The European Club Talent and Competition Landscape


16.05.2023
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Foreword

Dear friends of football,

I am pleased to present the exciting new **UEFA European Club Talent and Competition Landscape** report. This revamped edition, which builds upon the foundation of the Club Licensing Benchmarking Report, offers a deep dive into the European competition and talent landscape like never before, providing unparalleled insights and precision.

As you explore these pages, you'll quickly notice the remarkable strength and vitality of European football, which remains the global leader in game development and continues to captivate audiences worldwide.

And, speaking of audiences, a staggering 209 million fans supported European professional club football matches from the stands last season alone. It's not just about the big leagues; our game is thriving at all levels, with an impressive 68 million enthusiastic supporters attending grassroots games away from the flashy arenas. This incredible passion and participation showcase European football's profound depth and enduring strength.

Our unwavering commitment to maintaining the finest sports ecosystem in the world sets us apart and draws these record-breaking numbers. UEFA tirelessly endorses the European sports model and the pyramid structure that links grassroots football to elite clubs at the pinnacle. This report is a testament to our dedication - over the past decade, an astounding 1,264 clubs have graced the top division of domestic leagues, while, at the same time, 562 clubs have competed in the men's UEFA competitions. European football's core values of open competitions, based on sporting merit, promotion and relegation, remain the pillars that make our sport as strong as ever.

We get caught up in the whirlwind of transfer news each summer, but we rarely see meaningful insights regarding transfers like this report offers. Latest numbers indicate that European clubs have emerged boldly from the post-pandemic era. It was, in fact, the largest transfer window in history, with a remarkable influx of investment. What's truly inspiring is that the transfers were forward-looking, with over 51% of all transfers involving players aged 23 or younger. This statistic highlights our commitment to nurturing and valuing the next generation of football talents.

As you delve into this report, the first of two to be unveiled this season, you will be taken on through the ever-evolving landscape of European football. It covers a wide range of topics, including the remarkable increase in the turnover of head coaches, the increasing use of substitutions and the surge in the number of goals scored across all competitions.

The fresh, revamped report introduces dedicated data panels for each of the 55 UEFA national associations, taking transparency to a whole new level. As you explore this reenergized report, you'll find clear evidence that the foundation of European football is now more robust than ever.

Whether talking about our talented players, dedicated coaches, passionate fans, or fiercely competitive leagues, every aspect of the game thrives and receives the attention it deserves.

Together, we'll continue to safeguard, nurture and elevate the sport we love.

Respectfully,

Aleksander Čeferin
UEFA President

Introduction

This first edition of the stand-alone European Club Talent and Competition Landscape, provides a unique deep dive into the sport we all love. To provide added transparency to the football landscape the report provides an unprecedented level of granularity in a world of 'hot-takes'. This report has devolved from the annual UEFA Club Licensing Benchmarking Report and the refresh in format allows the extensive scope of the data on these topics to shine. A further publication highlighting the financial and investment landscapes will be published in the new year.

In general, the report tells a positive story of bounce-back from the unprecedented challenges of recent years, a sport whose popularity remains stronger than ever despite economically difficult conditions in the wider world. Across the report there are indications of a forwards-looking approach; The remarkable post-pandemic resurgence in crowds at stadia, a testimony to the passion of supporters throughout European club football; Record transfer investment in younger talent and more minutes played by that young talent, and; Adaptation to player workload challenges with an increased spread of minutes across playing squads and greater use of 5 substitutions.

We are also proud to highlight the jeopardy and sporting tension at the heart of the European sports model which turns entertainment into true sports. A key factor in the domestic league competition structure, documented within the report, is the opportunity for over 100 clubs to move up and down the tiers of the domestic league pyramid this coming season, with the success story of Luton Town FC highlighted to provide inspiration that upwards mobility is achievable with hard and smart work.

Alongside analysis on players, we include analysis of the increasing number of head coach changes. In the world of football, head coaches make the strategic decisions that play a pivotal role in steering teams towards victory, however it is an insecure environment with analysis of head coach churn, international mobility and coaching pathways discussed to further understand the dynamic world they inhabit.

Assessment of the summer transfer window is included. It is important to note that the transfer fees included in the report are estimates based on values reported this summer. In certain cases, the individual values in our composite transfer database are changed later once clubs submit transfer details directly to UEFA but historically the estimated and confirmed values are of a similar level and suitable for benchmarking purposes and trend identification. Other transfer reviews may have slightly different values as they have different scopes or value approaches. For example, some analysis published recently refers to international transfer values only and/or uses full contingent transfer fees as a basis for their numbers while in this report we use the most likely contingent amounts, which as a rule of thumb are about half the maximum possible amounts. Currency translations can also lead to differences as some reports are denoted in GBP or USD rather than EUROS.

The detailed analysis undertaken by the UEFA Intelligence Centre provides insights to stakeholders that go beyond the headlines, to support evidence-based policy making and decision taking. The landscape reports have long brought transparency to European football and this edition continues this purpose.

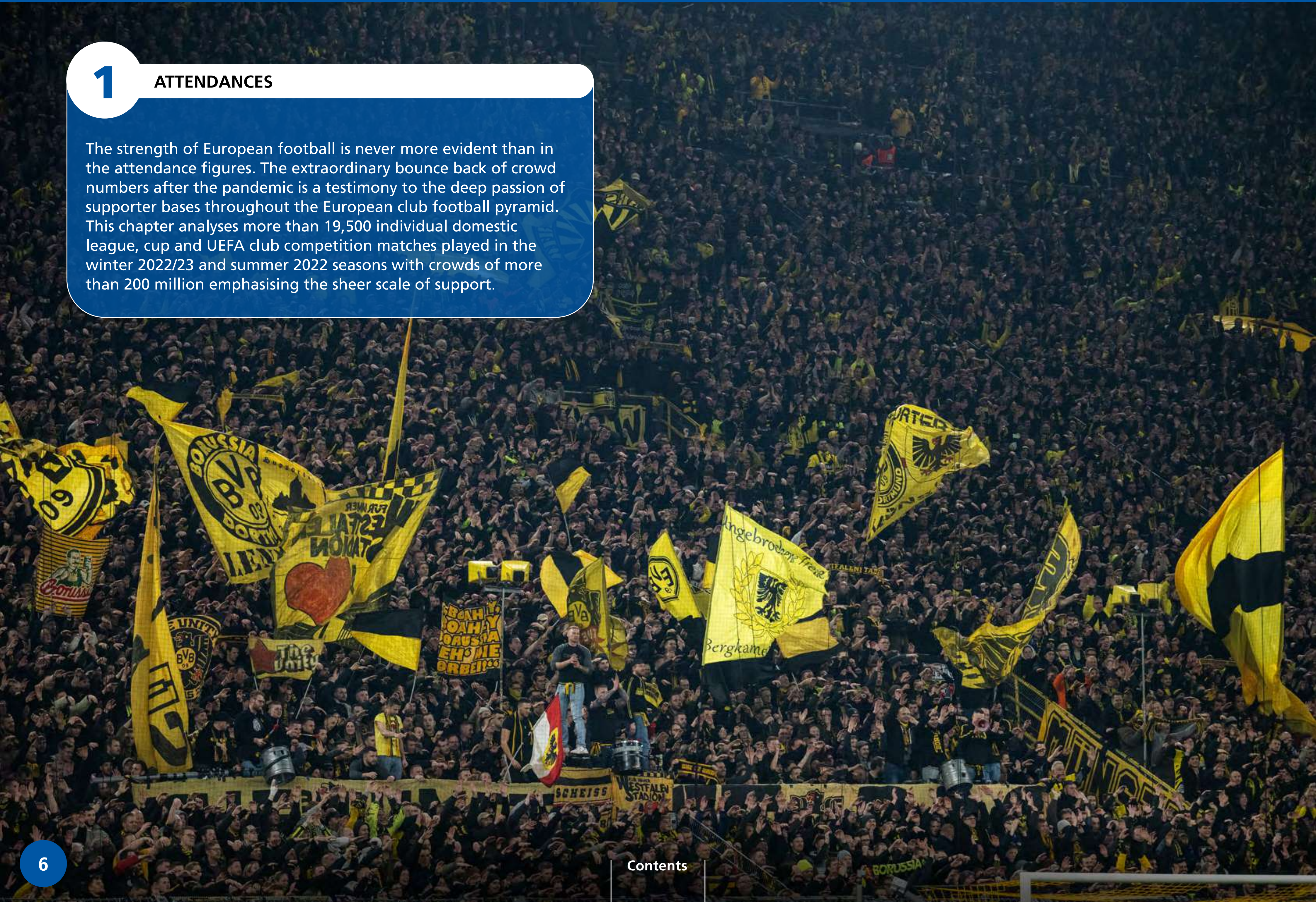
We extend our thanks to numerous stakeholders and colleagues for assisting us in producing the most accurate and detailed analysis on European football talents and competitions currently available.

Andrea Traverso
Director of Financial Sustainability & Research

Contents

1 ATTENDANCES

The strength of European football is never more evident than in the attendance figures. The extraordinary bounce back of crowd numbers after the pandemic is a testimony to the deep passion of supporter bases throughout the European club football pyramid. This chapter analyses more than 19,500 individual domestic league, cup and UEFA club competition matches played in the winter 2022/23 and summer 2022 seasons with crowds of more than 200 million emphasising the sheer scale of support.



Massive attendances across European club football

109 million
Top tier league crowds

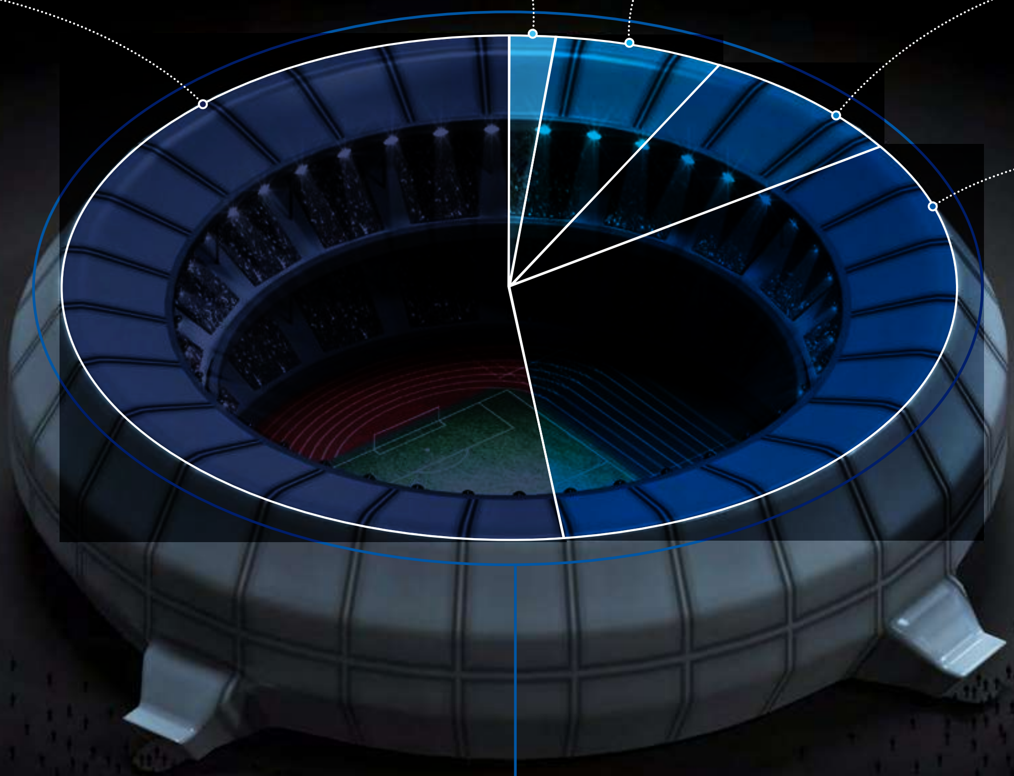
1. ENG 15.3
2. GER 13.2
3. ESP 11.2
4. ITA 11.2
5. FRA 9.0
6. NED 5.7
7. TUR 3.9
8. SCO 3.8
9. POR 3.6
10. BEL 3.2
11. POL 2.9
12. SWE 2.4
13. SUI 2.3
14. RUS 2.3
15. DEN 2.0
16. GRE 1.7
17. ROU 1.7
18. CZE 1.5
19. ISR 1.5
20. AUT 1.5

Balkan 2.6
Other 7.3

3 million
Women's club competition crowds

13 million
Domestic cup crowds

16 million
UEFA club competition crowds



68 million
Lower professional tier league crowds

1. ENG 22.5
2. GER 12.2
3. ESP 7.7
4. ITA 7.3
5. FRA 4.2
6. NED 2.2
7. RUS 2.1
8. POL 1.4
9. TUR 0.8
10. SCO 0.8

Other 6.4

209 million
Number of spectators in European club football during season 2022/23*

5 million
Additional national team crowds in Europe

* This is the first attempt to identify the full picture of professional football attendances. OPTA match by match data covering 17,000 men's and 1,300 women's matches was supplemented by data sourced directly from leagues and national associations. Where the professional pyramid extends beyond the second tier Transfermarkt attendance data was added. The season covered is the last completed season: 2022/23 for winter leagues and 2022 for summer leagues.The 209 million is a conservative estimate of attendances at professional competitive football matches. It excludes crowds at lower league amateur football, age group football with the exception of UEFA Youth League, non-competitive exhibition matches, preliminary cup competition matches and some women's professional football. It also excludes crowds in Europe of 5 million recorded at national team matches during the season.

