



Football-related arrests and banning order statistics

England and Wales, 2019/20 season

This release presents official statistics on football-related arrests and football banning orders, and experimental statistics on reported incidents of football-related anti-social behaviour, violence and disorder.

Season-on-season comparisons will in part reflect the restrictions in place during the COVID-19 pandemic. See the [user guide](#) for more information.

Football banning orders

As at 1 August 2020, **1,621 football banning orders** were in force, a **decrease of 8%** compared with those as at 1 August 2019.

There has been a **steady decline** in football banning orders in force since 2011, when 3,174 were in force.



Arrests

-21% Football-related arrests In the 2019/20 season, there were **1,089 football-related arrests** under Schedule 1 of the Football Spectators Act 1989 (as amended), a **21% decrease** on the previous season.

Of these, the most common offence types were public disorder (34%) and violent disorder (26%).

Clubs with the highest number of supporters arrested were **Leeds United** (52 arrests), **Birmingham City** (49 arrests) and **Bolton Wanderers** (45 arrests).

In addition, there were **114 arrests by British Transport Police** and **204 other (non-Schedule 1) arrests** at football matches in the 2019/20 season.

Experimental statistics: Reported incidents at football fixtures

Incidents were reported at **36% of football fixtures in the 2019/20 season** (969). Whilst this proportion was similar to the previous season (33%), the number of reported incidents has decreased by 4%.



The most reported types of incidents were **pyrotechnics** (at 32% of matches where incidents were reported), **hate crime** (30%) and **throwing missiles** (27%).

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1 Introduction

This release presents official statistics on football-related arrests and football banning orders, and experimental statistics on reported incidents of football-related anti-social behaviour, violence and disorder.

The impact of COVID-19

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared that the COVID-19 outbreak was a global pandemic. A range of restrictions relating to the outbreak began on 12 March 2020, including the suspension of all football in the Premier League and English Football League (EFL). National League matches were suspended from 15 March 2020. In the 2019/20 season, a total of 2,663 fixtures were played and a further 319 were cancelled as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak (11%).

Premier League, Championship fixtures and lower league playoff fixtures were completed behind closed doors from 17 June 2020 to the end of the season on 4 August 2020. Celebrations linked to specific matches played during this period are included in these statistics.

The restrictions relating to football matches, as well as more general restrictions, impacted on the number of football banning orders and football-related arrests and incidents over this period. Season-on-season comparisons will in part reflect these restrictions.

The [user guide](#) provides additional information on the coverage of the data, quality and methodology, information on the conventions used in the statistics, and relevant legislation.

The [data tables](#) provide supplementary data to those presented in this release.

The 'Football-related arrests and banning order statistics' release is an Official Statistics output produced to the highest professional standards and free from political interference. It has been produced by statisticians working in the Home Office Analysis and Insight Directorate in accordance with the Home Office's '[Statement of compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#)' which covers our policy on revisions and other matters. The Home Office Chief Statistician and Head of Profession for statistics reports to the National Statistician with respect to all professional statistical matters, oversees all Home Office Official Statistics products with respect to the [Code of Practice](#) and is responsible for their timing, content and methodology.

Football banning order:

A preventative measure imposed by a court following a football-related offence, with the aim to prevent violence or disorder at or in connection with regulated football matches. See the [user guide](#) for further information.

Football-related arrests are those to which **Schedule 1** of the [Football Spectators Act 1989 \(as amended\)](#) applies.

2 Football banning orders

Football banning orders may be made by the courts to help prevent violence or disorder at, or in connection with, any regulated football matches. An individual subject to a banning order is prevented from attending all regulated matches in the United Kingdom and may be required to surrender their passport to the police before overseas matches and tournaments. Banning orders are issued either following a conviction for a football-related offence or following a complaint by a local police force, British Transport Police (BTP), or the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS). The statutory duration of a football banning order is a minimum period of 3 years and no more than 5 years. In cases where a custodial sentence was imposed for the original offence, a minimum period of 6 years and no more than 10 years applies. For more information, see the [user guide](#).

Season-on-season comparisons will in part reflect the restrictions placed on football matches during the COVID-19 pandemic. See the [user guide](#) for more information.

