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My team is in contention? Nice, I go to the stadium! Competitive intensity  
in the French football Ligue 1

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*Abstract*

The aim of this article is to investigate the determinants of attendance at French football Ligue 1 matches over the period 2008-2011 with an emphasis on examining the effect of competitive intensity before a match. Competitive intensity is measured by dummies that are function of the points difference for the home team in relation to ranks with sporting stakes. Three match temporal horizons are chosen: the points difference makes possible a change in the standing during the next, the two next or the three next matches. Besides, in the Ligue 1, the fifth and sixth ranks are potentially qualifying ranks for the Europa League and become definitely qualified or not qualified ranks according to progress in the two French cups, for which the outcomes are known in the last part of the season. It explains that competitive intensity is measured both with only sure ranks and sure and potential ranks. Results show that competitive intensity has a significantly positive impact at the 5% level only for a temporal horizon of three matches with only sure ranks but for all the temporal horizons with sure and potential ranks. Implications are drawn.

## 1. Introduction

In professional sports economics, the concept of competitive intensity was proposed by Kringstad and Gerrard (2004, 2005) and corresponds to uncertainty of outcome in connection with sporting stakes. In a recent paper, Scelles, Durand, Bonnal, Goyeau and Andreff (2012) investigated the determinants of attendance at French football Ligue 1 matches over the period 2008-2011 and incorporated competitive intensity measured by the points difference for the home team with the closer competitor with a different situation. More precisely, they searched to observe if, between competitive balance (points difference between the two teams before the match) and intensity, one of the two concepts is more relevant in explaining attendance. They found that the effect of competitive balance is not significant but that for competitive intensity is significantly positive.

The aim of this article is to extend this study by envisaging the optimal match temporal horizon for a change in the standing for the home team so that spectators keep their interest. The knowledge of such a match temporal horizon is of prime importance for sports leagues organizers since it gives indications about the optimal number of sporting stakes so that all the teams are in contention (the less important is the match temporal horizon, the more numerous must be the sporting stakes) and, consequently, about the optimal format of the contest.

In this paper, competitive intensity is not any more measured as in Scelles *et al.* (2012) by the points difference for the home team with the closer competitor with a different situation but by dummies that are function of the points difference for the home team before a match in relation to ranks with sporting stakes. We want to answer the following question: what is the more relevant match temporal horizon for which spectators consider there is uncertainty of outcome? Besides, in Ligue 1, the fifth and sixth ranks are potentially qualifying ranks for the Europa League and become definitely qualified or not qualified ranks according to progress in the two French cups, for which the outcomes are known in the last part of the season. It explains that competitive intensity is measured both with only sure ranks and with sure and potential ranks.

The article is structured as follows. In Section 2, we define the concept of competitive intensity. In Section 3, we describe the organizational and financial structure of Ligue 1, which has implications for competitive intensity measuring and econometric modelling. In Section 4, we outline the model specification for Ligue 1 attendance. In Section 5, empirical results obtained for the 2008-2011 period are reported (1135 observations<sup>1</sup>). In Section 6, we deal with their implications and discussion is engaged, and in Section 7 we conclude our study.

## 2. The concept of competitive intensity

Competitive intensity was proposed by Kringstad and Gerrard (2004, 2005). According to them, apart from the degree of equality between team playing strengths (concept of competitive balance which is currently well documented: Kesenne, 2000; Szymanski, 2001, 2003; Humphreys, 2002; Zimbalist, 2002; Fort and Maxcy, 2003; Groot, 2008; Andreff, 2009; Lee, 2010; Gayant and Le Pape, 2012), audiences are also interested in the prizes that may be distributed in the league (Kringstad and Gerrard, 2007). Consequently, competitive intensity relates to different stakes: qualification in European competitions, relegation in inferior divisions in European leagues or playoff selections in both American and European leagues. Kringstad and Gerrard (2007) select two different indicators depending on whether the leagues are North American (closed) or European (open). For the American leagues,

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<sup>1</sup> There are 380 matches during each season. Five matches are excluded from the analysis because they have been played *in camera* or in another stadium than the usual one.

Kringstad and Gerrard use the classic Herfindahl index to analyse the distribution between the participants in playoffs. For the five European football major leagues, Kringstad and Gerrard chose the relegation rate for the teams recently promoted. Consequently, Kringstad and Gerrard rely on original measures with regard to the pre-existent ones by privileging the access to key places: qualification for playoffs or relegation.

