukee Braves	2,215,404
1962	L.A. Dodgers	2,755,184
1978	L.A. Dodgers	3,347,845
1982	L.A. Dodgers	3,608,881
1993	Colorado	4,483,350
2008	New York Mets	4,042,043
2014	L.A. Dodgers	3,782,337

LOWEST SINGLE SEASON INDIVIDUAL TEAM ATTENDANCE IN EACH DECADE – 1900-2014

(Excludes strike years and shorter 1918 season)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Year	Team	Attendance
1903	Washington	128,878
1917	Washington	89,682
1923	Boston Red Sox	229,688
1935	St. Louis Browns	80,922
1941	St. Louis Browns	176,240
1950	St. Louis Browns	247,131
1965	Kansas City A's	528,344
1979	Oakland	306,763
1985	Cleveland	655,181
1991	Cleveland	1,051,863
2003	Tampa Bay	1,058,695
2010	Cleveland	1,394,812

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Year	Team	Attendance
1902	Philadelphia Phillies	112,006
1914	Cincinnati Reds	100,791
1920	Boston Braves	162,483
1933	Philadelphia Phillies	156,421
1940	Philadelphia Phillies	207,177
1952	Boston Braves	281,278
1969	San Diego	512,970
1974	San Francisco	519,987
1985	Pittsburgh	735,900
1999	Montreal	773,277
2001	Montreal	609,473
2011	Miami (Florida)	1,520,582

A LOOK BACK AT 1961 AND 1962, MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL'S FIRST EXPANSION YEARS

From 1901, when the American League became a Major League, through 1960, there were 8 teams in each league. The American League expanded to 10 teams in 1961, adding the Washington Senators and Los Angeles Angels. The original Senators became the Minnesota Twins in 1961. The National League expanded in 1962, with the New York Mets and Houston Colt .45s.

This section goes back 53-54 years to analyze attendance in those first expansion seasons, with individual team highlights. It also examines the incredible road attendance totals of the Yankees in those years. Raw data on the number of home dates per team, and on Yankee road attendance, was found at 'retrosheet.org.'

Attendance in the early 1960's was much lower than it is now. Average attendance per team was below levels reached in the late 1940's, but had recovered a bit from the television-caused declines of the early 1950's. Only 9 of the 18 teams in 1961 drew more than one million, and just 8 of 20 teams topped that level in 1962. Average attendance per date in those years was around 15,000, about half of what it has been in recent years. There were more rainouts and double-headers in those days, so that's why the number of home dates for most teams is less than now. National league teams still played a 77 game home schedule in 1961. When each league expanded, it added 4 home games per year for each team.

There were few new ballparks in the Major Leagues in 1961 and 1962. County Stadium in Milwaukee opened in 1953, Candlestick Park in San Francisco opened in 1960, and Dodger Stadium, which was home to both the Dodgers and the Angels, opened in 1962. D.C. Stadium in Washington also opened in 1962. Houston played in a temporary ballpark from 1962 through 1964, and Municipal Stadium in Kansas City was an expanded minor league park. Metropolitan Stadium in Minnesota opened in 1956, and was expanded when the Twins moved there in 1961.

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE – 1961 AND 1962

	1961				1962		
Team	# of Dates	1961 Total Attendance	Average per Date		# of Dates	1962 Total Attendance	Average per Date
Baltimore	70	951,089	13,587		72	790,254	10,976
Boston	72	850,589	11,814		72	733,080	10,182
Chicago W. Sox	66	1,146,019	17,364		68	1,131,562	16,641
Cleveland	64	725,547	11,337		63	716,076	11,367
Detroit	67	1,600,710	23,891		72	1,207,881	16,776
Kansas City A's	72	683,817	9,497		74	635,675	8,590
L.A. Angels	75	603,510	8,047		75	1,144,063	15,254
Minnesota	75	1,256,723	16,756		76	1,433,116	18,857
N.Y. Yankees	66	1,747,725	26,481		66	1,493,574	22,630
Washington	69	597,287	8,656		68	729,775	10,732
A.L. Total	696	10,163,016	14,602		706	10,015,056	14,186
Chicago Cubs	66	673,057	10,198		75	609,802	8,131
Cincinnati	68	1,117,603	16,435		72	982,095	13,640
Houston	----	----------	---------		75	924,456	12,326
L.A. Dodgers	75	1,804,250	24,057		78	2,755,184	35,223
Milwaukee	70	1,101,441	15,735		74	766,921	10,364
New York Mets	----	----------	---------		63	922,530	14,643
Philadelphia	67	590,039	8,807		66	762,034	11,546
Pittsburgh	70	1,199,128	17,130		74	1,090,648	14,738
St. Louis	70	855,305	12,219		70	953,895	13,627
San Francisco	74	1,390,679	18,793		76	1,592,594	20,955
N.L. Total	560	8,731,502	15,592		723	11,360,159	15,713
MLB Total	1,256	18,894,518	15,043		1,429	21,375,215	14,958