There is a downward trend in the total number of football banning orders

As at 1 August 2020, there were 1,621 football banning orders in force, representing a decrease of 8% from 1,771 (as at 1 August 2019). This continues the downward trend seen in the number of football banning orders in force, as shown in Figure 1, falling by 49% from 3,174 as at 29 November 2011.

An individual can have multiple bans, therefore the **number of bans is not equal to the number of individuals** who have a ban.

Of the 1,621 football banning orders in force in the 2019/20 season, 360 (22%) were **new** football banning orders (issued during the 2019/20 seasons between 1 August 2019 to 31 July 2020); a decrease of 34% (-189) when compared with the previous season.

Figure 1: Number of football banning orders in force in England and Wales, from 2010/11 season to 2019/20 season



Source: Home Office, Football-related arrests and banning order statistics, England and Wales, 2019/20 season, [Tables 2 and 4](#).

Notes: Extraction dates of new banning order data varied year-on-year. See the [data tables](#) for data extraction dates.

Of the 1,621 banning orders in force as at 1 August 2020, almost all (99.4%; 1,612) were issued to males and around three-quarters (72%; 1,162) were issued to those aged between 18 and 34. Around 3% (43) were issued to under 18s.

In the 2019/20 season, Stoke City supporters had the highest number of football banning orders for the first time since the comparable series started in 2015. A banning order may be imposed by a court in the season after the incident occurred, so some relate to arrests from the previous season.

Table 1: Clubs with highest number of football banning orders in force, 2019/20 season compared to 2018/19 season

Football club	2018/19 season		2019/20 season	
	Football banning orders	Ranking	Football banning orders	Ranking
Stoke City	50	6 (joint)	52	1
West Ham United	54	4 (joint)	51	2
Mansfield Town	27	23 (joint)	50	3
Birmingham City	57	3	49	4 (joint)
Grimsby Town	61	2	49	4 (joint)

Source: Home Office, Football-related arrests and banning order statistics, England and Wales, 2019/20 season, [Table 1](#).

In the 2019/20 season, Mansfield Town (34) and Bolton Wanderers (24) supporters were issued the highest number of **new** football banning orders.

3 Football-related arrests

Statistics on football-related arrests are submitted by the 43 police forces in England and Wales, and BTP, to the United Kingdom Football Policing Unit (UKFPU). For the purpose of these statistics, ‘football-related arrests’ are arrests for offences specified in Schedule 1 to the [Football Spectators Act 1989 \(as amended\)](#) – these include football-specific offences (such as pitch incursion and throwing missiles inside a stadium) and a range of wider offences committed in connection with a regulated football match.

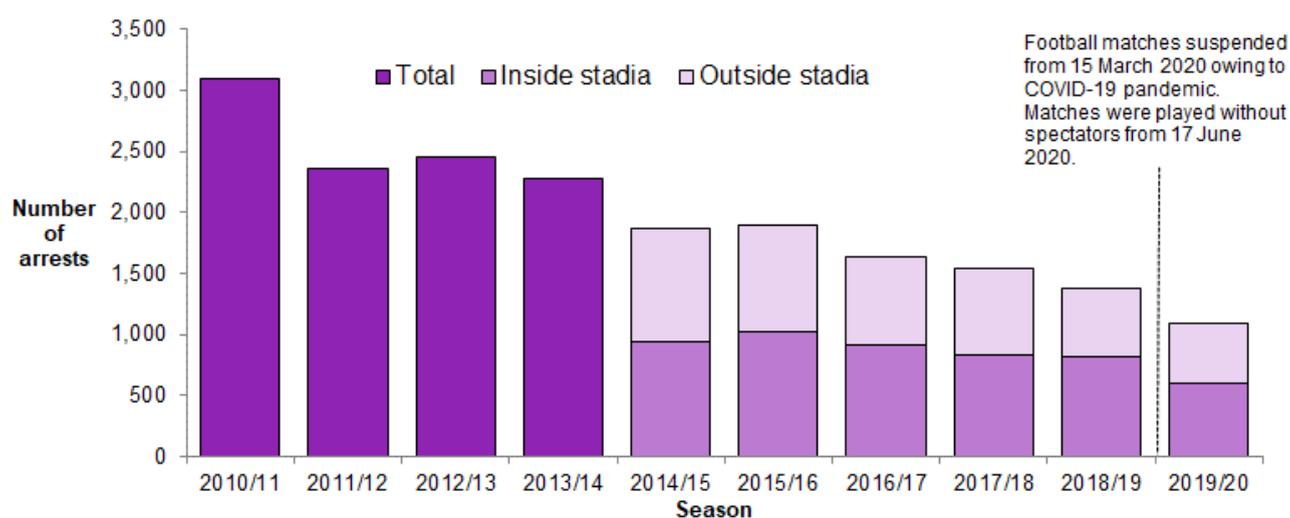
In addition, a person may be arrested at a football match which is not covered by Schedule 1, which can include possession of drugs and theft. For the purpose of this release, these arrests will be termed ‘other arrests’. Statistics on other arrests are categorised as experimental and are published for the second time in this release, covering the 2018/19 to 2019/20 seasons.