Nevertheless, there is a limit in that the analysis does not inform about championship progress, game week after game week. However, it is possible that, using the competitive intensity principle of Kringstad and Gerrard, measures can be proposed that integrate both uncertainty of outcome and sports stakes in a dynamic perspective during one season. In any case, we think that competitive balance represents equilibrium between teams whereas competitive intensity depends on uncertainty of outcome in relation to sporting stakes.

### **3. The organizational and financial structure of Ligue 1**

#### **3.1. Organizational structure**

The French football Ligue 1 is recognized as one of the five major European leagues, along with the English Premier League, German Bundesliga 1, Italian Serie A and Spanish Liga 1. It is a championship organized by the French professional football league (Ligue de Football Professionnel, LFP). The competition involves 20 teams and starts in late July or early August to conclude in middle or late May. Each team plays every other team, both home and away, so that there are 38 game weeks and the first classified team is champion (no playoffs). Two characteristics condition sporting stakes and thus teams situations in the standing: the existence of continental competitions and relegations. In Europe, there are two continental competitions: the UEFA (Union of European Football Associations) Champions League, and the Europa League the former being the most prestigious and lucrative. In Ligue 1 as for other European national leagues, the qualification of a team in European competitions depends on its standing:

- the first two are qualified for the next Champions League without participating in the preliminary round;
- the third is qualified for the Champions League preliminary round with the risk of being eliminated in this round and replaced in the Europa League;
- the fourth is qualified in the Europa League.

The fifth and sixth can also be qualified in the Europa League according to results of the two French cups: “La Coupe de France” and “La Coupe de la Ligue”. “La Coupe de la Ligue” concerns only professional clubs whereas “La Coupe de France” involves both professional and amateur clubs. Their winners are qualified for the Europa League. If a winning cup is part of the four first ranks in Ligue 1, the fifth is qualified for the Europa League; if the two French cup winner(s) is(are) part of the four first ranks in Ligue 1, then both the fifth and sixth are qualified for the Europa League. Consequently, the fifth and sixth ranks are potentially qualifying ranks (rather than with sure qualifying ranks) and become definitely qualified or not qualified ranks according to progress in the two French cups, for which the outcomes are known in the last part of the season. This distinction between sure and potential qualifying ranks is of prime importance. We test our attendance equation both for uncertainty of outcome in relation to sure ranks and to sure AND potential ranks in the empirical analysis. For relegations, they concern the three last classified teams. Their existence creates sporting stakes at the bottom of the standing, contrary to American leagues.

### 3.2. Financial structure

In 2010-2011, the aggregate turnover without players transfer fees in Ligue 1 was M€1,040 (an average of M€52 by team), similar to amounts in the 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 seasons (see Table 1). Television rights constituted more than half the turnover without players transfer fees. Contrary to American leagues where there are both national and local television rights, Ligue 1 rights are only national for the teams which do not participate in European competitions, and are both national and continental for the others. National television rights are not shared in an egalitarian way (50% versus 30% on sports criteria and 20% on broadcasting criteria with an exponential scale on these criteria).

**Table 1. Financial data in the French football Ligue 1 over the period 2008-2011 (amounts in €)**

	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
Turnover without players transfer fees	1 047 833		1 071 603		1 040 480	
TV rights	575 673	55%	606 724	57%	607 485	58%
Sponsorship and advertising	188 266	18%	177 583	17%	178 716	17%
Gate income	150 377	14%	138 157	13%	131 487	13%
Other income (essentially merchandising)	133 517	13%	149 139	14%	122 792	12%
Salaries expenses	721 581	69%	777 842	73%	776 706	75%

Sources: LFP-DNCG reports (DNCG is Direction Nationale du Contrôle de Gestion, the authority asked to check the clubs accounts)

### 4. Model specification

We specify and estimate a fairly standard demand equation distinguishing, among the explanatory factors that have an effect on attendance, the following groups of variables: socioeconomic variables, variables proxying the expected quality of the match, those capturing incentives for attending a match, the “season effect” (since there are three seasons) and variables measuring competitive balance and intensity.