A LOOK BACK AT 1961 AND 1962, MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL'S FIRST EXPANSION YEARS

INDIVIDUAL TEAM – 1961 AND 1962 ATTENDANCE NOTES

Baltimore – In 1962, only 7 games (4 vs. the Yankees) drew at least 20,000… Boston – In 1962, drew over 20,000 just 6 times, and drew 30,000 just once. 42 of 72 dates had crowds of under 10,000, and 17 dates drew less than 5,000… Cleveland – 18 home twin bills in 1962. 20 dates drew under 5,000… Chicago White Sox – In both 1961 and 1962, they drew 9 crowds of at least 30,000…Detroit – Had 3rd best total attendance in 1961. 18 dates drew under 10,000, but had 13 crowds above 40,000…Kansas City – Just 18 dates above 10,000 in 1962, but had 20 dates under 5,000…

Los Angeles Angels – played at an old minor league park (Wrigley Field) in 1961, and only had 21 dates above 10,000. Moved to Dodger Stadium in 1962, but still had only 13 dates above 20,000 (9 of them vs. Yankees). Average attendance was 44,834 per date vs. Yankees, but just 11,221 vs. all other teams…Minnesota – In 1962, had 2nd best A.L. total. 21 dates drew less than 10,000, but all 9 vs. Yankees drew over 35,000…Washington – Played at old Griffith Stadium in 1961, and just 20 dates drew over 10,000. Moved to new D.C. Stadium in 1962, but only 30 dates there had attendance above 10,000…New York Yankees – In 1961, had 65-16 home record, with 36 dates above 20,000, 14 above 40,000. Season high 74,246 on July 4. Game where Roger Maris hit his 61st home run drew just 23,154. In 1962, they had 42 dates above 20,000, and 5 dates above 40,000. They won the World Series both years.

Chicago Cubs – In 1962, had just 19 crowds above 10,000, and 2 dates above 20,000. 25 dates drew less than 5,000, with a low of 595…Cincinnati – Had 23 crowds above 20,000 in 1961, when they won the N.L. pennant. Only 9 dates had attendance of more than 20,000 in 1962, and the next game after the Home Opener to draw at least 20,000 was on July 17…Los Angeles Dodgers – Led the Majors in attendance in both 1961 and 1962. They played at the Coliseum in 1961. Largest 1961 crowds were 72,140 for a double-header vs. San Francisco on August 6, and 68,742 for a twin bill with Cincinnati on July 7. Drew what was then a Major League record-high of 2,755,184 in 1962, the inaugural year of Dodger Stadium. 10 dates topped 50,000, 30 dates drew at least 40,000, and only 7 dates failed to draw 20,000. Finished the regular season in a first place tie with San Francisco, but lost a 3 game playoff. Attendance from those 3 playoff games is included in the official regular season totals.

San Francisco – N.L. champions in 1962, when 17 dates drew over 30,000, and 6 games vs. Dodgers topped 40,000…Milwaukee – In 1962, 39 dates drew under 10,000, and just 5 topped 20,000. This was a huge decline from 1957, when all games topped 10,000, with 38 dates drawing above 30,000…Houston Colt .45s – Played outdoors in brutal heat in a temporary park. Only 14 of 39 dates after June topped 10,000…St. Louis – Only 4 dates in 1961, and 10 dates in 1962, drew above 20,000.