Season-on-season comparisons will in part reflect the restrictions placed on football matches during the COVID-19 pandemic. See the [user guide](#) for more information.

Schedule 1 football-related arrests continue to decrease

During the 2019/20 season, there were 1,089 football-related arrests (excluding BTP arrests; see the [BTP section](#) for more information) in connection with regulated international and domestic football matches involving English and Welsh clubs and the national teams. This is a 21% decrease (-292) compared with the previous season and, although in part affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, continues the overall downward trend over the last 9 seasons, with the number of football-related arrests falling by 65% since the 2010/11 season (from 3,089 to 1,089).

Figure 2: Schedule 1 Football-related arrests by location of arrest, from 2010/11 season to 2019/20 season



Source: Home Office, Football-related arrests and banning order statistics, England and Wales, 2019/20 season, [Table 7](#).

Notes: Figures include arrests at all regulated international and domestic football matches involving English and Welsh clubs and the national teams, playing in the UK and overseas. Data by location of arrest are not available prior to 2014/15.

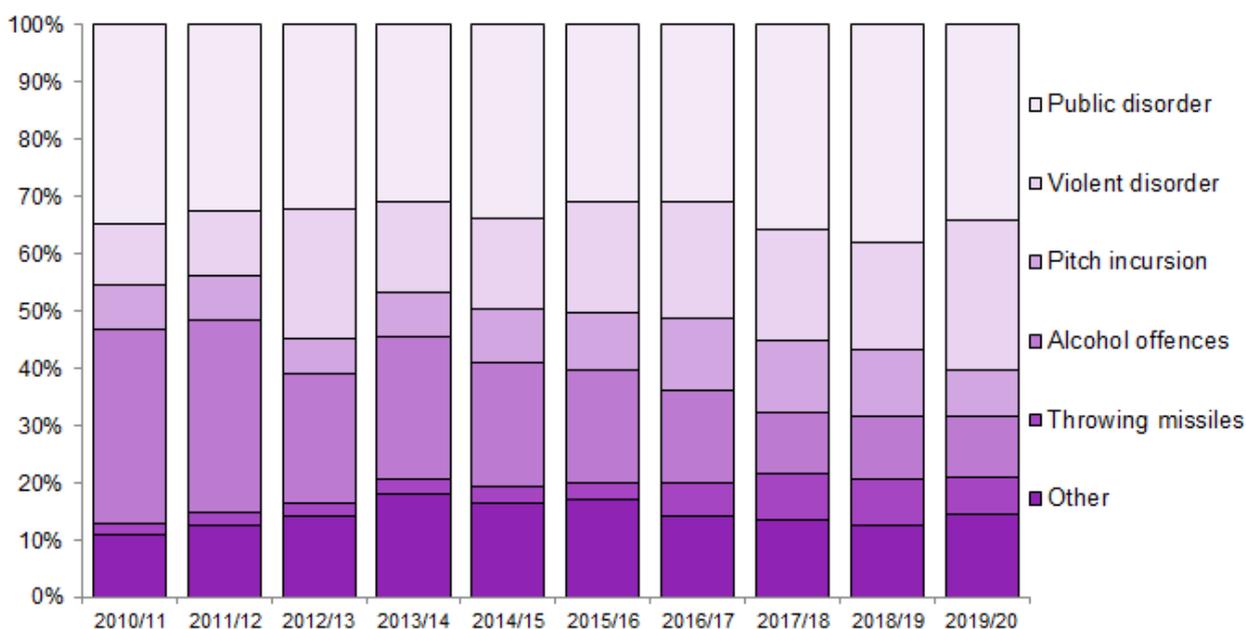
National team matches

During the 2019/20 season, there were 25 football-related arrests at England and Wales national team matches, of which 20 (80%) occurred abroad. Of the 25 football-rated arrests, 21 were at England national team matches and 4 were at Wales national team matches. During the same period, there were 27 football-related arrests at European matches (i.e. matches where an English or Welsh team played a European team, excluding the national teams); all of which occurred in England and Wales.

Most common football-related offence type was public disorder