We selected a log-linear specification for the demand in football that we write as follows:

$$ATT_{ijt} = \beta_0 + \beta_X X_i + \beta_Z Z_{ij} + \beta_W W_{it} + \beta_K K_{jt} + \beta_L L_{ijt} + \varepsilon_{ijt} \quad (1)$$

where  $ATT_{ijt}$  is the log-attendance for the match between the home team  $i$  and the away team  $j$  during the season  $t$ ,  $\beta_0$  an intercept term,  $\beta_X$  the coefficients of explanatory variables  $X_i$  which depend only on the home team  $i$ ,  $\beta_Z$  the coefficient of the explanatory variable  $Z_{ij}$  which depends on the home team  $i$  and the away team  $j$ ,  $\beta_W$  the coefficients of explanatory variables  $W_{it}$  which depend on the home team  $i$  and the season  $t$ ,  $\beta_K$  the coefficients of explanatory variables  $K_{jt}$  which depend on the away team  $j$  and the season  $t$ ,  $\beta_L$  the coefficients of explanatory variables  $L_{ijt}$  which depend on the match between the home team  $i$  and the away team  $j$  during the season  $t$  and  $\varepsilon$  a stochastic error term.

Among  $X_i$ , we have the home team log-population, the home team log-per capita income per hour, the home team young people percentage, a dummy that is 1 if there is (are) (a) rugby club(s) in the home team area and a dummy that is 1 if the home team waits for a new stadium.

$Z_{ij}$  corresponds to a dummy that is 1 if the match is a geographical derby.

Among  $W_{it}$ , we have the log-budget for the home team, a dummy that is 1 if the home team has hooliganism problems (it concerns Paris Saint-Germain) and a dummy that is 1 if the home team was in Ligue 2 during the previous season (promotion effect home).

Among  $K_{jt}$ , we have the log-budget for the away team and a dummy that is 1 if the away team was in Ligue 2 during the previous season (promotion effect away).

Among  $L_{ijt}$ , we have the home team current-month unemployment rate, the standing for the home team, the standing for the away team, the average number of goals scored by the home team at home, the game week, its square, a dummy that is 1 for matches played during the week, a dummy that is 1 for matches played on Saturday at 7 pm, a dummy that is 1 for matches played on Saturday at 9 pm, a dummy that is 1 for matches played on Sunday at 5 pm (matches played on Sunday at 9 pm are the reference and not integrated in the equation), 2009-2010 a dummy that is 1 if the match took place during the season 2009-2010, 2010-2011 a dummy that is 1 if the match took place during the season 2010-2011 (the season 2008-2009 is the reference and not integrated in the equation), competitive balance measured by the points difference between the two teams in the standing and competitive intensity measured by dummies that are function of the points difference with the closer competitor with a different situation (uncertainty of outcome in relation to sporting stakes; 1 if points difference does not exceed a given value, 0 otherwise).

For competitive intensity, three match temporal horizons are chosen: the points difference makes possible a change in the standing during the next, the two next or the three next matches. Besides, competitive intensity is measured both with sure ranks only and sure and potential ranks. We expect a positive effect of competitive intensity dummies (the smaller the difference, the higher the uncertainty of outcome).

**Table 2. Descriptive statistics and sources**

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Source</i>
<i>Attendance<sup>1</sup></i>	20 290.28	11 402.10	LFP ( <a href="http://lfp.fr/">http://lfp.fr/</a> )
<i>Home team population<sup>1</sup></i>	1 184 588.33	2 473 448.27	SPLAF ( <a href="http://splaf.free.fr/">http://splaf.free.fr/</a> )
<i>Home team per capita income per hour<sup>1</sup></i>	12.75	1.34	INSEE ( <a href="http://insee.fr/fr/default.asp">http://insee.fr/fr/default.asp</a> )
<i>Home team current-month unemployment rate</i>	0.06	0.01	Gouvernemental Web Site ( <a href="http://www.travail-emploi-sante.gouv.fr/">http://www.travail-emploi-sante.gouv.fr/</a> )
<i>Home team young people percentage</i>	0.31	0.03	INSEE
<i>Budget for the home team<sup>1</sup></i>	51.92	34.72	France Football
<i>Budget for the away team<sup>1</sup></i>	51.77	34.52	( <a href="http://www.francefootball.fr/">http://www.francefootball.fr/</a> )
<i>Standing for the home team</i>	10.73	5.69	LFP
<i>Standing for the away team</i>	10.32	5.67	
<i>Average number of goals for the home team at home</i>	1.33	0.54	
<i>Game week</i>	19.61	10.97	
<i>The match played during the week</i>	0.10		
<i>The match played on Saturday at 7 pm</i>	0.54		
<i>The match played on Saturday at 9 pm</i>	0.08		
<i>The math played Sunday at 5 pm</i>	0.19		
<i>The match played Sunday at 9 pm</i>	0.09		
<i>The match is a geographical derby</i>	0.07		
<i>There is a rugby club in the home team area</i>	0.13		Wikipedia ( <a href="http://www.wikipedia.org/">http://www.wikipedia.org/</a> )
<i>The home team has hooliganism problems</i>	0.02		
<i>The home team waits a new stadium</i>	0.30		
<i>The home team was in Ligue 2 during the previous season</i>	0.15		LFP
<i>The away team was in Ligue 2 during the previous season</i>	0.15		
<i>2008-2009</i>	0.33		
<i>2009-2010</i>	0.33		
<i>2010-2011</i>	0.33		
<i>Competitive balance</i>	8.26	8.07	
<i>Competitive intensity with only sure ranks</i>	3.58	3.91	
<i>Competitive intensity with sure and potential ranks</i>	3.25	3.87	