Philadelphia – Topped 10,000 at only 22 dates in 1961, and 26 dates in 1962…Pittsburgh – Drew more than 10,000 for all but 11 dates in 1961…New York Mets – 1962 was their first season. They averaged 31,538 for 15 dates vs. the Dodgers and Giants, and averaged 9,364 for 48 dates vs. all other teams. Won 40 and lost 120 in 1962. But in 1969, the Mets became the first expansion team to make the post-season and win the World Series.

SMALL CROWDS

The guidelines for listing official attendance at Major League games have changed since 1961-1962. 'No-shows' are now included in the attendance totals. Some teams also include tickets sold at significant discounts or given away free. In 1961 and 1962, attendance may not have included tickets sold for a service charge only, such as at promotions like Ladies Day, or to military personnel, school or camp groups.

Games played in front of small crowds were much more common 50 years ago. In 1961, 484 of 1,256 dates (38.5%) had attendance of less than 10,000. The Los Angeles Angels, who played that year in an old minor league park, drew under 10,000 at 54 of 75 dates. Kansas City failed to reach 10,000 at 51 of 72 dates, and Washington drew less than 10,000 at 49 of 69 dates. The Dodgers (4 dates under 10,000), and the Yankees (7 dates under 10,000) had the fewest number of home dates where attendance was below 10,000.

In 1962, 592 of 1,429 dates (41.4%) drew under 10,000. Kansas City was under 10,000 at 56 of 74 dates, and the Chicago Cubs couldn't reach 10,000 in 56 of 75 dates. The Dodgers did not draw less than 10,000 at any home date, and the Yankees had just 3 dates under 10,000. In 2014, just 9 of 2,421 dates (0.4%) drew under 10,000. Crowds of less than 10,000 in 2014 were in Cleveland (8), and Tampa Bay (1). The 9 dates under 10,000 in 2013 were in Cleveland (5), Seattle (2), Pittsburgh (1), and Tampa Bay (1). In 2012, the 9 dates which drew under 10,000 were in Cleveland (5), and Tampa Bay (4). 15 dates drew under 10,000 in 2011.

A LOOK BACK AT 1961 AND 1962, MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL'S FIRST EXPANSION YEARS

THE YANKEES DREW BIG CROWDS ON THE ROAD IN 1961 AND 1962

All teams had far lower average attendance per date in 1961 and 1962 than in 2014. But American League teams often had crowds much larger than usual when they hosted the Yankees.

In 1961, the other 9 American League teams averaged 26,036 per date for their home games vs. the Yankees, with 27 of 75 dates drawing over 30,000. Those 9 teams averaged just 11,644 per date against all other American League teams, with 29 of 555 dates topping 30,000.

In 1962, the Yankees averaged 29,493 per date on the road. 39 of 75 dates drew more than 30,000, including all games in Minnesota and Los Angeles. But the 9 other A.L. teams averaged just 11,167 per date vs. all other teams in the American League, with only 18 of 565 dates topping 30,000. There was no inter-league play in 1961 and 1962.

Yankee home games averaged 26,481 per date in 1961 (20 dates above 30,000), and 22,630 per date in 1962, with 12 dates over 30,000. Their combined home and road average per date was 26,244 in 1961, and 26,281 in 1962.

In 2014, the Yankees had the best road attendance in the A.L., averaging 35,512 per date. At home, they averaged 42,520 per date, and their combined home/road average was 38,995 per date. 2014 games not involving the Yankees averaged 29,850 per date. The Dodgers averaged a combined home/road MLB best 40,263 in 2014.

The tables below show how each of the other 9 American League teams drew when they played at home vs. the Yankees, compared to how they drew at home vs. all other American League opponents in 1961 and 1962.