The most common offence types were public disorder (34%), violent disorder (26%) and alcohol offences/driving under influence of drugs (11%), as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Football-related arrests by offence type, from 2010/11 season to 2019/20 season



Source: Home Office, Football-related arrests and banning order statistics, England and Wales, 2019/20 season, [Table 6](#).

Notes: Figures include arrests at all regulated international and domestic football matches involving English and Welsh clubs and the national teams, playing in the UK and overseas.

Alcohol offences include driving under the influence of drugs.

Other includes racist or indecent chanting, ticket touting, possession of an offensive weapon, possession of pyrotechnics, breach of a banning order and criminal damage/offences against the property.

For clubs in the top 5 divisions, just over half (51%; 519) of the 1,021 football-related arrests were at away games. The club with the highest number of supporters arrested in the 2019/20 season was Leeds United, as shown in Figure 4. Of the 52 Leeds United supporter arrests, 18 of these were linked to fan celebrations between 17 and 19 July 2020 when Leeds won the Championship.

Figure 4: Clubs with the highest number of supporters arrested, 2019/20 season

1) Leeds United



52 arrests
56% at home games
Most common offence type: public disorder (19 arrests)

2) Birmingham City



49 arrests
12% at home games
Most common offence type: violent disorder (33 arrests)

3) Bolton Wanderers



45 arrests
31% at home games
Most common offence type: public disorder (20 arrests)

4) Aston Villa



31 arrests
48% at home games
Most common offence type: public disorder (17 arrests)

5) West Ham United



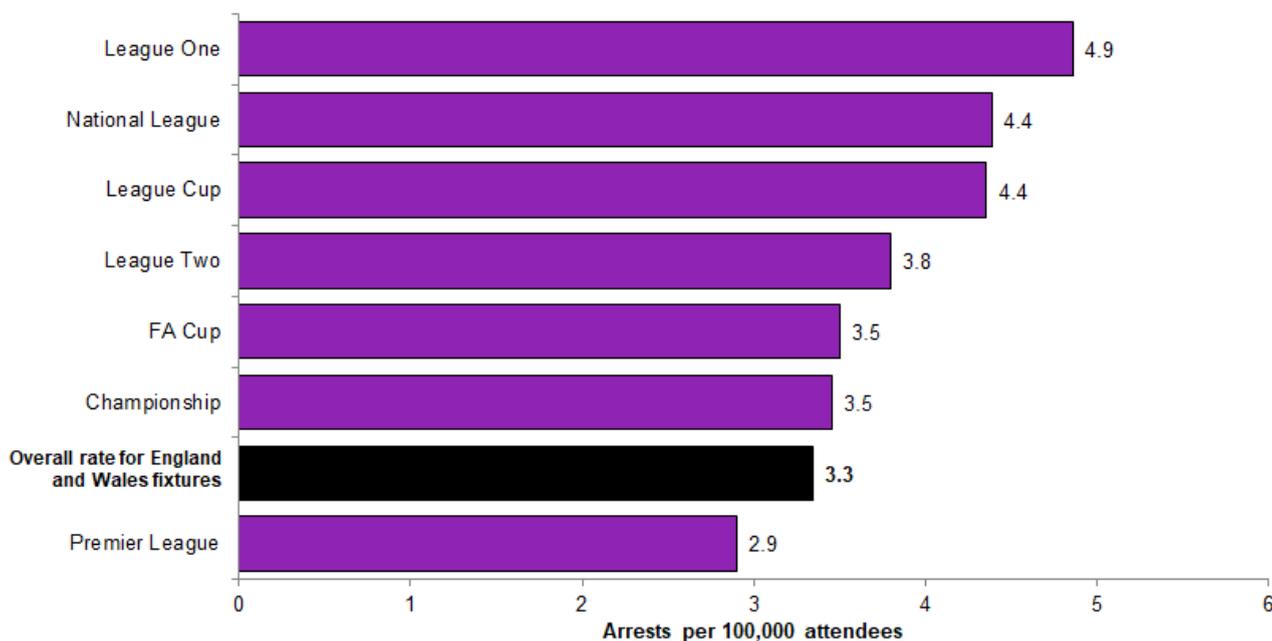
30 arrests
53% at home games
Most common offence type: throwing missiles (9 arrests)