Record attendances in European club football

Record attendance levels

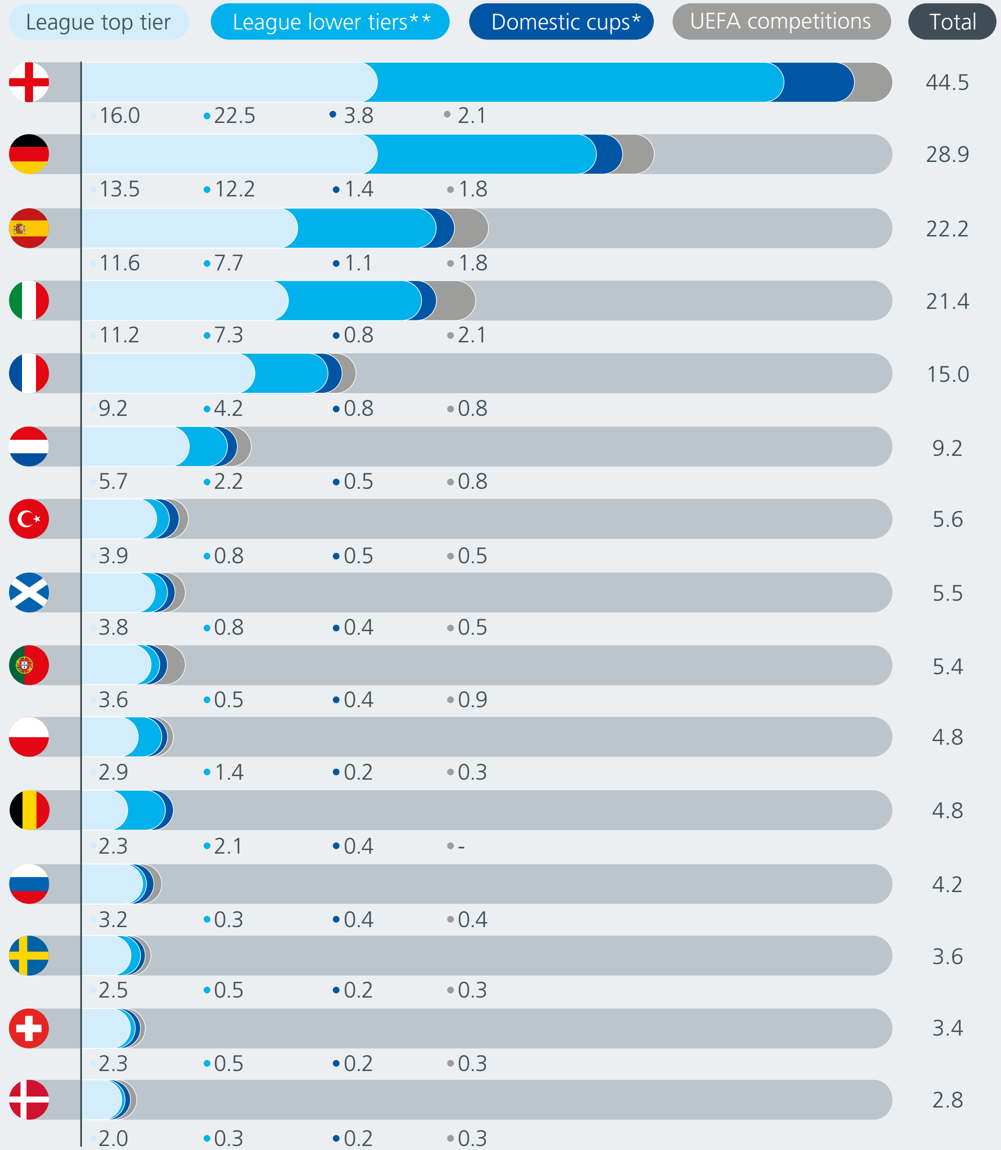
This first edition of the stand-alone European Club Talent and Competition Landscape starts with good news, documenting the remarkable post-pandemic resurgence in crowds. The 109 million spectators attending domestic top tier leagues during the 2022/23 season represents a 4% increase on the previous record, set in the 2018/19 season. When factoring in at least 68 million in lower league attendances, 13 million in cup attendances, 16 million at UEFA club matches and at least 3 million in attending women's club football, the total reaches a remarkable 209 million fans. The scale of lower league attendances highlights the depth of European professional football, which thrives beyond the bright lights of European and top tier league football.

The total attendance rankings for professional football broadly match the top tier attendance rankings, with English crowds reaching almost 45 million. The Netherlands sit comfortably in sixth place behind the traditional 'Big 5'*** countries with more than 9 million spectators at club matches.

4%

Above previous record number of European club top tier football crowds**

Breakdown of top 15 countries by attendance (in millions), men's and women's competitions



* The cup attendances are conservative numbers which exclude preliminary cup competition matches. Reported individual match attendances represent 87% of the total with the remaining 13% modelled on domestic league levels and cup competition structure. ** The line between semi-professional and amateur (expenses paid) football can be blurred with accurate data less readily available lower down the pyramid. The lower league chart numbers cover the top 2 leagues in BEL, DEN, SWE & TUR, the top 3 leagues in NED, POL, POR & SUI, the top 4 in SCO, top 7 in ENG, ESP & FRA and 8 in GER & ITA. *** The Big 5 consists of the Premier League in England, La Liga in Spain, the Bundesliga in Germany, Serie A in Italy and Ligue 1 in France.

The majority of top tier attendances are above pre-pandemic levels

33 countries have recorded higher attendances than in 2018/19

The 2022/23 season marked the first season with a full return to stadiums across Europe after enduring three seasons of multiple restrictions due to the global pandemic. In a heartening trend, at least 33 top tier men's leagues recorded higher aggregate attendances than in 2018/19, the last season pre-pandemic. Not only did supporters return to stadiums, but 14 leagues reported the highest crowds for at least a decade, with all-time record crowds recorded in England, France and Switzerland.*

Average attendances vs 2018/19

Higher attendance | Lower attendance | Unknown

Club mix means 1% drop from top tier 2018/19 level and 16% increase in second tier, which reported record crowds.

Highest crowds for at least a decade

ALL TIME RECORD
15.3 million attendance 5% above 2018/19 level as clubs continue to invest in facilities. 3rd and 4th tier also highest since 1959 and 1968 respectively

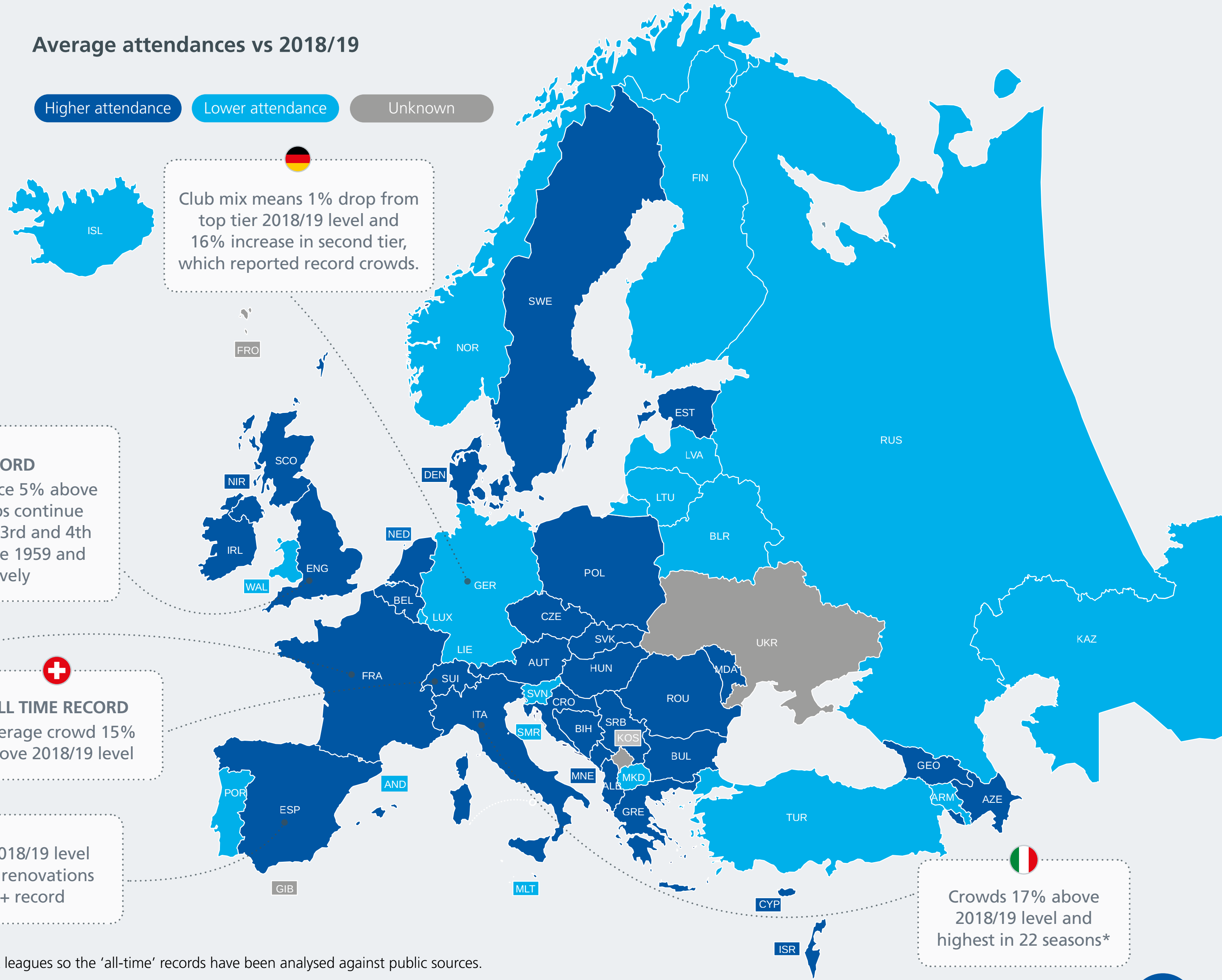
ALL TIME RECORD
9 million attendance 4% above 2018/19 level. Record crowds also in second tier.

ALL TIME RECORD
Average crowd 15% above 2018/19 level

Highest crowds for 20+ seasons*

Crowds 10% above 2018/19 level and only Real Madrid renovations prevented 30 year+ record

Crowds 17% above 2018/19 level and highest in 22 seasons*



*Detailed UEFA Intelligence Centre attendance data extends 17 years for most leagues so the 'all-time' records have been analysed against public sources.