<sup>1</sup> These variables are expressed in real terms and not in log terms.

The basic data set comes from the French football league (LFP). The sources<sup>2</sup> and the descriptive statistics of the variables are presented in Table 2.

## 5. Empirical results

We estimated several versions of our equation, using 1135 observations corresponding to 1135 matches that took place in the French football Ligue 1 during the 2008-2011 period (five excluded matches, see Footnote 1). We want to answer the two following questions:

- Does a more relevant temporal horizon exist to consider whether there is uncertainty of outcome in relation to sporting stakes?
- Should only sure or sure AND potential ranks be taken into account?

More precisely, we estimated six versions of our equation, three for only sure ranks and three for sure and potential ranks. The results are reported in Tables 3 and 4. We first considered the equation with uncertainty of outcome represented by a dummy variable that is 1 if the home team can hope or is afraid of a statute change at the end of the match, that is to say uncertainty of outcome for a horizon of one match (Column 1, Models 1 and 4). Secondly, we considered the equation with uncertainty of outcome for a horizon of two matches (Column 2, Models 2 and 5). Thirdly, we considered the equation with uncertainty of outcome for a horizon of three matches (Column 3, Models 3 and 6). For all the models, we expected a positive impact of uncertainty of outcome measured through a horizon of matches. The results are based on ordinary least squares with White (1980) standard errors robust to heteroscedasticity.

We only concentrate on competitive intensity in our comments of results. If we consider the models with only sure ranks, uncertainty of outcome is significant only at the 10% level for a horizon of one match and is not significant for a horizon of two matches, whereas it is significant at the 1% level for a horizon of three matches. If we consider the models with sure and potential ranks, uncertainty of outcome is significant at the 5% level for a horizon of one or two matches and significant at the 1% level for a horizon of three matches. Consequently, three matches seem a better horizon than one or two matches to consider whether there is uncertainty of outcome from the spectator point of view. Nevertheless, all the measures of outcome of uncertainty are significant at least at the 5% level with sure and potential ranks.

**Table 3. Estimates of the attendance equation with only sure ranks**

	<i>Model 1</i>		<i>Model 2</i>		<i>Model 3</i>	
	<i>Coeff</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>Coeff</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>Coeff</i>	<i>p-value</i>
<i>Home team log-population</i>	0.219	<.0001	0.218	<.0001	0.221	<.0001
<i>Home team log-per capita income per hour</i>	-2.094	0.003	-2.090	<.0001	-2.077	<.0001
<i>Home team current-month unemployment rate</i>	3.122	<.0001	3.234	<.0001	3.252	<.0001
<i>Home team young people percentage</i>	0.845	<.0001	0.826	0.004	0.824	0.004
<i>Log-budget for the home team</i>	0.747	<.0001	0.750	<.0001	0.746	<.0001
<i>Log-budget for the away team</i>	0.166	<.0001	0.166	<.0001	0.166	<.0001
<i>Standing for the home team</i>	-0.007	<.0001	-0.007	<.0001	-0.007	<.0001
<i>Standing for the away team</i>	-0.002	0.040	-0.002	0.049	-0.002	0.044
<i>Average number of goals for the home team at home</i>	-0.005	0.686	-0.006	0.661	-0.005	0.724
<i>Game week</i>	-0.011	<.0001	-0.012	<.0001	-0.012	<.0001
<i>(Game week)<sup>2</sup></i>	0.001	<.0001	0.001	<.0001	0.001	<.0001
<i>The match played during the week</i>	-0.031	0.242	-0.033	0.215	-0.033	0.211
<i>The match played on Saturday at 7 pm</i>	0.002	0.936	0.002	0.923	0.003	0.917
<i>The match played on Saturday at 9 pm</i>	0.005	0.865	0.006	0.822	0.006	0.830
<i>The math played Sunday at 5 pm</i>	-0.026	0.303	-0.026	0.303	-0.027	0.285
<i>The match played Sunday at 9 pm</i>		ref.		ref.		ref.
<i>The match is a geographical derby</i>	0.122	<.0001	0.121	<.0001	0.120	<.0001

<sup>2</sup> More details about data and the model are given in Scelles *et al.* (2012).