1961

	Home Attendance vs. Yankees				Home Attendance vs. Other A.L. Teams		
Team	# of Dates	Total Attendance	Average per Date		# of Dates	Total Attendance	Average per Date
Baltimore	9	214,991	23,888		61	736,098	12,067
Boston	9	208,741	23,193		63	641,848	10,188
Chicago White Sox	8	262,678	32,834		58	883,341	15,230
Cleveland	8	217,365	27,171		56	508,182	9,075
Detroit	8	280,356	35,045		59	1,320,354	22,379
Kansas City A's	9	199,966	22,218		63	483,851	7,680
Los Angeles Angels	9	166,562	18,507		66	436,948	6,620
Minnesota	9	269,481	29,942		66	987,242	14,958
Washington	6	132,564	22,094		63	464,723	7,377
TOTAL	75	1,952,704	26,036		555	6,462,587	11,644

1962

	Home Attendance vs. Yankees				Home Attendance vs. Other A.L. Teams		
Team	# of Dates	Total Attendance	Average per Date		# of Dates	Total Attendance	Average per Date
Baltimore	9	205,701	22,856		63	584,553	9,279
Boston	9	191,632	21,292		63	541,448	8,594
Chicago White Sox	9	257,544	28,616		59	874,018	14,814
Cleveland	7	261,295	37,328		56	454,781	8,121
Detroit	9	244,731	27,192		63	963,150	15,288
Kansas City A's	7	158,553	22,650		67	477,122	7,121
Los Angeles Angels	9	403,503	44,834		66	740,560	11,221
Minnesota	9	320,642	35,627		67	1,112,474	16,604
Washington	7	168,403	24,058		61	561,372	9,203
TOTAL	75	2,212,004	29,493		565	6,309,478	11,167

"FIRST LICKS AND LAST LICKS"

The tables on this and the next page show attendance at the final regular season games at ballparks since 1922, and at the first games at the ballparks that replaced them. Figures in italics are for teams that moved to another market. Since 1990, every new ballpark, except for Texas, had a smaller capacity than the park it replaced.

The 1938 Philadelphia Phillies, 1966 St. Louis Cardinals, 1970 Cincinnati Reds, 1970 Pittsburgh Pirates, 1989 Toronto Blue Jays, and the 1999 Seattle Mariners moved into new ballparks after starting those seasons in their old parks. The 1938 Phillies moved into Shibe Park, which opened in 1909, and was home of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Cleveland played its first game at Municipal Stadium in 1932, but did not move there fulltime until 1947 The first game there in 1932 drew 76,979. The Angels and Dodgers shared Dodger Stadium from 1962 through 1965. The Yankees played at Shea Stadium in 1974 and 1975 while Yankee Stadium was rebuilt.

On the next page, there is also a table listing attendance at the first home game for all expansion teams.