Seventeen clubs surpassed the 1 million aggregated league attendance

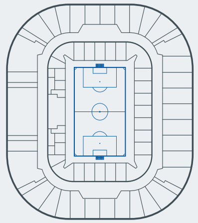
The one million home crowds club

17 clubs enjoyed home league attendances of more than 1 million in 2022/23: six in England, three each in Germany, Spain and Italy, and one in Scotland and France. FC Barcelona had the highest aggregate league attendances in 2022/23, with Manchester United FC ranking second, although the order is switched if cup and European crowds are added.

AS Roma and Olympique de Marseille enjoyed the largest post-pandemic growth, surpassing the million mark for the first time.

A further 13 clubs join this list if home cup and European club match attendances are added. Outside the 'Big 5' leagues, Celtic FC, SL Benfica, Rangers FC, AFC Ajax and Feyenoord all welcomed more than 1 million supporters to their stadium once all competitive matches were included.

Number of matches and teams across Europe by attendance*



	50,000+	30,000+	20,000+
Matches	623	1,583	2,811
Teams	56	143	254

Clubs ranked by league total	League average	League total	Domestic cups	UEFA club competitions	Competitive total
1. FC Barcelona (ESP)	83,498	1,586,457	154,512	584,721	2,325,690
2. Manchester United FC (ENG)	73,671	1,399,749	660,388	441,228	2,501,365
3. Borussia Dortmund (GER)	81,228	1,380,875	–	314,065	1,694,940
4. FC Internazionale Milano (ITA)	72,630	1,379,978	165,038	428,489	1,973,505
5. AC Milan (ITA)	71,828	1,364,728	58,000	435,278	1,858,006
6. FC Bayern München (GER)	75,000	1,275,000	75,000	423,776	1,773,776
7. Olympique de Marseille (FRA)	62,739	1,192,045	197,861	–	1,389,906
8. West Ham United FC (ENG)	62,462	1,186,784	40,534	293,589	1,520,907
9. AS Roma (ITA)	62,038	1,178,718	120,657	485,057	1,784,432
10. Tottenham Hotspur FC (ENG)	61,585	1,170,118	60,161	233,737	1,464,016
11. Arsenal FC (ENG)	60,186	1,143,535	59,233	220,353	1,423,121
12. Celtic FC (SCO)	58,743	1,116,109	124,986	172,100	1,413,195
13. Real Madrid CF (ESP)	56,644	1,076,242	183,579	360,317	1,620,138
14. Club Atlético de Madrid (ESP)	55,800	1,060,209	–	176,390	1,236,599
15. FC Schalke 04 (GER)	61,133	1,039,262	–	–	1,039,262
16. Manchester City FC (ENG)	53,249	1,011,732	406,966	381,836	1,800,534
17. Liverpool FC (ENG)	53,186	1,010,540	105,244	206,313	1,322,097

*The numbers are accurate best estimates. We have reviewed 21,258 matches during the 2022/23 (winter) and 2022 (summer) seasons including 16,900 individual league matches, 1,865 domestic cup, 1,125 UEFA club and 1,368 UEFA national team matches. For the 209 million club attendees' number, some aggregate data was sourced without match-by-match visibility: in practice the relatively high thresholds applied above mean the number of non-captured matches is likely to be small.


EUROPA LEAGUE
STRAUSS
Hankook
STRAUSS
Entain Foundation
Entain Foundation
RESPECT
Heineken

2 TRANSFER TRENDS

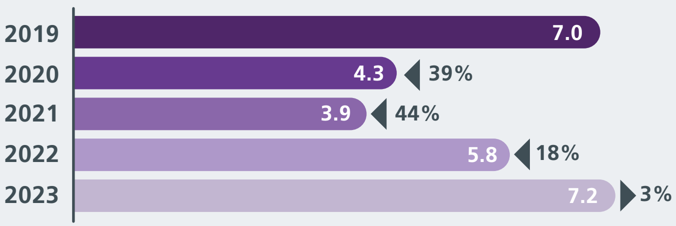
This summer has seen record levels of transfer investment, reflecting the confidence that has returned to the European club football market. Saudi Arabian clubs have joined English Premier League clubs as the second major net investors, although the investment profiles vary quite significantly. This chapter analyses the preliminary transfer numbers, highlighting the notable trends and focusing on the major transfer flows.

European clubs invest record amounts in the summer transfer window

Summer transfer spending and earnings break new ground

European clubs spent a total of €7.2bn on transfers this summer (2023), beating the previous record by 3% (summer 2019) and last summer by 24%. This is an extraordinary rebound of 88% from the depths of the pandemic (summer 2021) when clubs were wrestling with €7bn in lost revenues. As illustrated later in the chapter, global spending growth and European transfer earnings, propelled by the public investment fund-owned Saudi Arabian clubs, have grown at an even higher rate, up a full 15% on the previous mark, with some windows still remaining open into September.

European clubs' summer transfer spending* (€bn) and % change from pre-pandemic 2019 summer



Record European club transfer spending

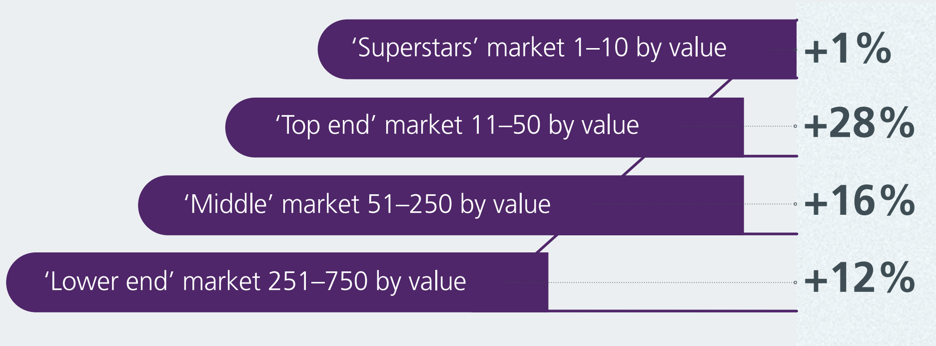
3%

above the previous record

Transfer earnings grow at every value level

It is sometimes challenging to know what is happening below the headline transfers. By arranging transfer fees from high to low and grouping the summer transfer fees in different tranches, it is possible to dig below the surface. Compared to the benchmark summer 2019 transfer window, earnings on the very top 'superstar' transfers have increased just 1%. The next group, ranked 11 to 50 by deal value, have increased by 28%, with lower value tranches also increasing by a healthy amount.

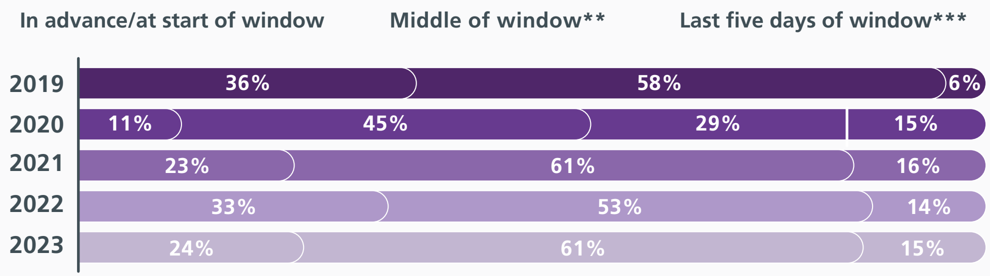
Transfer earnings vs previous peak summer 2019 window



Pacing of transfer activity

Although total spending is up on previous records, the timing of this investment varies considerably from the previous summer 2019 peak, when spending was relatively front-loaded: 36% had been sealed at the start of the window. This summer, just 24% of eventual spend was arranged in advance, meaning that the window opened €800m lower than the previous record. Transfer activity then progressed over the summer at the same pace, before heavy investment of €1.1bn in the last five days, equivalent to €700m more than the summer of 2019. This is noteworthy, as the major European leagues had already started by this time, meaning increased disruption in European club squads..

Timing of transfer activity



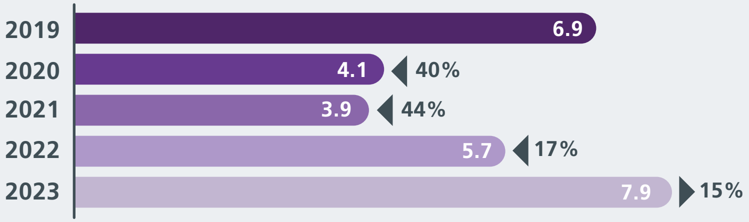
* Transfer fees have been taken from the Intelligence Centre Composite Transfer Database and are as reported directly to UEFA by clubs or as published by Transfermarkt.com. Transfer fees include the most likely performance-related payments, rather than using prudent auditor assessments (club accounts) or full possible amounts (FIFA reporting). ** Mid-window spending for 2020 is divided into (i) the standard window and (ii) the extension to that window. *** Last five days of window aligns with major buy-side marketsfrom 28 August to 1 September.

European clubs generate record summer transfer sales

Summer transfer spending and earnings break new ground

It was a good summer for European club talent developers. European clubs earned an estimated* record €7.9bn on transfer fees, beating the previous record by 15% (summer 2019) and last summer's earnings by 39%. Given the massive financial challenges documented in recent versions of UEFA's European Club Talent and Competition Landscape, the significant profits triggered by these record earnings will be particularly welcome to European clubs. While each individual transfer deal is different, over the last five financial years, 70–75% of gross transfer earnings have been reported as profits, meaning this summer's sales will generate an estimated €5.5–6.0bn of transfer profits in the financial year ending in either 2023 or 2024.

European clubs' summer transfer sales* (€bn) and % change from pre-pandemic 2019 summer



European club transfer earnings
15%
above the previous record

Talent developers profit from their investment

We will have to wait for the audited financial information in future European Club Financial and Investment Landscape reports to confirm all the countries that have broken their transfer earnings record this summer. For the time being, we can conclude that at least 12 of the larger European markets have generated record sales.

Record transfer earnings

Record transfer fees throughout Europe

It is believed that 98 European top-division clubs and another 40 second-division clubs have sold a player this summer for a record fee, sometimes more than once during the window. This is a significant increase on the 82 top-division clubs and 32 second-division clubs that broke their club record sale last summer.

Nine Danish, eight French, six Portuguese, five English, four German, four Serbian and four Spanish top-tier clubs are believed to have broken their all-time transfer record on player sales this summer, along with some other European clubs.

163
European club-record transfer fees recorded

* Transfer fees have been taken from the Intelligence Centre Composite Transfer Database and are as reported directly to UEFA by clubs or as published by Transfermarkt.com. They should therefore be treated as estimates. They include the most likely performance-related payments, rather than using prudent auditor assessments (club accounts) or full possible amounts (FIFA reporting). The reported Transfermarkt fees do not take account of sell-on clauses or up to 5% solidarity or training compensation items.

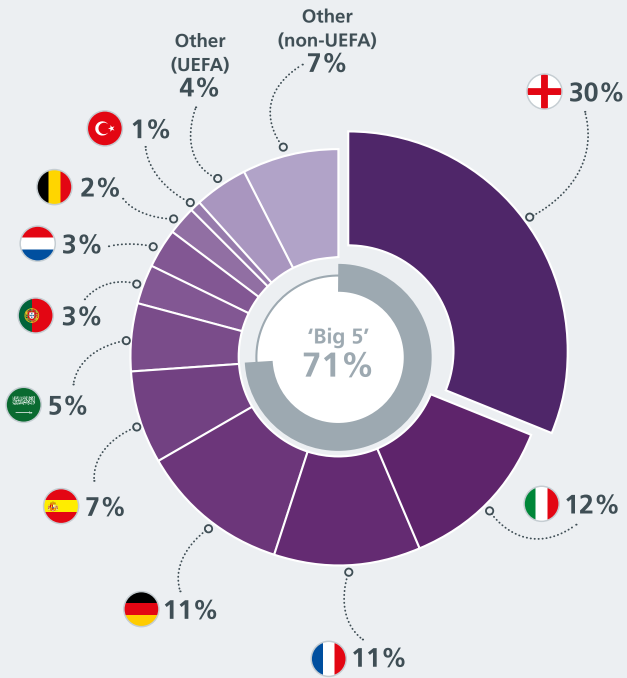
Activity levels now exceed pre-pandemic peak in majority of major markets

Breakdown of transfer activity by country

'Transfer activity' is the sum of transfer spending and earnings and indicates the value of transfer business in a league or country. Beyond the headline global 2023 summer activity record (15% above the 2019 summer window), a country-by-country analysis indicates nearly all markets are above the pre-pandemic level with only the Spanish clubs' activity heavily down on 2019 levels.