<i>There is a rugby club in the home team area</i>	-0.008	0.791	-0.010	0.739	-0.012	0.702
<i>The home team has hooliganism problems</i>	-0.196	<.0001	-0.194	<.0001	-0.200	<.0001
<i>The home team waits a new stadium</i>	-0.437	<.0001	-0.438	<.0001	-0.438	<.0001
<i>The home team was in Ligue 2 during the previous season</i>	0.227	<.0001	0.230	<.0001	0.232	<.0001
<i>The away team was in Ligue 2 during the previous season</i>	0.048	0.007	0.049	0.006	0.050	0.005
<i>2008-2009</i>	ref.		ref.		ref.	
<i>2009-2010</i>	-0.184	<.0001	-0.184	<.0001	-0.178	<.0001
<i>2010-2011</i>	-0.231	<.0001	-0.233	<.0001	-0.231	<.0001
<i>Competitive balance</i>	-0.001	0.308	-0.001	0.290	-0.001	0.383
<i>Competitive intensity for the next match</i>	0.025	0.069				
<i>Competitive intensity for the two next matches</i>			0.026	0.148		
<i>Competitive intensity for the three next matches</i>					0.064	0.008
<i>Constant</i>	8.657	<.0001	8.640	<.0001	8.544	<.0001
<i>Observations</i>	1135		1135		1135	
<i>Adjusted R<sup>2</sup></i>	0.8642		0.8641		0.8647	

**Table 4. Estimates of the attendance equation with sure and potential ranks**

	<i>Model 4</i>		<i>Model 5</i>		<i>Model 6</i>	
	<i>Coeff</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>Coeff</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>Coeff</i>	<i>p-value</i>
<i>Home team log-population</i>	0.219	<.0001	0.219	<.0001	0.2210	<.0001
<i>Home team log-per capita income per hour</i>	-2.088	<.0001	-2.078	<.0001	-2.074	<.0001
<i>Home team current-month unemployment rate</i>	3.127	<.0001	3.254	<.0001	3.284	<.0001
<i>Home team young people percentage</i>	0.856	0.003	0.839	0.003	0.831	0.003
<i>Log-budget for the home team</i>	0.745	<.0001	0.748	<.0001	0.746	<.0001
<i>Log-budget for the away team</i>	0.167	<.0001	0.166	<.0001	0.166	<.0001
<i>Standing for the home team</i>	-0.007	<.0001	-0.007	<.0001	-0.006	<.0001
<i>Standing for the away team</i>	-0.002	0.035	-0.002	0.050	-0.002	0.040
<i>Average number of goals for the home team at home</i>	-0.006	0.646	-0.007	0.594	-0.005	0.701
<i>Game week</i>	-0.011	<.0001	-0.012	<.0001	-0.012	<.0001
<i>(Game week)<sup>2</sup></i>	0.001	<.0001	0.001	<.0001	0.001	<.0001
<i>The match played during the week</i>	-0.031	0.244	-0.034	0.200	-0.0330	0.209
<i>The match played on Saturday at 7 pm</i>	0.002	0.920	0.001	0.957	0.002	0.949
<i>The match played on Saturday at 9 pm</i>	0.006	0.846	0.004	0.894	0.006	0.835
<i>The math played Sunday at 5 pm</i>	-0.027	0.292	-0.027	0.277	-0.028	0.273
<i>The match played Sunday at 9 pm</i>	ref.		ref.		ref.	
<i>The match is a geographical derby</i>	0.122	<.0001	0.121	<.0001	0.120	<.0001
<i>There is a rugby club in the home team area</i>	-0.012	0.690	-0.012	0.686	-0.012	0.701
<i>The home team has hooliganism problems</i>	-0.192	<.0001	-0.194	<.0001	-0.200	<.0001
<i>The home team waits a new stadium</i>	-0.438	<.0001	-0.438	<.0001	-0.438	<.0001
<i>The home team was in Ligue 2 during the previous season</i>	0.227	<.0001	0.231	<.0001	0.232	<.0001
<i>The away team was in Ligue 2 during the previous season</i>	0.049	0.006	0.049	0.005	0.050	0.005
<i>2008-2009</i>	ref.		ref.		ref.	
<i>2009-2010</i>	-0.182	<.0001	-0.181	<.0001	-0.177	<.0001
<i>2010-2011</i>	-0.233	<.0001	-0.234	<.0001	-0.232	<.0001
<i>Competitive balance</i>	-0.001	0.342	-0.001	0.334	-0.001	0.408
<i>Competitive intensity for the next match</i>	0.035	0.017				
<i>Competitive intensity for the two next matches</i>			0.041	0.030		
<i>Competitive intensity for the three next matches</i>					0.069	0.006
<i>Constant</i>	8.627	<.0001	8.593	<.0001	8.531	<.0001
<i>Observations</i>	1135		1135		1135	
<i>Adjusted R<sup>2</sup></i>	0.8644		0.8644		0.8648	