Source: Home Office, Football-related arrests and banning order statistics, England and Wales, 2019/20 season, [Table 5](#).

There were 3.3 football-related arrests per 100,000 attendees

The football-related arrest rate in the 2019/20 season (excludes Community Shield, Under-21 internationals and pre-season friendlies) was 3.3 arrests per 100,000 attendees, the same arrest rate as the previous season and lower than the arrest rate in the 2014/15 season when the data collection began (4.8 arrests per 100,000). Of all competitions with 30 arrests or more, League One had the highest arrest rate of 4.9 per 100,000 attendees; whilst the Premier League had the lowest arrest rate of 2.9 arrests per 100,000 attendees.

Figure 5: Football-related arrest rate per 100,000 attendees by competition, 2019/20 season



Source: Home Office, Football-related arrests and banning order statistics, England and Wales, 2019/20 season, [Table 11](#). Attendance figures obtained from [Transfermarkt](#) and [ESPN](#).

Notes: Figures include arrests at all regulated international and domestic football matches involving English and Welsh clubs and the national teams, playing in the UK and overseas. Excludes 'other' competitions which include Community Shield, Under-21 internationals and Pre-season friendlies. Excludes competitions with less than 30 arrests.

Football-related arrests by British Transport Police decreased by 26%

In the 2019/20 season, there were an additional 114 football-related arrests by BTP in connection with regulated international and domestic football matches involving English and Welsh clubs and the national teams. This represents a 26% (-41) decrease from 155 in the previous season. The most common offence type continues to be public disorder (38%). For more information on football-related arrests by BTP see the [user guide](#).

Experimental statistics: Other arrests

'Other arrests' data are newly established and as such are currently designated as Experimental Statistics.

A person may be arrested at a football match for an offence not covered by Schedule 1, which can include possession of drugs and theft. For the purpose of this release, these arrests will be termed 'other arrests'.

In the 2019/20 season, there were 204 other arrests in connection with regulated international and domestic football matches involving English and Welsh clubs and the national teams. Other arrests broken down by offence type are not yet available. For more information see the [user guide](#).

4 Experimental Statistics: Reported incidents at football fixtures

The following statistics are included in Football-related arrests and banning order statistics, England and Wales, 2019/20 season in response to user demand and to provide further evidence on the nature of disorder at English and Welsh football matches played in England and Wales.

These statistics are classed as ‘experimental’ and should be considered an estimate of the number of reported incidents at football fixtures.

Reported incidents include football-related anti-social behaviour, violence and disorder involving supporters of English and Welsh clubs, playing in England and Wales. Reports of incidents are submitted to UKFPU by police dedicated football officers (DFOs). These reports may be informed by information obtained from partner organisations such as The Football Association and Kick It Out.

Experimental statistics are new official statistics undergoing evaluation. The statistics are experimental as the underlying matched data source is new. More information about experimental statistics can be found on the [UK Statistics Authority website](#). Home Office statisticians aim to improve the quality of the data in future releases by enhancing the methodology of the data-matching process and developing quality assurance procedures.

Figures presented in this section relate to the number of football fixtures where an incident was reported to have occurred, and not the number of individual incidents. Multiple incidents may be reported per match.

Season-on-season comparisons will in part reflect the restrictions placed on football matches during the COVID-19 pandemic. See the [user guide](#) for more information.