Transfer spending remains heavily concentrated

For the second year running, English clubs dominated the transfer market, accounting for an estimated 30% of global transfer activity, 35% of global transfer spending and 25% of global transfer earnings. They were involved in buying and/or selling for 44% of total deal value. The Saudi Arabian club spending means non-UEFA clubs are responsible for a record 12% of global activity, though this could edge up further in the next few weeks*.



16 of 20
top markets have more activity than during the pre-pandemic 2019 transfer peak

Provisional* top 20 countries by transfer activity, summer 2023

<50% | 50-75% | 75-100% | >100%

		Activity (€m)	Spending (€m)	Earnings (€m)	Net (€m)
	173%	5,154	3,031	2,123	-908
	85%	2,014	908	1,106	+198
	109%	1,090	929	980	+51
	121%	1,905	773	1,132	+359
	45%	1,153	463	690	+227
	116%	587	231	356	+125
	89%	499	196	303	+107
	103%	325	152	222	+70
	142%	234	125	109	-16
	65%	210	85	125	+40
	181%	158	45	113	+68
	124%	156	41	115	+74
	196%	143	49	94	+45
	183%	97	42	55	+13
Other UEFA	165%	692	185	507	+322
	900%	877	849	28	-821
	127%	248	80	168	+88
	103%	222	63	159	+96
	139%	202	76	126	+50
	234%	152	75	77	+2
	350%	105	105	0	-105
NON UEFA	64%	223	68	155	+87

* Transfer fees include all men's squads, not just the senior squad. Note that spending and earnings figures balance and do not include intermediary fees, transaction costs or solidarity payments. The figures are provisional as they closed at 3 September, soon after the major European markets closed. BEL, CZE, KSA, MEX, POR, QAT, RUS, TUR, and some smaller markets are still open for inbound transfers, and all markets are still open for outbound transfers.

Major summer transfer flows highlight the dominance of English liquidity

Major transfer flows by value

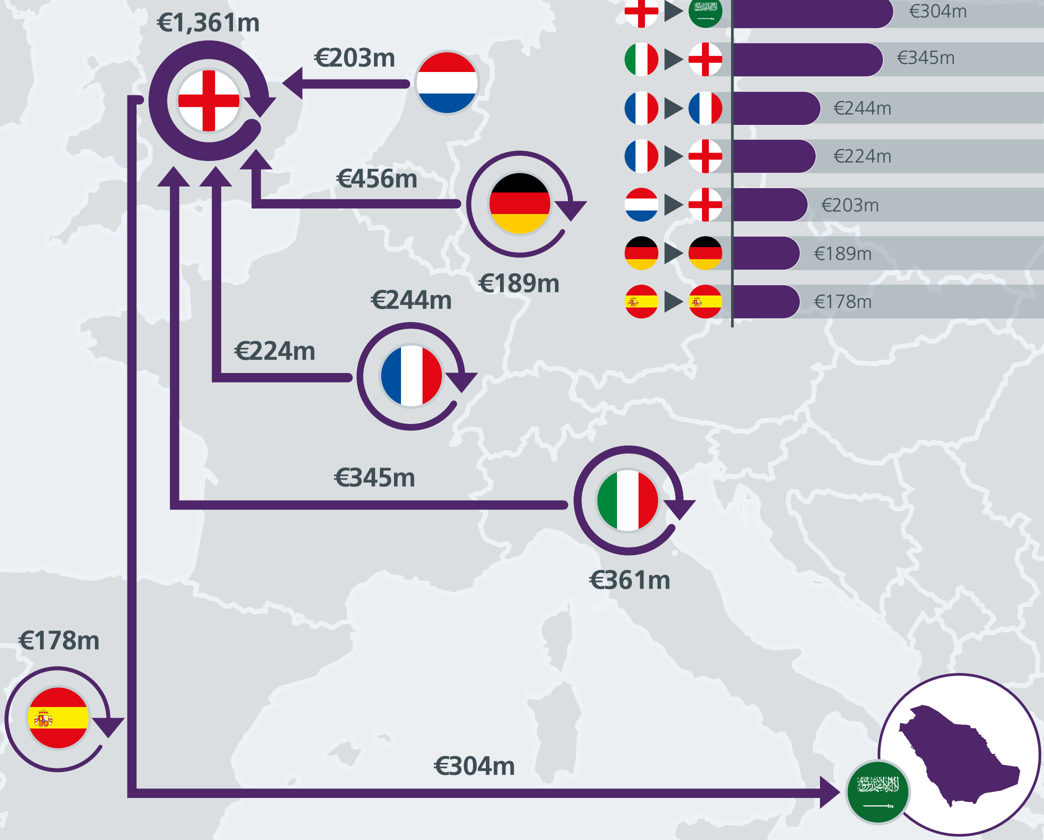
The map on this page shows the ten largest transfer flows by value in summer 2023. Arrows denote cross-border flows, while circles denote domestic flows. The ten largest flows comprise the 'Big 5' internal markets and five other flows involving English clubs. For the first time, one of these top ten flows involved an outbound flow from England, to Saudi Arabia.

44%

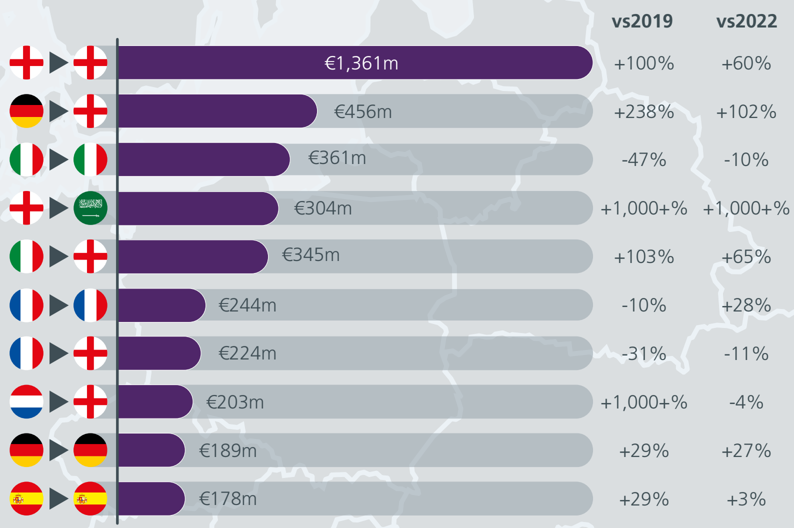
Percentage of global transfer deal value, including one or both English clubs

96%

Percentage of global transfer deal value, including one or both European clubs



Ten largest transfer flows in summer 2023 (and a comparison with summer 2019 and summer 2022)

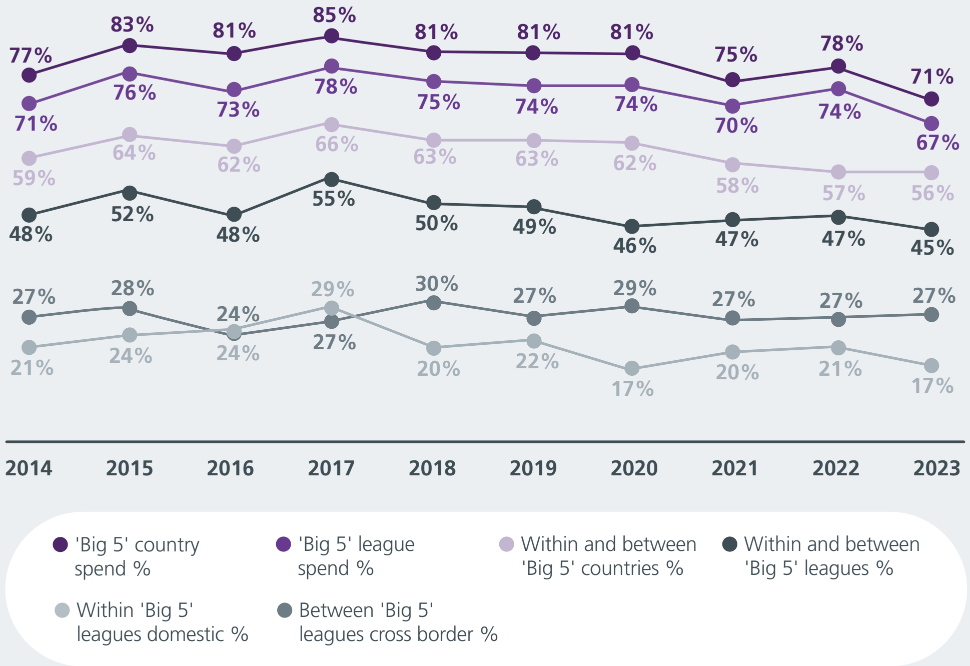


Large variations in destination and origin types between major leagues

Sourcing of players varies considerably from league to league

To add more depth to the top ten flows analysis, two further analyses are presented on this page. On the left, a 'Big 5' concentration analysis of global deals; and on the right, a breakdown of inbound and outbound fees by origin and destination types for the ten largest markets by activity.

'Big 5' transfer flows as a percentage of total transfer spending

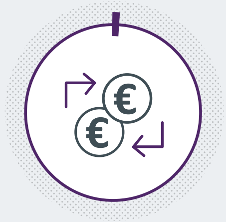


'Big 5' concentration down

The arrival of Saudi Arabia has had an impact on the various 'Big 5' country and league concentration ratios detailed below. The 'Big 5' leagues were still responsible for 67% of global spending, although this is lower than the 78% reached in the summer of 2017.

77%

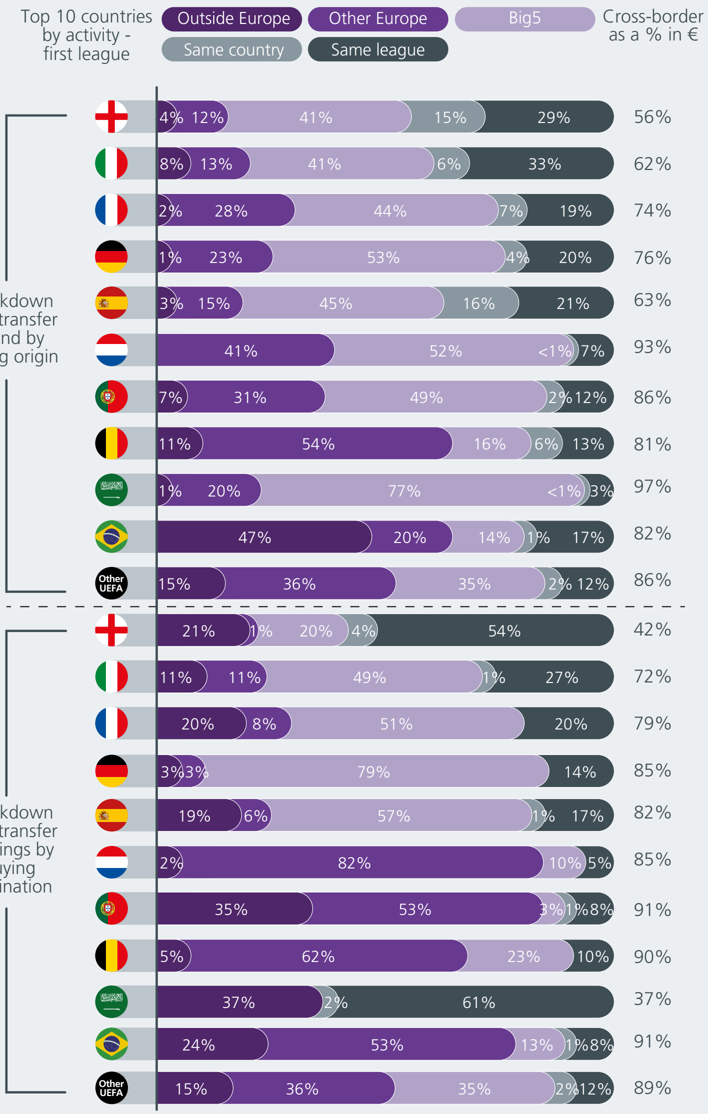
Share of Saudi transfer spend on players from clubs in Europe's 'Big 5' countries