ATTENDANCE AT FINAL GAMES AND FIRST GAMES AT MAJOR LEAGUE BALLPARKS

Final Year	Team	Old Ballpark	Final Game Attendance	Following Season's New Ballpark	First Game Attendance
1922	New York Yankees	Polo Grounds	40,000	Yankee Stadium	74,200
1938	Philadelphia Phillies	Baker Bowl	1,500	Shibe Pk.-Connie Mack	12,000
1946	Cleveland	League Park	2,472	Municipal Stadium	55,014
1952	*Boston Braves*	*Braves Field-Boston*	*8,822*	*County Stad.-Milwaukee*	*34,357*
1953	*St. Louis Browns*	*Busch Stad.-St. Louis*	*3,174*	*Memorial Sta.-Baltimore*	*46,354*
1954	*Philadelphia A's*	*Shibe Pk.-Connie Mack*	*1,715*	*Municipal St-Kansas City*	*32,147*
1957	*Brooklyn Dodgers*	*Ebbets Field – Brooklyn*	*6,702*	*Los Angeles Coliseum*	*78,672*
1957	*New York Giants*	*Polo Grounds-New York*	*11,606*	*Seals St.-San Francisco*	*23,448*
1959	San Francisco	Seals Stadium	22,923	Candlestick Park	42,269
1960	*Washington Senat.*	*Griffith Sta.-Washington*	*4,768*	*Metropolitan St.-Minneso*	*24,606*
1961	Washington Senat.	Griffith Sta.-Washington	1,498	D.C. (RFK) Stadium	44,383
1961	Los Angeles Angels	Wrigley Field (L.A.)	9,868	Dodger Stadium	18,416
1961	L.A. Dodgers	Los Angeles Coliseum	12,068	Dodger Stadium	52,564
1963	New York Mets	Polo Grounds	1,752	Shea Stadium	48,736
1964	Houston Colt .45s	Colt Stadium	6,246	Astrodome	42,652
1965	*Milwaukee Braves*	*County Stad.-Milwaukee*	*12,577*	*Atlanta Stadium*	*50,671*
1965	Los Angeles Angels	Dodger Stadium	3,353	Anaheim Stadium	31,660
1966	St. Louis Cardinals	Busch Stadium	17,503	Busch Memorial Stadium	46,048
1967	*Kansas City A's*	*Municipal St-Kansas City*	*5,325*	*Oakland Coliseum*	*50,164*
1969	*Seattle Pilots*	*Sicks Stadium – Seattle*	*5,473*	*County Stad.-Milwaukee*	*37,237*
1970	Cincinnati	Crosley Field	28,027	Riverfront Stadium	51,050
1970	Pittsburgh	Forbes Field	40,918	Three Rivers Stadium	48,846
1970	Philadelphia Phillies	Shibe Pk.- Connie Mack	31,822	Veterans Stadium	55,352
1971	Washington Senat.	RFK Stad.-Washington	14,460	Arlington (TX) Stadium	20,105
1972	Kansas City Royals	Municipal Stadium	7,329	Royals (Kauffman) Stad.	39,464
1973	New York Yankees	Yankee Stadium-original	32,238	Shea Stadium	20,744
1975	New York Yankees	Shea Stadium	20,399	Yankee Stadium-rebuilt	52,613
1976	Montreal	Jarry Park	14,166	Olympic Stadium	57,592
1981	Minnesota	Metropolitan Stadium	15,900	Metrodome	52,279
1989	Toronto	Exhibition Stadium	46,120	Skydome	48,378
1990	Chicago White Sox	Comiskey Park-original	42,849	Comiskey (US Cellular)	42,191
1991	Baltimore	Memorial Stadium	50,700	Oriole Pk-Camden Yards	44,568

"FIRST LICKS AND LAST LICKS"

ATTENDANCE AT FINAL GAMES AND FIRST GAMES AT MAJOR LEAGUE BALLPARKS - continued

Final Year	Team	Old Ballpark	Final Game Attendance	Following Season's New Ballpark	First Game Attendance
1993	Cleveland	Municipal Stadium	72,390	Jacobs (Progressive) Fld	41,259
1993	Texas	Arlington Stadium	41,039	Rangers Ballpark	46,056
1994	Colorado	Mile High Stadium	65,043	Coors Field	47,228
1996	Atlanta	Atlanta-Fulton County	49,083	Turner Field	45,044
1999	Seattle Mariners	The Kingdome	56,350	Safeco Field	44,607
1999	Detroit	Tiger Stadium	46,302	Comerica Park	39,168
1999	San Francisco	Candlestick Park	61,389	AT&T Park	40,930
1999	Houston	Astrodome	52,033	Minute Maid Park	41,583
2000	Pittsburgh	Three Rivers Stadium	55,351	PNC Park	36,954
2000	Milwaukee	County Stadium	56,354	Miller Park	42,024
2002	Cincinnati	Riverfront (Cinergy Fld.)	40,964	Great American Ballpark	42,343
2003	Philadelphia	Veterans Stadium	58,554	Citizens Bank Park	41,626
2003	San Diego	Jack Murphy Stadium	60,988	Petco Park	41,400
2004	*Montreal Expos*	*Olympic Stad. – Montreal*	*31,395*	*RFK Stad.-Washington*	*45,596*
2005	St. Louis	Busch Memorial Stadium	50,434	Busch Stadium III	41,936
2007	Washing. Nationals	RFK Stadium	40,519	Nationals Park	39,389
2008	New York Yankees	Yankee Stadium-rebuilt	54,610	Yankee Stadium-new	48,271
2008	New York Mets	Shea Stadium	56,059	Citi Field	41,007
2009	Minnesota	Metrodome	54,088	Target Field	38,145
2011	Florida (Miami)	Sun Life (Joe Robbie) St.	34,615	Marlins Park	36,601