Incidents were reported at over one-third of football fixtures in the 2019/20 season

In the 2019/20 season, there were 2,663 regulated domestic football matches involving English and Welsh teams played in England and Wales. Incidents were reported at 969 fixtures (36%). Whilst the number of reported incidents has decreased by 4% from the 1,007 reported in the previous season, the proportion of fixtures where an incident was reported was similar (33%).

Reported incidents at football fixtures by incident severity

A post-match incident report assessment is conducted after each regulated domestic football match and allocates a low, medium, or high risk category to each fixture depending on the severity of incidents that occurred before, during and after the match.

In the 2019/20 season, there were 667 low severity fixtures (69%), 219 medium severity fixtures (23%) and 83 high severity fixtures (9%).

Reported incidents by type

Figures on reported incidents are available by type of incident. More than one incident type may be reported at each match, so the sum of the incident types is greater than the number of fixtures where an incident was reported.

The most commonly reported types of incident involved pyrotechnics (at 309 matches) and hate crime (at 287 matches).

The 2019/20 season data includes, for the first time, verified incidents of hate crime attributable to a designated fixture reported to the UKFPU by Kick It Out and The Football Association, including online incidents. These have previously only been recorded at the discretion of the police force receiving the report and therefore data are not comparable over time.

In the 2019/20 season, hate crime incidents were reported in relation to 287 fixtures. Of the 287 matches, 75% of the hate crime incidents related to race (214 matches) and 27% related to sexual orientation (78 matches).

There were 246 matches where public order or anti-social behaviour incidents involving youth risk supporters (a supporter aged 25 or under) were recorded. These include planned or spontaneous incidents at or in connection with a football event. This is lower than the 292 reported in 2018/19.

Supporter drug use or possession was reported at 103 matches in 2019/20. The majority (81%) of the incidents of drug use or possession involved cocaine.

Data are now collected on spontaneous incidents where supporters engage in disorder which is not organised or pre-planned. In 2019/20, there were 204 matches involving spontaneous incidents compared with 39 matches involving organised/pre-planned disorder.

For more information on reported incidents at football fixtures, see [Tables E1 to E3](#).

5 User guide

Football banning orders and football-related arrests

Uses of the statistics

Uses of the football-related arrests and banning orders are listed below using the standard categorisation for official statistics.

a) Informing the general public's choices:

- about the state of the economy, society and the environment – figures are used by national and local media in reports of the behaviour of football supporters
- about the activity of the police – figures are requested via Parliamentary Questions and Freedom of Information requests.

b) Government policy making and monitoring:

Statistics are used to inform government policy and operational decisions by the police to mitigate the risk of future football-related disorder.

c) Resource allocation – typically by central and local government:

Statistics on football-related arrests and banning orders demonstrate the scale of football disorder; and the Police and CPS activities.

Definitions and legislation

A football banning order (FBO) is a civil order which may be made by a court to help prevent violence or disorder at or in connection with regulated football matches.

The court must make a FBO where an offender has been convicted of a relevant offence (i.e. an offence specified in Schedule 1 to the Football Spectators Act 1989) and it is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that making a FBO would help to prevent violence or disorder at or in connection with any regulated football matches. If the court is not satisfied, it must state that fact and give its reasons. The police, BTP or Crown Prosecution Service may make an application to the court to make a FBO in respect of a person who has at any time caused or contributed to violence or disorder, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

An individual subject to a FBO is prevented from attending regulated football matches in the UK. In addition, during a 'control period' for an overseas regulated football match or tournament, the enforcing authority (Football Banning Orders Authority, FBOA) can issue a notice to a person who is subject to a FBO, requiring that they report to a local police station and surrender their passport. A FBO may impose any additional requirements the court sees fit in relation to any regulated football matches.

A FBO lasts a minimum of 3 years and a maximum of 10 years. The Breach of an order is a criminal offence punishable by a maximum sentence of 6 months in prison, an unlimited fine, or both.

Although in general one FBO equates to one individual, the number of existing banning orders is not necessarily the same as the number of individuals subject to FBOs, as an individual can be subject to more than one banning order. Furthermore, a banned individual may follow more than one football club so their FBO would appear more than once in the figures; however, the number that this applies to is small.