1%

Share of English Premier League earnings from selling players back to non 'Big 5' European markets

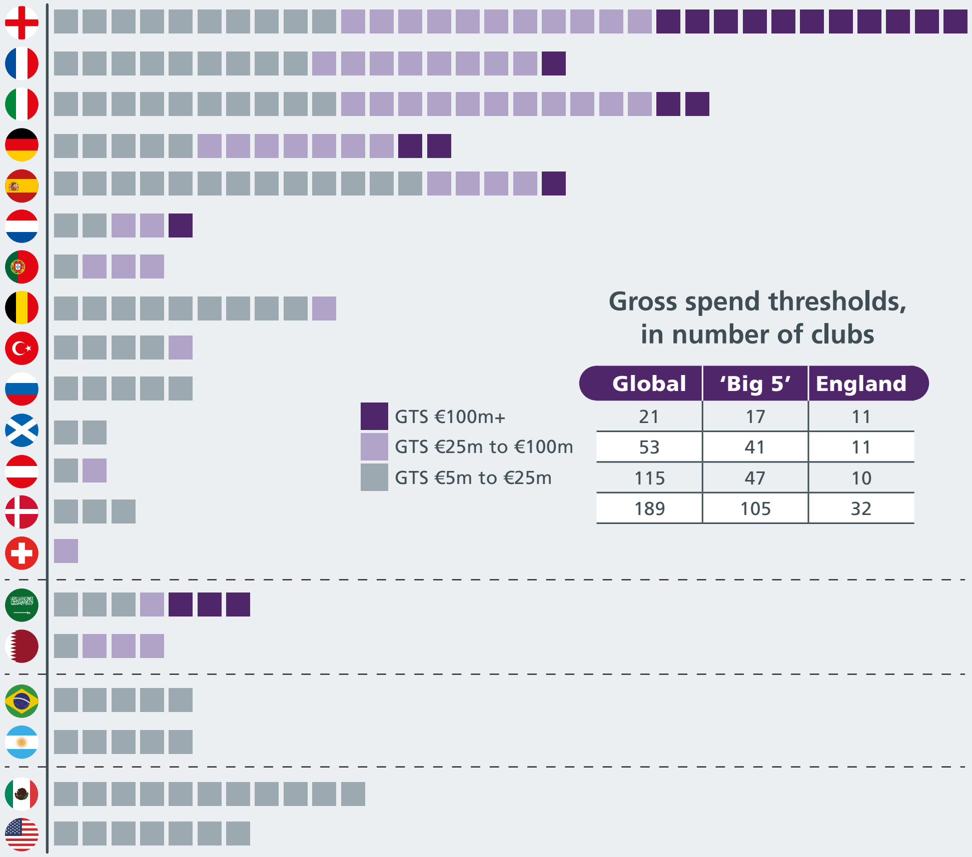
Cross-border



Club spend dominated by English and Saudi Arabian clubs

Top spenders highly concentrated in England

With global gross transfer spend (GTS) estimated to have reached €8.6bn this summer, it is worth breaking this down at club level. New Saudi Arabian transfer spending has grabbed the headlines, but so far has been highly concentrated among the four PIF-owned clubs*, three of which have spent more than €100m on gross transfer fees. In total, 21 clubs are estimated** to have spent more than €100m, with more than half coming from England.



Gross spend thresholds, in number of clubs

	Global	'Big 5'	England
GTS €100m+	21	17	11
GTS €25m to €100m	53	41	11
GTS €5m to €25m	115	47	10
	189	105	32

Transfer market dominated by relatively small number of clubs

The combined gross spend of the top ten clubs this summer is estimated at €2.5bn, equivalent to just under 30% of overall club spending. The top 25 clubs contributed 50% of total spend, of which 14 clubs are English, four Saudi Arabian, two German, two Italian, one Spanish, one French and one Dutch.

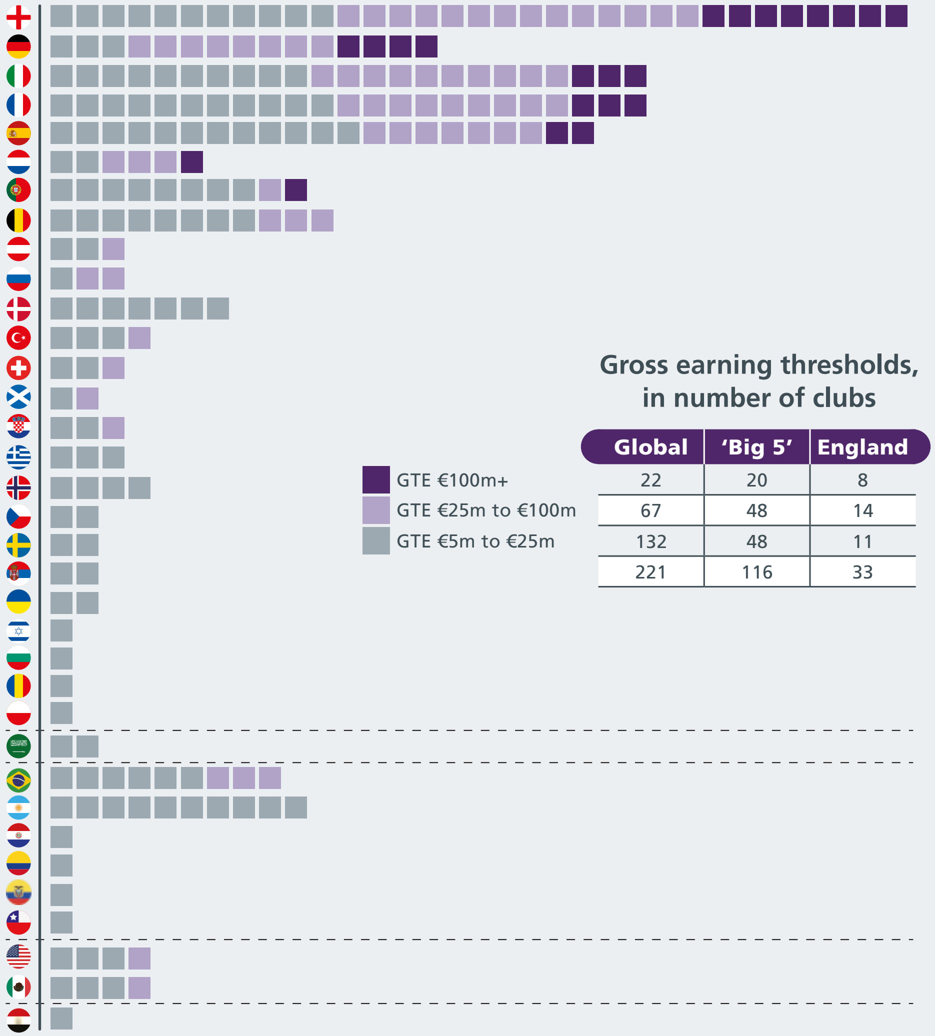
Estimated* top ten clubs by gross spend summer 2023

* The Public Investment Fund owned clubs are: Al-Ahli, Al-Ittihad, Al-Hilal and Al-Nassr. ** The figures for this summer are estimates only, compiled from reported transfer values sourced through Transfermarkt. The numbers will not be confirmed until clubs submit data directly to UEFA later in the year, so these numbers should be considered indicative only and not relied upon. Transfer fees include the most likely performance-related payments, rather than using prudent auditor assessments (club accounts) or full possible amounts (FIFA reporting).

Club earnings concentrated in Europe’s ‘Big 5’ leagues

Talent spread widely, but high fees concentrated among Europe’s ‘Big 5’

The tile chart shows that large club gross transfer earnings (GTE) (above €5m) are spread more widely, across 35 countries, compared to 20 countries for transfer spend. This reflects wider talent development rather than just concentrated spending power. Nonetheless, 20 of the 22 clubs that earned over €100m in transfer sales are in Europe’s ‘Big 5’ leagues.



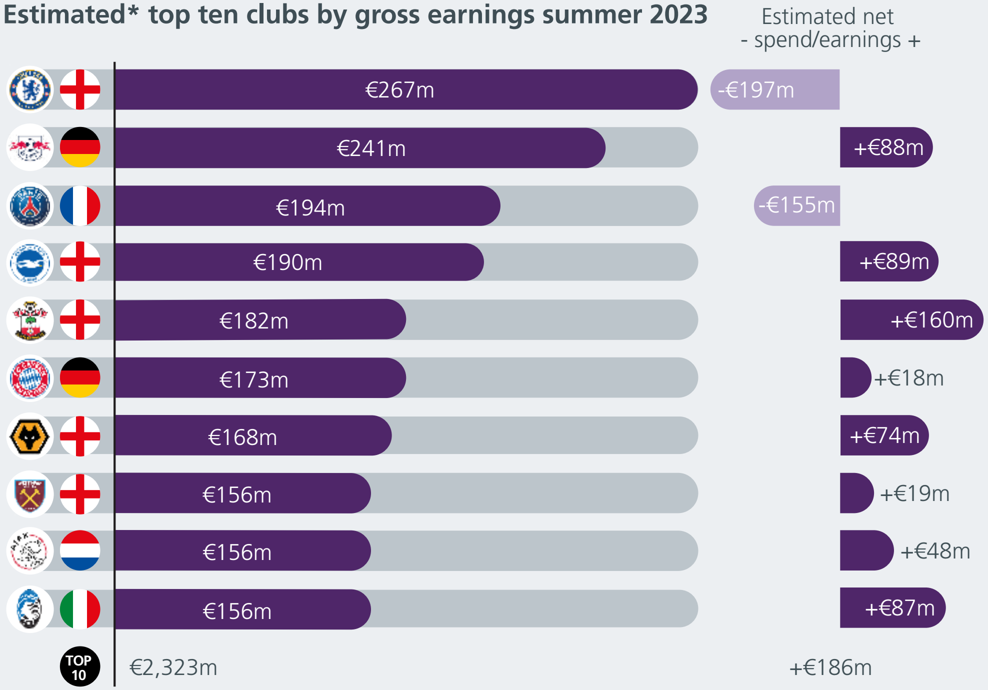
Gross earning thresholds, in number of clubs

	Global	‘Big 5’	England
GTE €100m+	22	20	8
GTE €25m to €100m	67	48	14
GTE €5m to €25m	132	48	11
	221	116	33

Top of transfer earnings also dominated by ‘Big 5’ clubs as large deals rarely involve the first transfer from original youth talent developing clubs

The combined gross earnings of the top ten clubs this summer is estimated at €2.3bn, equivalent to just under 27% of global and 29% of European club earnings. The top 25 clubs made 50% of European earnings, of which eight clubs are English, four German, four Italian, three Spanish, three French, one Austrian, one Portuguese and one Dutch.

Estimated* top ten clubs by gross earnings summer 2023



Number of inbound players down slightly and varies from league to league

Stable inbound transfer volumes, but devil in detail (mix of transfer type)

A detailed transfer-by-transfer analysis of Europe's top divisions points to a relatively stable number of inbound transfers in summer 2022, with a total 3% decrease in the number of inbound transfers for 16 of the top 20 markets that had closed at the time of publication*. Any late addition of out-of-contract players could conceivably alter this. This increased summer 2023 transfer spending appears to arise from increased prices and/or a variety of transfer types rather than an increase in transfer volume, and this will be explored later in the chapter.