ATTENDANCE AT FIRST HOME GAMES FOR EXPANSION TEAMS

Year	Team	Ballpark	First Game Attendance
1961	Washington Senators – new	Griffith Stadium	26,725
1961	Los Angeles Angels	Wrigley Field	11,931
1962	New York Mets	Polo Grounds	12,447
1962	Houston Colt .45s	Colt Stadium	25,271
1969	Kansas City Royals	Municipal Stadium	17,688
1969	Seattle Pilots	Sicks Stadium	14,993
1969	Montreal Expos	Jarry Park	29,184
1969	San Diego Padres	San Diego-Jack Murphy Stadium	23,370
1977	Toronto Blue Jays	Exhibition Stadium	44,649
1977	Seattle Mariners	Kingdome	57,762
1993	Colorado Rockies	Mile High Stadium	80,227
1993	Florida Marlins	Joe Robbie (Sun Life) Stadium	42,334
1998	Tampa Bay Rays	Tropicana Field	45,369
1998	Arizona Diamondbacks	Bank One Ballpark (Chase Field)	47,484

Home Opener attendance for Colorado in 1993 was the largest crowd in National League history.

Figures in italics are for teams that moved to a different market.

Sources for the attendance data in these 2 tables are team media guides and retrosheet.org.

TEAMS THAT HELD THE SEASON ATTENDANCE RECORD

Pre-1900 Attendance Records

The National League was founded in 1876. The American League was a Minor League in 1900, and became a Major League in 1901. A Major League named the American Association operated from 1882 through 1891.

The Encyclopedia of Minor League Baseball lists attendance for many, but not all, of the pre-1900 teams from 1883 through 1899. Some teams may not have compiled attendance.

In the American Association, the first listed attendance record-holder was the Brooklyn Grays, who drew 280,000 in 1887. That record was broken by the renamed Brooklyn Bridegrooms (many of their players were newlyweds), who drew 353,809 in 1889.

In the National League, the Boston Red Stockings, who drew 138,284 in 1883, were the first listed attendance record holder. Boston broke its record in 1884 by drawing 146,777. New records were set by the Philadelphia Quakers who drew 150,698 in 1885 and 175,623 in 1886. National League season attendance records were then set by the Boston Beaneaters in 1887 (261,000), the New York Giants in 1888 (305,455), and in 1894 (387,000), and by the Philadelphia Phillies in 1895 (474,971). The Phillies topped their 1895 attendance just once (in 1916) until 1946.

Season Record-Holders Since 1900

1900 is considered to be the start of the 'modern era' of Major League Baseball. The table below lists the teams that set the season attendance records starting in 1900 in the National League and in 1901 in the American League, and then each team that later broke the existing record. The records set in the first few years were quickly broken, but later on, it would be many years before some season attendance records were surpassed. Cleveland set a new American and Major League attendance record-high in 1948. That total was not topped in the Majors until 1962 and in the American League until 1980. With smaller ballparks in use now, the current Major League records, by Colorado in 1993, and by the New York Yankees in 2007, may never be reached again.

