**Reviews Round 1: The role of alcohol in the link between national football tournaments (soccer) and domestic abuse - evidence from England**

**Note the tight turnaround deadline of August 20th.**  
  
Reviewer #1: This study uses nearly a decade of police data to determine whether the prevalence of alcohol-involved domestic abuse is associated with football (soccer) matches, specifically whether England wins or loses. The authors find that there is a notable increase in the number of alcohol-involved domestic abuse on days when England wins football matches, and conduct several sensitivity analyses to check the robustness of their results. There is much to like about this article. I focus here on the potential limitations and suggestions to possibly improve it for publication.  
  
Introduction  
1. The authors may wish to consider the role of drinking patterns and intoxication in football and the prevalence and severity of domestic violence, especially considering that the hypothesized mechanism for why the game outcome would be associated with alcohol-involved domestic assault is related to drinking patterns.

**I can’t remember how tight we are on the word limit, which might make this and other sections tricky… However, this could be easily addressed by incorporating the references suggested by reviewer 2.**  
  
Methods  
2. If it is a reasonable number of codes, please list the crime codes included in the category of "domestic abuse." If these span more and less serious crimes, that may be important for readers to know.

**Perhaps in an appendix? SSM doesn’t allow footnotes. Although, maybe it is so few that we could list them in the text.**  
  
3. Did the authors consider other potential confounders that would influence levels of alcohol consumption at football matches? For example, opponent rankings, temperature, and time of day have been shown to be important in some analyses of sports and intoxication or alcohol-related harms. Similarly, the authors include holidays (i.e., Christmas and New Year's Eve), did they consider adding major drinking holidays? If so, please briefly explain your model building process and/or why these confounders weren't retained.

**Here, we should respond and say that there wasn’t sufficient variation in the opponent rankings, and given that all were summer tournaments, temperature/weather also had little variation. Time of day… Did we look at anything with this? I thought we had separated this out in some of the analyses? It might be worth adding a very brief note/sentence on this in the paper itself, but with less depth than here.**

**I don’t think there are any other “drinking holidays” in the UK (we can explicitly contrast this with the US – July 4th/thanksgiving). People sometimes suggest the summer bank holidays, but I never saw any effect there when looking at the payday effect analyses.**  
  
4. Did the authors test for temporal clustering within the crime data to determine whether it was necessary to nest the observations within months and/or years?

**I’m not sure I entirely understand what they are suggesting here. I think it is that DA could vary by month, so we should have compared football days to the monthly baseline? I think we can respond that we did include dummies for year, and whether the tournament was currently on.**   
  
5. Why did the authors choose to not use an offset (i.e., calculate a rate) or adjust for annual population?

**Again, not sure I follow. We essentially do calculate the offset do we not? Also, we don’t adjust explicitly for population (we can say that the census is too infrequent anyway), but the year dummies should capture any effect, should they not?**  
  
6. A multiple testing correction is needed.

**I’m not sure where they mean. If it is across all analyses then we are in trouble, as it will kill all statistical power. I’m not entirely sure how to respond to this one. We could say that we change the framing of the results section to designate the first analysis as the primary analysis, and others as exploratory and validatory?**  
  
7. The authors make several statements toward establishing causality. One way to buttress these statements would be to adjust their regression coefficient for under-reporting if there are data to suggest the proportion of domestic assaults that are reported in England using quantitative bias analysis.

**I don’t get it. We don’t have any data on the rate of underreporting being different at different times, or during football matches. Using the overall rate would just be a multiplier for all DA, and our beta is already essentially estimating a proportional increase. Perhaps we can respond by saying that the data on underreporting is not sufficiently detailed for us to be able to apply it to our model in this way, however we do now emphasize in the paper that the true effect will be much larger than our estimate (for absolute number of cases) due to this underreporting.**  
  
Results  
8. There are methods described in the results section; these should appear in the methods section.  
  
9. There are results for analyses and outcomes that are not described anywhere. Please describe these in the methods section.  
  
Discussion  
10. For the authors consideration: It may help readers grasp the significance of the findings to multiply your rate (0.53 per 100,000) by the population of WMP (2.9 million) to generate an approximate count of additional alcohol-involved domestic assaults?

**This sounds fine to me. Was there a reason we didn’t do this?**  
  
11. The authors may also want to mention that it is a limitation that alcohol-involvement was subjective; there may be cases where alcohol was reported where it was not involved and vice versa, although the authors tried to mitigate this by incorporating data from the incidents.

**We do already mention this don’t we? Can move around the words in the main text and then thank them here for raising this and say we have improved the discussion of this point.**  
  
12. Do the authors have a set of focused recommendations for how to reduce the odds of alcohol-involved domestic assault after football matches?

**No. No we do not. My opinion is that it’s fine to say that. We are empirical data scientists. We are applying our expertise to analysing the data on the problem, but believe that there are others with more appropriate expertise when it comes to developing policy or even treatments to change harmful behaviours.**

**Or, it might be that one of the references that reviewer 2 wants us to add will already have some recommendations, and we can just cite that.**

Overall, nice work!

**Thank you. Overall, nice review!**

Reviewer #2: General comment:  
An interesting study, revealing that the experience of a national success in an international football tournament substantially increases the likelihood of alcohol-related violent behaviors manifesting in domestic (and other) settings.  
  