Stark differences in numbers of transfer deals from league to league

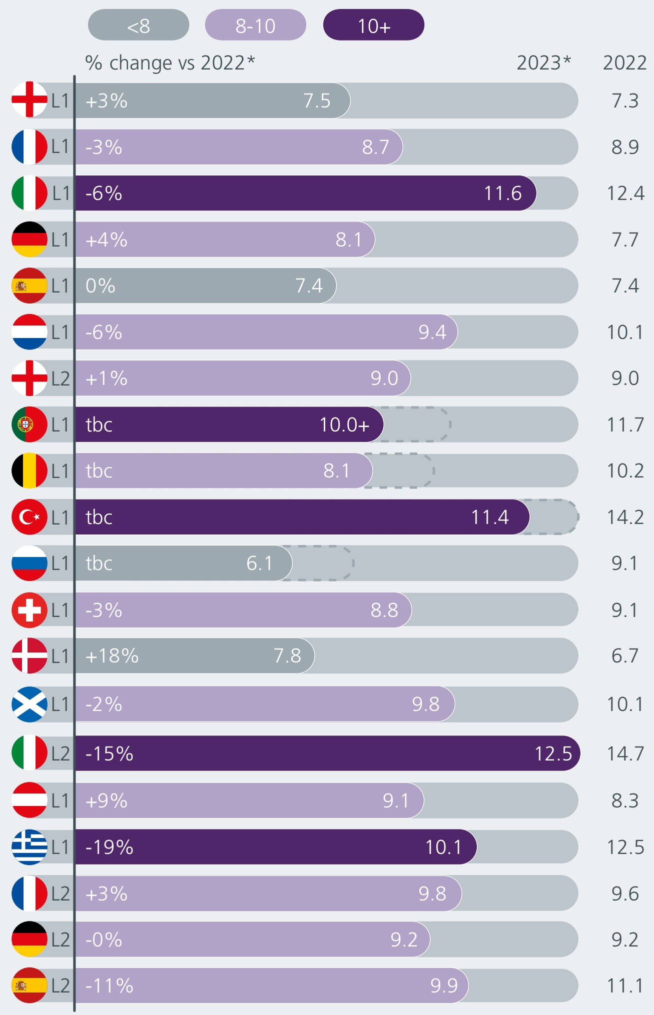
At the top of the market, the average number of inbound senior players at English Premier League clubs has continued to increase, from 5.3 in the summer of 2019 and 7.0 in summer 2022 to 7.5 per club in the summer 2023 window. However, compared to most other leagues, English top-tier club squads are still relatively stable, with 13 of the 20 clubs bringing in eight or fewer players this summer. The increased average is largely due to high volume at promoted clubs. Elsewhere, Spanish and Danish first-tier clubs have also brought in less than eight players on average.

At the other end of the scale, Italian clubs in both Serie A and Serie B have the highest squad churn, with 11.6 and 12.5 average signings respectively this summer. Club culture, the duration of head coaches' tenures, changes in ownership, the existence of feeder clubs in lower tiers, and squad and player remuneration policies are just some of the factors that influence player turnover.

9.3
Average number of signings at top-tier clubs this summer

3%
Small decrease in number of signings at top-tier clubs

Average number of inbound senior players per club in summer window, top 20 European leagues by spend



* The BEL, POR, RUS and TUR markets are still open for inbound transfers at the time of analysis. This is why 'tbc' (to be confirmed) is mentioned, rather than a 2023 vs 2022 percentage change. The 2023 average number of inbound players per club for these countries is also only provisional and likely to increase. Elsewhere, we expect there could be some late out-of-contract players (free agents) added to squads after the window closes, which would reduce the volume evolution even further.

Average fees increase in all major markets apart from Spain

Large gap between the Premier League and the rest of the 'Big 5'

The average transfer fee for inbound players at English Premier League clubs increased a further 21% to a new record high of €18.7m this summer. This average rises to €26.0m if loans, out-of-contract players and free agents are excluded.

Despite Serie A clubs spending more than Bundesliga clubs overall, the larger numbers of players arriving at Serie A clubs (average of 11.6 players per Serie A club vs 8.1 per Bundesliga club) again means that the average price paid per inbound player was higher at German clubs.

Large average price increases at French clubs, up 79%, mean the ratio between Premier League and Ligue 1 fees drops to a multiple of 3.3 times but this is still a considerable difference. The average Premier League signing costs more than 5 times the average Serie A signing and 6 times the average LaLiga signing.

Upwards trend in prices in most of Europe

Average fees for inbound players were 36% up for the top 20 leagues between 2022 and 2023 and 15% up on the average price paid in the summer of 2019 (pre-pandemic market peak). If loans, out-of-contract players and free agents are excluded, the average fee increase is lower but still 19% up on last summer and 5% up on the 2019 summer window.

Among the first divisions, only Spanish and Austrian clubs paid less than last summer, highlighting the fact that clubs generally have to follow the market as prices fluctuate up and down. Clubs often trade their way to financial break-even and as incoming fees increase, outgoings tend to follow.

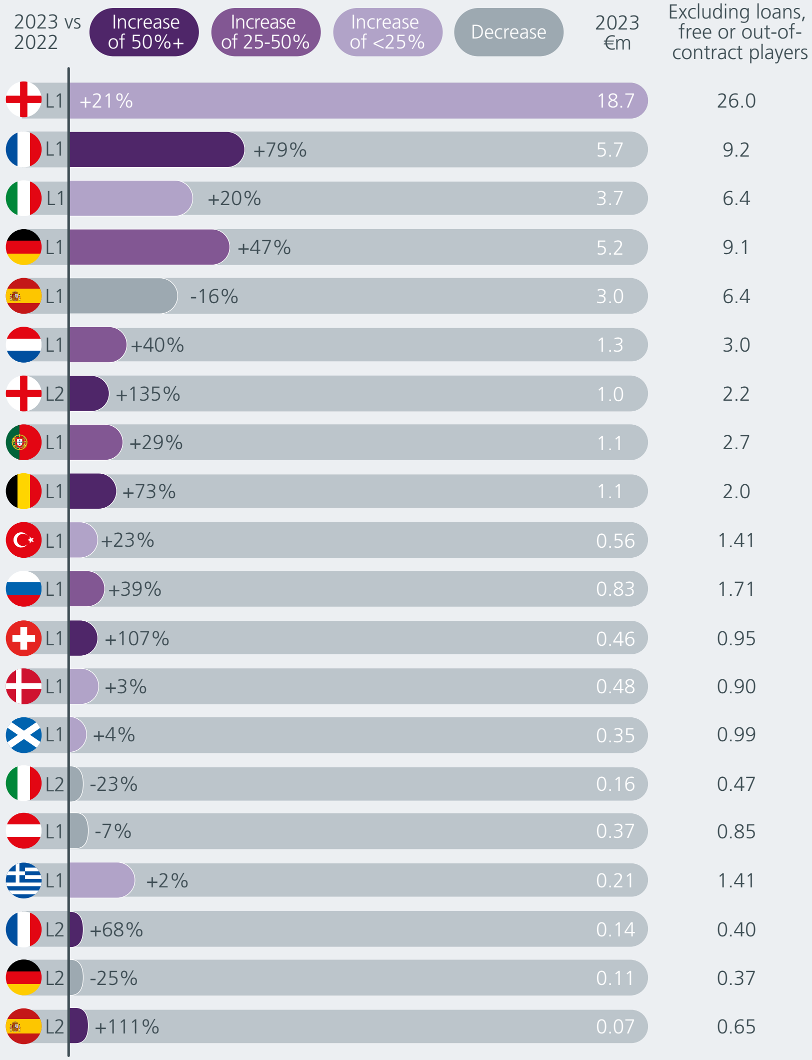
Elsewhere, German and Italian second-division clubs also paid less, while English and Spanish second-tier clubs paid considerably more. However, the average prices for second tier leagues are heavily impacted by the club mix, whose profile varies with promoted and relegated teams and their transfer strategies.

€6.9m
Average price paid by 'Big 5' league clubs, up 29% on last summer

5-6x
Average price paid by Premier League vs Serie A and LaLiga clubs

16 of 20
Leagues paid more on average for players than in the previous summer

Average price of inbound senior players in summer transfer windows (€m), top 20 leagues by spend



Contents

Trend towards more permanent deals with fees

Factors behind changes in summer spending

Transfer activity is usually referred to in terms of spending levels, especially in the context of financial analysis. This chapter has already highlighted that transfer volumes are slightly down and average prices considerably up this summer in the top 20 leagues. To generate greater insight into the market, it is important to differentiate between the effect of (i) price changes, (ii) volume changes (i.e. the number of signings) and (iii) mix changes (i.e. the types of deal including changes in use of loans, free transfers and out-of-contract players).

Transfer mix – reverting to permanent deals with transfer fees

The comparison of summer transfers by type in the top leagues is extremely revealing: the percentage of transfers that are permanent with a fee is up in nearly every market compared to last summer and the previous record 2019 summer. Indeed, detailed analysis shows that this transfer mix is primarily responsible for the new record spend.

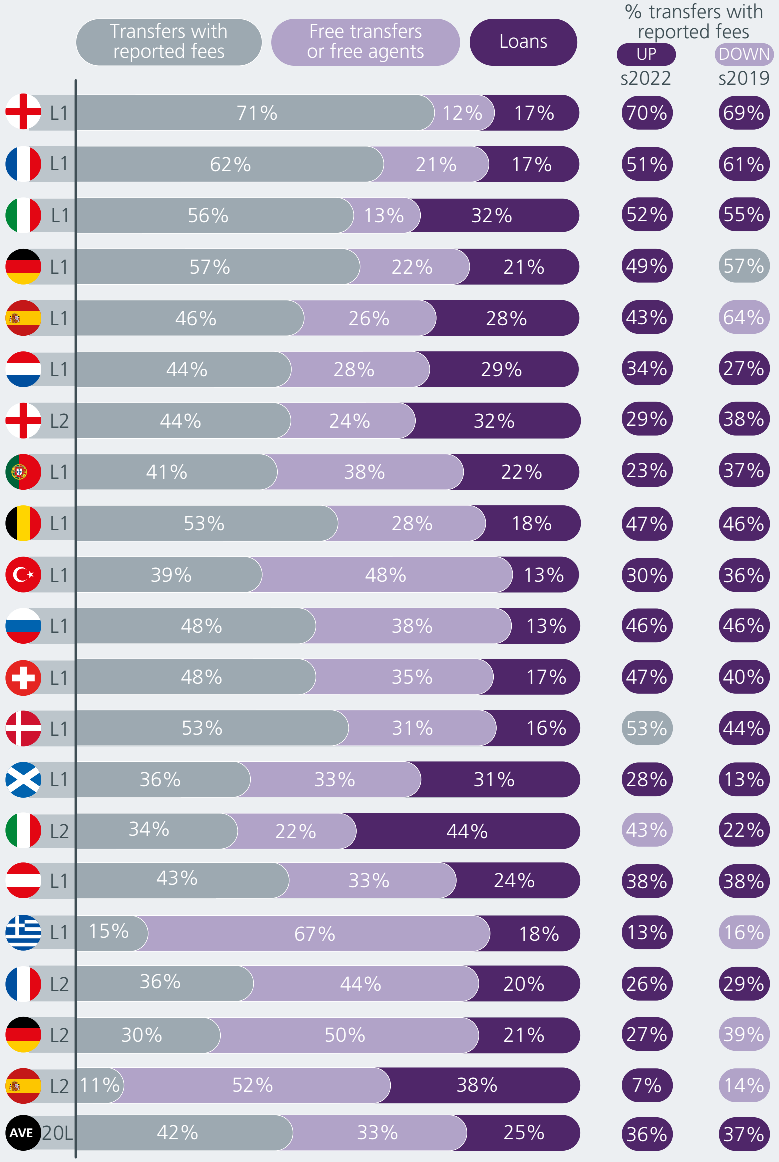
The pool of players available for loans, as free transfers or out-of-contract expanded during the pandemic, as clubs were less able, or less willing, to commit to new contracts and players therefore naturally moved closer to the end of their contract. In all 20 leagues, just 37% of inbound transfers in 2019 and 36% in 2022 featured a fee and this has markedly increased to 42% this summer.