SEASON ATTENDANCE RECORD HOLDERS STARTING IN 1900 AND 1901

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Year	**Team**	**Attendance**		**Year**	**Team**	**Attendance**
1901	Chicago White Stockings	354,350		1900	Philadelphia Phillies	301,913
1902	Philadelphia Athletics	420,078		1901	St. Louis Cardinals	379,988
1903	Philadelphia Athletics	422,473		1903	New York Giants	579,530
1904	Boston Pilgrims	623,295		1904	New York Giants	609,826
1905	Chicago White Sox	687,419		1906	Chicago Cubs	654,300
1920	New York Yankees	1,289,422		1908	New York Giants	910,000
1946	New York Yankees	2,265,512		1920	New York Giants	929,609
1948	Cleveland	2,620,627		1921	New York Giants	973,477
1980	New York Yankees	2,627,417		1927	Chicago Cubs	1,159,168
1982	California Angels	2,807,360		1929	Chicago Cubs	1,485,166
1988	Minnesota	3,030,672		1946	Brooklyn Dodgers	1,796,824
1989	Toronto	3,375,883		1947	Brooklyn Dodgers	1,807,526
1990	Toronto	3,885,284		1953	Milwaukee Braves	1,826,397
1991	Toronto	4,001,527		1954	Milwaukee Braves	2,131,388
1992	Toronto	4,028,318		1957	Milwaukee Braves	2,215,404
1993	Toronto	4,057,947		1960	Los Angeles Dodgers	2,253,887
2005	New York Yankees	4,090,692		1962	Los Angeles Dodgers	2,755,184
2006	New York Yankees	4,243,780		1977	Los Angeles Dodgers	2,955,087
2007	New York Yankees	4,271,083		1978	Los Angeles Dodgers	3,347,845
				1982	Los Angeles Dodgers	3,608,881
				1993	Colorado	4,483,350

BASEBALL IN JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA, AND AUSTRALIAN AND MEXICAN WINTER LEAGUES

Japan

There are 2 'Major' baseball leagues in Japan. The Central League and the Pacific League each have 6 teams. All teams played 72 home games in both 2014 and 2013.

The Central League drew 12,616,873 in 2014, an average of 29,206 per game. Total attendance was up 414,864 (3.4%) from 2013. Pacific League total attendance was a record-high 10,242,478 in 2014, up 396,996 (4.0%) from 2013. Average per game was 23,709. Combined 2014 attendance for these 2 Japanese leagues was 22,859,351, up 811,860 (3.7%) from 2013. Average attendance per game was 26,458.

Hiroshima of the Central League had its best attendance ever in 2014.

The data in the following attendance table is from the Website HatenaBlog.com.

JAPAN MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL ATTENDANCE

Team	City	2014 Total Attendance	2014 Avg. per Game	2013 Total Attendance	2013 Avg. per Game
CENTRAL LEAGUE					
DeNa Baystars	Yokohama	1,564,528	21,730	1,425,728	19,801
Chunichi Dragons	Nagoya	2,000,912	27,790	1,998,188	27,752
Hanshin Tigers	Nishinomiya	2,689,593	37,355	2,771,603	38,494
Hiroshima Toyo Carp	Hiroshima	1,904,781	26,455	1,565,598	21,744
Yakult Swallows	Tokyo	1,438,775	19,983	1,432,695	19,898
Yomiuri Giants	Tokyo	3,018,284	41,921	3,008,197	41,780
Central League Total		12,616,873	29,206	12,202,009	28,245
PACIFIC LEAGUE					
Chiba Lotte Marines	Chiba	1,223,915	16,999	1,260,439	17,506
Fukuoka Softbank Haws	Fukuoka	2,468,442	34,284	2,408,993	33,458
Hokkaido Nippon-Ham Fighters	Sapporo	1,897,789	26,358	1,855,655	25,772
Orix Buffaloes	Osaka	1,703,734	23,663	1,438,467	19,978
Saitama Seibu Lions	Tokorozawa	1,498,365	20,811	1,600,841	22,233
Tohoku Rakuten Golden Eagles	Sendai	1,450,233	20,142	1,281,087	17,792
Pacific League Total		10,242,478	23,709	9,845,482	22,790
GRAND TOTAL		22,859,351	26,458	22,047,491	25,518

South Korea

According to Wikipedia, the 9 team Korean Baseball Association, which is South Korea's main league, drew 6,509,915 in 2014, averaging 11,499 per date.

Australia

The 6 teams in the Australian Baseball League, which plays during their summer, which is winter north of the Equator, drew 140,932 in 138 dates, averaging 1,032 per date in the 2014-15 season. Attendance in 2013-14 was 147,887 in 125 dates, an average of 1,183 per date.

Mexico

The 8 team Mexican Pacific Winter League drew 1,387,995, averaging 6,771 per date for the most recent season that attendance data was posted. Hermosillo led the league, drawing 319,642, an average of 11,415 per date.