Originality:  
The study is original in the sense that it, to the best of my knowledge and in line with the authors' claim, for the first time explores the role alcohol plays in the link between football and domestic abuse in a large-scale quantitative research design.  
  
International relevance:  
The study is relevant since football is the most popular sport in the world and alcohol consumption and related problem is high in connection to games and tournaments. These problems are a public health concern and results in negative consequences both for the society as a whole, as well as for the individual and brings harms to others.  
  
Significance of contribution:  
The study makes an interesting contribution to the research field by showing a connection between football games, game outcome, and alcohol-related violence, specifically domestic abuse.  
  
Is the manuscript likely to stimulate wider debate if published?  
The manuscript is likely to stimulate a wider debate since football is the largest sport in the world with high levels of alcohol consumption and related problems. This has been a problem for decades and as a matter of fact during the last European championship in France 2016 sales of alcohol were banned as a consequence of a number of alcohol-related violent incidents. That football events also have consequences for alcohol-related domestic violence is also a matter that I believe should be interesting both for the research community as well as the public. A wide debate, however, probably depends on active work with the third mission.

**Embarrassingly, I had never heard of the third mission. Essentially – impact and outreach. We should fully agree with them here. Say that we are working closely with the police to feed results in to policy development, and have already been in contact with organisations and press. (Nudge the journal into thinking this could be some good publicity for them.)**  
  
Coverage of appropriate existing literature;  
I note that there are 26 references, whereof 11 are not research papers. Since there is a body of research reporting on sporting events, alcohol consumption, and related problems (such as violence), there should be room to add more references. This would also help the paper in the sense of putting it into a larger context. For instance, there are papers reported that have demonstrated high levels of alcohol consumption at both football events (e.g., Durbeej et al. PlosOne, 2017) and other sporting events (e.g., Erickson et al. ACER, 2011; Glassman et al. J Alc Drug Edu, 2011). The paper would benefit from incorporating references to high levels of alcohol consumption at sporting events, in particular football.

**We should find a way to include these. It could also help address some of reviewer 1’s concerns. How tight are we on word count? Would we have to start thinking about moving some results to the appendix?**

In addition, I'm missing a discussion with regard to the implications of the study findings, specifically the implications to policy and prevention. There are a number of studies being conducted around the world attempting to reduce alcohol consumption and related problems at sporting events. The paper would benefit from referencing some of these studies, e.g., Kingsland et al. Syst Rev, 2016; Durbeej et al. BMC Publ Health, 2016; Elgán et al, ACER, 2018. That being said, the paper would benefit from highlighting where alcohol is consumed, i.e., in the home setting, pubs and bars, and the sport arena setting, and these are all potential settings for prevention that in the end should decrease different types of alcohol-related violence, including domestic violence.

**Cite these in the paper, and mention that the location is important. However, state here that we can’t go into detail about it because we don’t have the data. Even if we know an incident was within a domestic home, we don’t know if the drinking occurred there, or if they came home from the pub.**  
  
(if applicable) adequacy of methodology, analysis and interpretation:  
The chosen statistical methods used in the current study seems appropriate given the research question and data.

**Thank you. We have taken extreme care on this.**

The causal chain of events proposed by the authors is that the game outcome predicts the level of alcohol consumption, which in turn affects violence. However, this study, for obvious reasons, has no information about the level of alcohol consumption or intoxication levels, which then is a limitation.

**Yes, we agree this is sadly a limitation of the available data. We have made sure to note and discuss this in the paper, noting however that the conclusions are supported by the random allocation of matches to days, and that the increase in domestic abuse is unique to alcohol related incidents.**

I think that it is interesting that the obtained results stand in contrast to those obtained in the American study were loss of the local National Football League (NFL) team resulted in a 10% increase in the rate of reported male to female intimate partner violence. A somewhat elaborated discussion of this circumstance would make an interesting contribution in the discussion section.

**I think we do already cover this do we not? We can always expand slightly and then agree with them profusely, citing the additional material in the paper.**

The significance levels are reported as thresholds, however, I think it would be more valuable to the reader if exact p-values are reported.

**In principle, I agree with them, but this is going to be tricky to add to the tables and could make it quite confusing… Any thoughts?**  
  
Clear, concise and jargon-free writing style:  
The manuscript should benefit from a more clear structure, see below.  
  
Structure and organization:  
In what way are the results from this study relevant from a social or public health perspective?  
The hypothesis of the study could be more clearly expressed in the introduction. On page 3 it says: "To test our hypothesis…", however, the hypothesis has not been clearly presented/expressed in the previous text.  
The result section presents a mix of method descriptions, normative phrases, and discussion of the results, such as (p. 11): "less surprising", "probably" etc., and references to previous research: "more consistent with previous findings…", which creates confusion for the reader. And (p.14): "If we only observe an increase…", which might belong to the discussion section. Thus, the authors could consider to be more concise as to what belongs in the results section and the discussion section, respectively.

**Fine.**

Please elaborate more on the limitations. For instance, the actual intoxication level is not known as well as if the game took place on a weekday as opposed to a weekend, and during the day or evening. For instance if a game take place during a week day during the day, one could hypothesize that people are drinking less which would lead to less domestic violence.

**We now explicitly address the limitations of not knowing the actual intoxication level. We have also updated the results section to make clear that the results are robust to controls for the day of the week and time of day.**