Spain is an outlier, with permanent inbound fee-based deals dropping from 64% in 2019 to 46% in 2023, with clubs sharply tightening their transfer spending in line with strong financial controls that aim to redirect money to infrastructure projects.

46%

Percentage of ESP inbound permanent fee-based transfers, down from 64%in 2019

Breakdown of inbound senior players in summer 2022 (by volume)



* The mix impact is estimated by weighting changes in transfer type, volume and average price by league spend. This is then reaggregated on a weighted basis to split the evolution of European top20 league club spend into the three factors.

Transfer strategies differ tremendously on player age

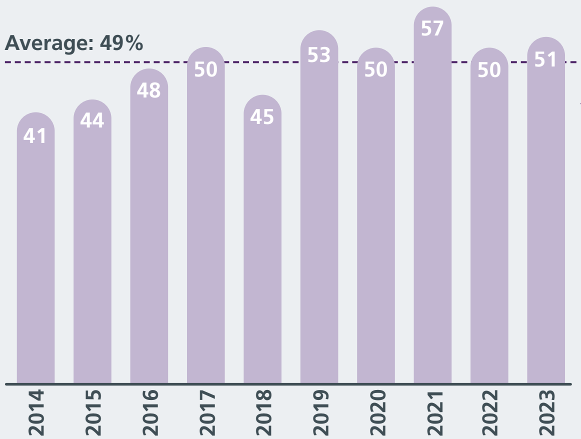
More than half of European club transfer spend on players aged 23 or under

The summer 2023 transfer window again saw a large proportion of transfer investment directed at younger players, the third highest on record. Players aged 23 or under accounted for 51% of total transfer spending (by value) throughout Europe*, compared with a ten-year average of 49% (see chart below).

The comparison of the top 20 countries by activity level is instructive, as it highlights the differences between clubs' investment strategy in the various markets. Within Europe, talent developing/investing clubs in markets seen as ‘stepping stones’ to the ‘Big 5’ markets invested nearly all their transfer spending in younger players: Austria 92%; Switzerland 83%; and Belgium 81%. By contrast, Turkish clubs invested just 12% of their spend on younger players and 26% on older players aged 29 an above. The ‘Big 5’ countries sit in the middle, with about half their investment directed at younger and about 5% at the oldest players. Note that German figure was skewed exceptionally by the Harry Kane transfer (to FC Bayern München).

Outside Europe, the contrasts are even more extreme. An estimated 42% of Saudi Arabian club spend was directed at older players and just 5% at younger players. Investments by Qatar, the USA and Argentina, by contrast, were in younger players.

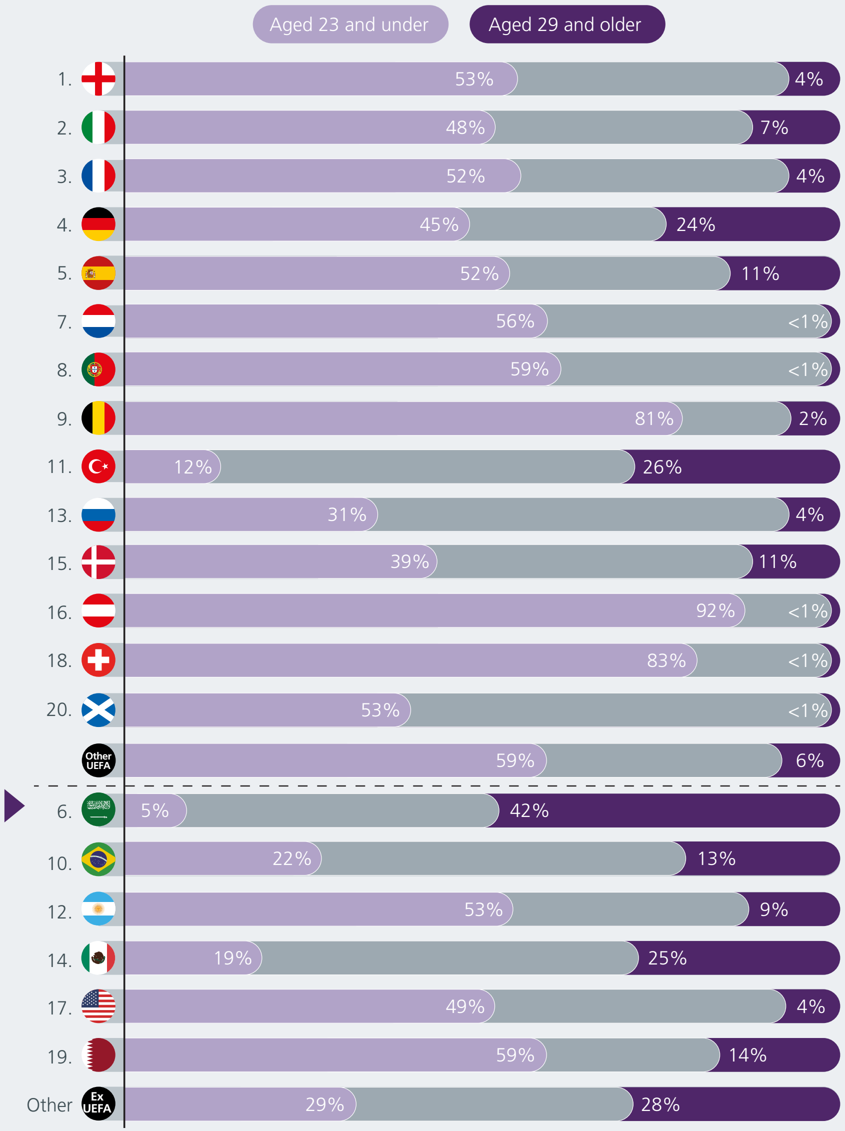
Players 23 and under as a percentage of total European club transfer spending (by value) in summer windows*



51%
Proportion of European club transfer spending invested in players aged 23 or under

5%
Proportion of inbound Saudi Arabian players aged 23 and under

Age profile of € spend in top 20 countries by transfer activity



* Last year's report was based on the top 20 leagues. The left-hand chart values differ slightly, as the chart this year covers transfer investments of all European clubs.

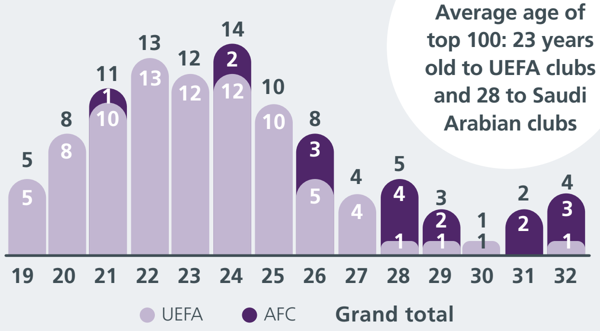
Player profile of top one hundred transfer deals

Analysis of summer deals by price

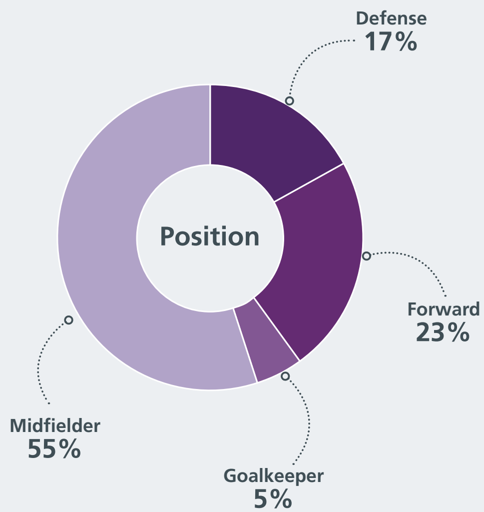
Our benchmarking publications have always concentrated on understanding market trends and the different shape of transfer markets throughout Europe, rather than spotlighting individual deals. This page breaks from tradition, by presenting the profile of the players who were in the top 100 summer 2023 transfers by value and exploring their stories.

Nationality (first)

Age distribution



24
Average age of top 100: 23 years old to UEFA clubs and 28 to Saudi Arabian clubs



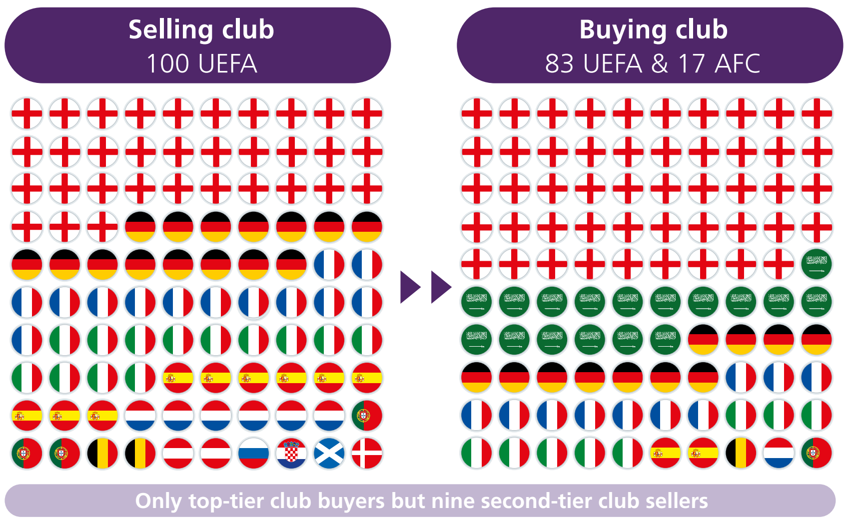
The top 100 fee size and share

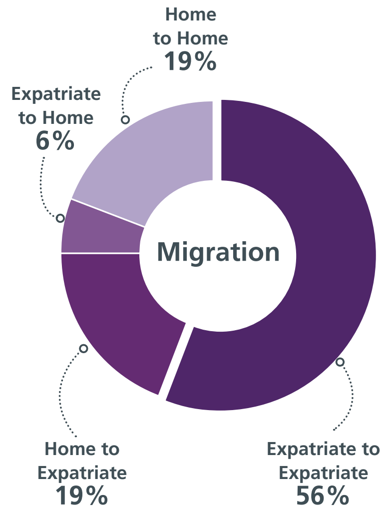
48%
Percentage of global transfer deal value of the top 100 (€4.12m)

34
deals broke the buying club's previous transfer record (17 different clubs)

20
deals are now in the top 100 deals of all-time by value

78%
have a European passport (first or second nationality*).





Foot preference

70 players identified as right-footed and 22 left-footed. This ratio of 3.2x compares to 7-8 among the general public

* In nine cases of dual nationality the non-European first nationality reflects the senior national team chosen by the player.


Barmenia
WhaleFin.com

3 TALENT LANDSCAPE

This chapter focuses on the 2022/23 season, analysing a cross section of 20 domestic leagues, compiling data on squad regulation and player usage, which then informs discussions about player workload, match calendars, competition formats and rules, competitive balance and transfer and finance regulations.