An individual may be made subject to a FBO in one of two ways: either following a conviction for a football-related offence or on application to a court from the police or CPS (in which case the individual will not necessarily have been arrested).

In addition, the time from an arrest to the imposition of a FBO can vary in length given an order may only be imposed by a court. For example, an individual arrested during the 2019/20 season would be included in the 2019/20 arrest figures but may not be made subject to a FBO until sometime later, meaning the FBO would form part of the figures of a future year's release. Football banning orders were first introduced in 2000 and comparable data are available from 2010/11.

Data coverage

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global pandemic. All football in the Premier League and English Football League (EFL) was suspended on 12 March 2020 and the National League was suspended from 15 March 2020. In total, 319 fixtures were cancelled as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. The Premier League, Championship fixtures and lower league playoff fixtures returned without spectators from 17 June 2020 and the last domestic football fixture was held on 4 August 2020. In total, 227 regulated matches in domestic competitions were played without spectators. Football banning orders, football-related arrests and incidents relating to celebrations linked to specific matches during this period are included in these statistics.

The restrictions relating to football during this period, as well as more general restrictions (for example, the closure of courts preventing the issue of any football banning orders), had the effect of decreasing the total number of football banning orders and football related arrests and incidents relating to specific matches over the 2019/20 season.

Statistics on banning orders were taken from FBOA (part of Home Office UKFPU) records.

The total banning orders dates are as at: 29 November 2011; 9 November 2012; 20 September 2013; 3 September 2014; 8 September 2015; 1 August 2016; 7 August 2017; 1 August 2018, 1 August 2019 and 1 August 2020.

Extraction dates for the new banning orders data varied each year. The small variation in the duration of periods covered year-on-year should be considered when making season-on-season comparisons. See the [data tables](#) for data extraction dates.

Statistics on football-related arrests are submitted by the 43 police forces in England and Wales, and BTP, to the UKFPU. Football-related arrests are those to which Schedule 1 of the [Football Spectators Act 1989](#) applies. This includes football-specific offences (such as pitch incursion and throwing missiles inside a stadium) and a range of generic criminal

offences committed in connection with a football match (at any place within a period of 24 hours either side of a match).

BTP officers may escort trains before and after matches, and patrol stations where large numbers of fans, or fans from different or rival teams, are expected.

Statistics on football-related arrests cover the 2019/20 season and information on all banning orders in force is reported as at 31 July 2020 (data reference dates for new banning orders issued in the 2019/20 season was 1 August 2019 to 31 July 2020).

Data collection and preparatory work

Throughout the season, football-related arrests and banning order data are collected and submitted to UKFPU by police forces in England and Wales and the BTP.

Banning orders are submitted to the FBOA, as enforcing authority, by courts in England and Wales or the CPS. Following the court making a FBO, it is required to notify the FBOA, who administer the banning order.

Once all data have been received and collated by UKFPU, officials carry out a sense check and query any outliers or anomalies with the respective police Dedicated Football Officer (DFO).

The data are then supplied to Home Office statisticians by UKFPU. Following this, the data undergo further scrutiny by Home Office statisticians, including validation and variance checks as part of their quality assurance process, for example to ensure that the number of banning orders issued in the 2019/20 season do not exceed the total number of banning orders as at 1 August 2020.

Data which still appear to be outliers or anomalies are sent to UKFPU for further investigation and where necessary are followed up with the relevant DFO.

Other arrests

Definition

'Other arrests' at football matches are those not covered by Schedule 1 of the [Football Spectators Act 1989 \(as amended\)](#). This includes offences such as the possession of drugs and theft.

Data source

The data are extracted from the Home Office's football database and derived from arrests submitted by the 43 police forces in England and Wales to the UKFPU.

All attendance figures for 2019/20 were obtained from [Transfermarkt](#) and [ESPN](#). Attendance figures prior to 2019/20 were obtained from 'The Football Yearbook'.

Data quality

'Other arrests' data are newly established and as such are currently designated as Experimental Statistics. Statisticians in the Home Office will work with UKFPU to improve the quality of these statistics as the collection continues.

Home Office statisticians' preparatory and quality assurance exercises have identified limitations in the data and how it can be used and interpreted. 'Other arrests' broken down by offence type are not available owing to incomplete records on the football database.