## 6. Implications and discussion

### 6.1. Implications

It is important to know on which match temporal horizon spectators consider there is uncertainty of outcome. Indeed, it gives indications about the optimal format of the contest. If the match temporal horizon is large, sporting stakes can be limited but if the match temporal



horizon is small, it is necessary to have sufficient sporting stakes so as to optimize the number of teams in contention.

It seems that a horizon of three matches is better than one or two matches. The risk of having teams not in contention is obviously weaker than with horizons of one or two matches but it exists. In European football major leagues which are historically organized without playoffs, that risk confirms the necessity for the teams of a league to be balanced or more precisely that among the different groups of teams, there are competitive balance and sporting stakes (Scelles, Desbordes and Durand, 2011). Three matches are a good horizon to consider, where the uncertainty of outcome is interesting because it allows the measurement of uncertainty during a championship on the basis of the team's percentage for which a situation change can arise during the three next game weeks.

Besides, we find that the significance for uncertainty measured through a horizon of one or two matches is better with sure and potential ranks than with only sure ranks. Scelles *et al.* (2012) obtained no significance difference between only sure ranks and sure and potential ranks with competitive intensity measured by the points difference for the home team with the closer competitor with a different situation. Nevertheless, our results indicate that perhaps spectators are interested in both sure and potential ranks and not only in sure ranks. This finding gives an argument to keep "La Coupe de la Ligue" for which some French football stakeholders (players, coaches, presidents and even spectators in spite of the previous result!) are not convinced that it is useful because it can delete a qualifying rank in the Europa League.

## 6.2. Discussion

Empirical results suggest that Ligue 1 spectators consider there is uncertainty of outcome at least until a temporal horizon of three matches. But would this finding be the same if the dependent variable is a television audience rating? This question is of prime importance since television rights are the first financial resources for clubs in Ligue 1. An explanation of television audience rating has received little attention in the literature due to the lack of available data. Forrest, Simmons and Buraimo (2005) found a significant positive relationship between outcome uncertainty and the size of television audiences in English Premier League football between 1993 and 2003. Buraimo (2008) estimates a joint attendance-television audience model for the second tier of English football (the Championship) and finds no significant impact of match outcome uncertainty on either gate attendance or television audience. Buraimo and Simmons (2009) find that television viewers prefer close contests to more predictable contests in Spanish football. Nevertheless, none of these studies incorporates our uncertainty of outcome measure. It would be interesting to follow up our work by observing the impact of our outcome uncertainty measure on television audiences. In particular, attention could be focused on match temporal horizon for which it is most relevant to consider whether there is an uncertainty of outcome. It is not certain that television viewers have the same sensitivity as spectators in relation to uncertainty of outcome.

## 7. Conclusion

In this article we have estimated an attendance equation for the French football Ligue 1 using data from individual games played during the 2008-2011 period. We included all types of variables (socioeconomic, sectorial and incentives) proposed in the literature as explanatory factors and focused our attention on the impact of competitive intensity measured through dummies that are function of the points difference for the home team before a match in relation to ranks with sporting stakes. Empirical results show that three matches seem a better

horizon than one or two matches to consider whether there is uncertainty of outcome from the spectator point of view. Nevertheless, all the measures of uncertainty of outcome are significant at least at the 5% level for the sure and potential ranks.

A study about television audience ratings would be an interesting extension to the present article. Television rights are now the main financial resources for clubs in Ligue 1. In spite of a new interest in Ligue 1 by Qatari television channel Al Jazeera, it is uncertain whether television channels will continue to finance Ligue 1 at the same level in the future. From this perspective, results about the determinants of television audience ratings could help LFP and television channels to optimize the format of the contest and its income.

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