Quality and process checks carried out

These statistics are compiled by Home Office statisticians. They have worked closely with the UKFPU to quality assure the data. These checks follow the [QAAD guidance](#) (Quality Assurance of Administrative Data) and include:

- ensuring the data provided is complete, or as close as possible, given the recording capacity of the database (for example ensuring home and away teams are specified);
- querying contradictory data (for example where the team supported contradicts location of game, incorrect offence types) and working with UKFPU to correct the data where possible.

These recording and data quality issues are not uncommon, and it is expected that the quality of the data will improve as the collection continues.

Improvements to data quality

Statisticians in the Home Office will work with UKFPU to further improve the quality of these statistics as the collection continues. This will include, for example, consulting individual DFOs to address areas of their data collection to rectify errors or incomplete records.

Rounding

Data are provided unrounded in the accompanying data tables of 'Football-related arrests and banning orders, England and Wales' publication. This transparency allows users to exploit the data further. However, caution should be taken when comparing small differences between time periods as figures may not be accurate to the last digit.

Percentages in the release are rounded to the nearest per cent using the round-half-away-from-zero method. For example, 23.5 per cent will be rounded to 24 per cent, and -23.5 per cent will be rounded to -24 per cent.

Where data are rounded, they may not sum to the totals shown, or, in the case of percentages, to 100% because they have been rounded independently.

Reported incidents of football-related anti-social behaviour, violence and disorder

Definition

The data collected are **reported** incidents of football-related anti-social behaviour, violence and disorder involving supporters in connection with English and Welsh matches.

The data include:

- Football clubs competing in the top five English divisions;
- English Cup competitions;
- European Cups;

- International Team fixtures played in England/Wales;
- pre-season friendlies.

The data exclude:

- International away fixtures;
- European away fixtures;
- BTP;
- Pre-season overseas away games;
- Scottish fixtures;
- U21 fixtures;
- Women's football fixtures.

Incidents are included if they occur 24 hours before or after the start or end of a regulated match, and include those that occur inside or outside of the football stadium

The incidents may be related to arrests and/or banning orders, but it is not possible to link the data using the underlying data sources.

Data source

The data are extracted from the Home Office's football database and derived from reports of incidents submitted by police dedicated football officers (DFOs). Where the DFO is not present at a football match, for example at 'Police Free' matches, the DFO will gather information from a variety of sources, for example partner organisations such as the governing body 'The Football Association' and the campaigning organisation 'Kick It Out' who tackle all forms of discrimination in football.

Data quality

As these data are newly established and data quality issues (detailed below) are still being addressed, these statistics are currently designated as [Experimental Statistics](#). Statisticians in the Home Office will work with UKFPU to improve the quality of these statistics as the collection continues.

Home Office statisticians' preparatory and quality assurance exercises have shed light on various issues with the collection which limit how the data may be used or interpreted.

Figures presented in this report relate to the number of football fixtures where an incident was reported to have occurred and not the number of individual incidents.

Multiple incidents may take place at one match.

Quality and process checks carried out

These statistics are compiled by Home Office statisticians who work closely with the UKFPU to quality assure the data. These checks include:

- identifying duplicate data;

- ensuring the data provided are complete, or as close as possible, given the recording capacity of the database (for example ensuring each record has incident and match details) and working with UKFPU to correct the data where possible;
- sampling 50 records to compare the free text report summary against the incidents details;
- investigating the proportion of matches with a report incident.

Data quality issues in the recording of these data are not uncommon, and it is expected that the quality of the data will improve as the collection continues.

Improvements to data quality

Statisticians in the Home Office will work with UKFPU to improve the quality of these statistics as the collection continues. This will include, for example, consulting individual DFOs to address areas of their data collection to rectify errors or missing data. In preparation for the collection of data for future seasons, updates and improvements will be made to the football database which should improve the coverage and completeness of incoming data.

6 Further information

Forthcoming and previous statistical releases

Forthcoming publications are pre-announced on the [statistics release calendar](#) on the GOV.UK website.

The football-related arrests and banning order statistics, England and Wales statistical releases can be found at: [Football-related arrests and banning orders, England and Wales](#).

Feedback and enquiries

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