Player usage in domestic leagues

Large differences in the numbers of players used by clubs

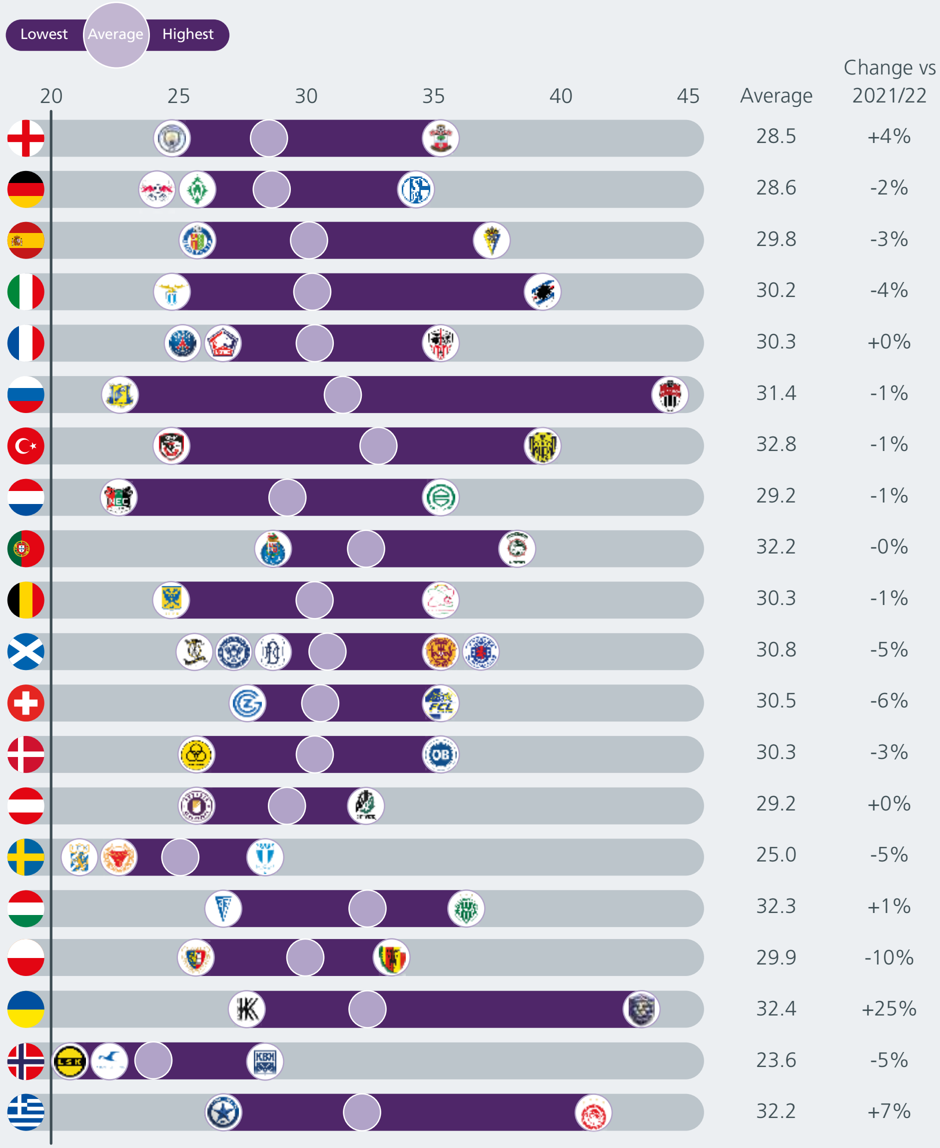
Squad use is reflected in the number of players that clubs field during their domestic league season. Many different factors influence this simple statistic, including the number of injuries, the extent to which a head coach likes to rotate their squad, the level of mid-season player turnover, and the length and number of games in the league season. In addition, as detailed in last year's report (p. 21) some countries operate squad limits, even though most domestic squad limits enable academy players to be promoted to the A team and give clubs a chance to refresh their squads and register new players after the winter transfer window (or the summer window for leagues with summer seasons).

Looking at the 20 leagues presented in the chart on the right*, clubs in Norway used the fewest players during their 2022 league season: 23.6 on average, ranging from 20 (FK Haugesund and Lillestrøm SK) to 29 (Kristiansund BK) and Swedish clubs also fielded relatively low numbers of players, with an average of 25. At the 2022/23 high end of the spectrum, Turkish clubs (32.8) and Ukrainian clubs (32.4) fielded the highest average numbers of players, with Hungary (32.3) Portugal (32.3) and Greece (32.2) also exhibiting a high average. In the case of Ukraine, under exceptional circumstances, there was a sharp increase compared to the previous season, when its clubs fielded an average of 25.9 players – then one of the lowest numbers in the various countries under review.

Among the 'Big 5' leagues, Spain's LaLiga clubs used the most players, fielding an average of 30.8 players, 2.3 more than clubs in the Premier League. Manchester City and SS Lazio fielded the fewest players (24) of the clubs in the 'Big 5', while UC Sampdoria fielded the most (40). Russia's FK Khimki fielded the most players (45) of any club in the 20 leagues under review.

30
Average number of players fielded by each club during their league season

Number of players fielded during the 2022/23 domestic league season*



* The UEFA Intelligence Centre tracks a wide range of squad statistics for all UEFA member associations' domestic leagues and cup competitions, as well as UEFA club competitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the 20 highest revenue leagues are presented, but the average number of players for all 54 domestic leagues and the country rank are included in the appendices. The data covers the 2022/23 (winter) and 2022 (summer) seasons.

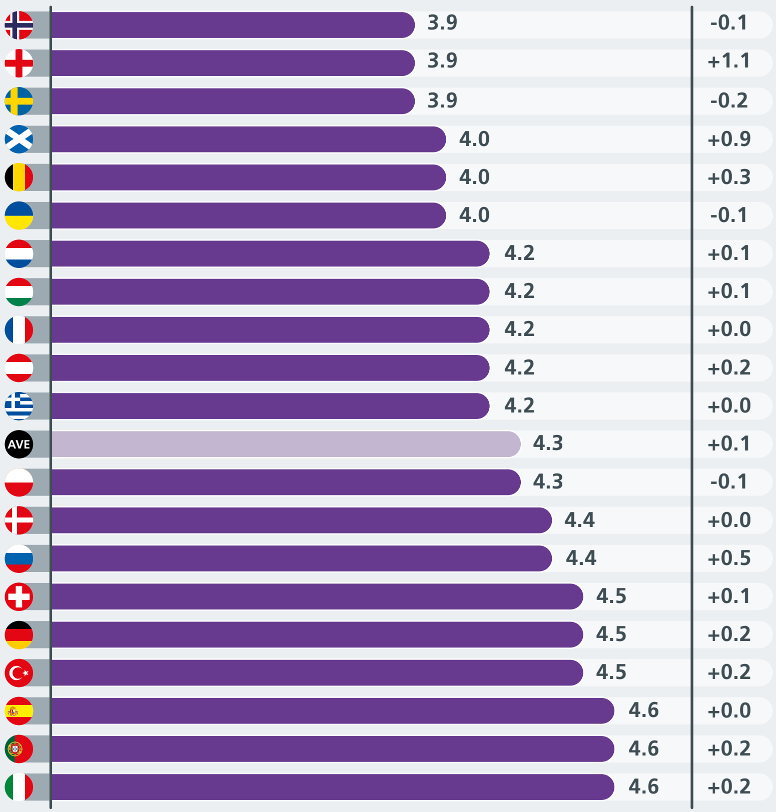
Substitutions: domestic regulations and usage

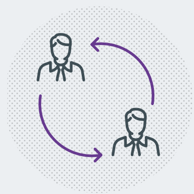
Use of substitutes increases, as all top leagues move to five-substitution allowance

In 2022/23, the average number of substitutions grew to 4.3, an increase of 0.1 compared to 2021/22, as all leagues now make use of the IFAB allowance of five substitutions. Of the 20 leagues under review, only Sweden (3.9), Ukraine (4.0) and Poland (4.3) saw minor decreases to their average substitutions per team. The club with the lowest number of substitutions of all the 325 clubs assessed is also Swedish, IFK Göteborg with 2.9 substitutions per match. The largest increases were observed in England and Scotland, which fully implemented the rule change in 2022/23.

Average substitutions per team in 2022/23 domestic league season

Change vs 2021/22





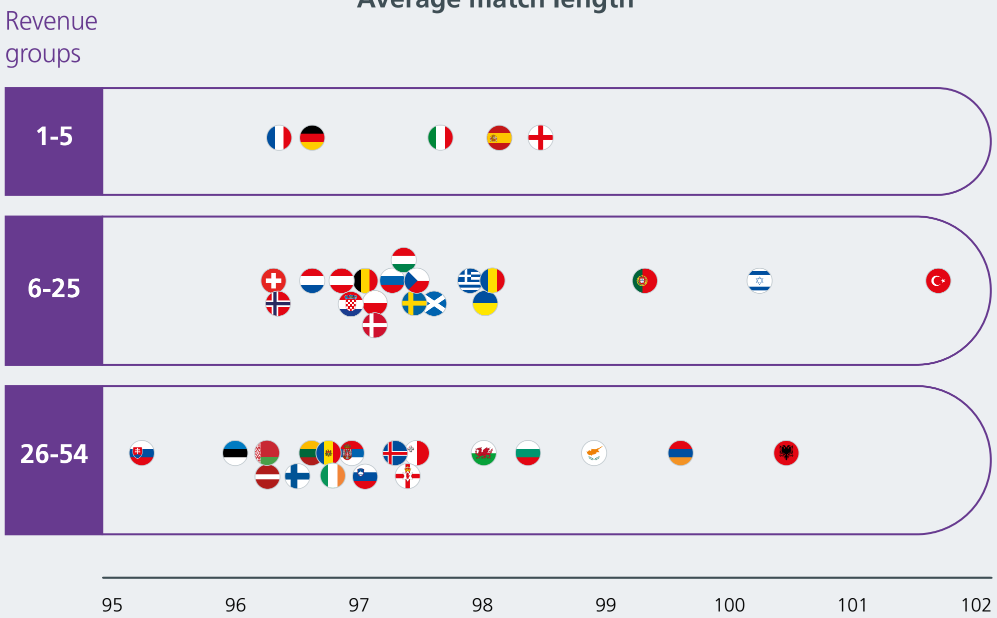
4.3
Average number of substitutions per team in top 20 leagues in 2022/23

97.7
Average minutes played in top 20 leagues in 2022/23

Average match length consistently exceeds 90 minutes

To combat time wasting and ensure more play per match, in the 2023/24 season, leagues have applied a new directive that requires referees to add on the exact time lost for goal celebrations, substitutions, set pieces and injuries, at the end of each half. In 2022/23, top-tier leagues had an average match length of 97.7 minutes, and of the sample leagues assessed, only one, the Turkish Süper Lig, had an average match length over 100 minutes (101.9). Of the 'Big 5' the longest average match in 2022/23 was in the Premier League, with 98.5 minutes. At the other end of the spectrum, Ligue 1 in France exhibits the shortest average match, at 96.3 minutes. It is anticipated that this average will increase in 2023/24 with the implementation of the new directive, and that matches of 100 minutes or more will become more prevalent. From what we have seen from matches so far in 2023/24, this trend seems to be confirmed, as the average match length in the first two matchdays in the top 20 leagues increased to 100.2 minutes, with 139 matches already exceeding an 100 minute match length, compared to 83 matches exceeding 100 minutes at the same stage of the season in 2022/23.

Average match length



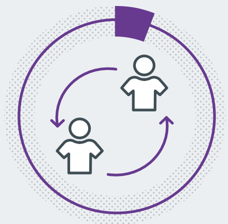
Domestic league squad profiles

Opportunities for teenager players increase throughout Europe

Even though the percentage of transfer spending on players aged 23 or under has increased in recent windows, the proportion of minutes they played did not increase in 2022/23. Nonetheless, the proportion of minutes played by U-20 players increased from 5% to 6%, and we will monitor this trend in the current season.

Age profiles* can be analysed using various metrics, each telling their own story. For example, 6% of total domestic league minutes were played by teenagers in 2022/23. This average conceals significant variation from country to country, with teenagers accounting for more than 11% of total minutes played in Sweden and Denmark, but just 2% in Greece and Turkey.

If the definition of young players is expanded to include all those aged 23 or under, the Austrian league is the most youthful, with 47% of total minutes being played by this age category, compared with just 16% in Greece and Turkey. At the other end of the spectrum, players aged 30 or older accounted for 34% of total minutes in Greece and 32% in Turkey compared with 14% in the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway. The average percentage of players over the age of 30 has remained relatively stable over recent years, falling slightly from 21% to 20% between 2020 and today.

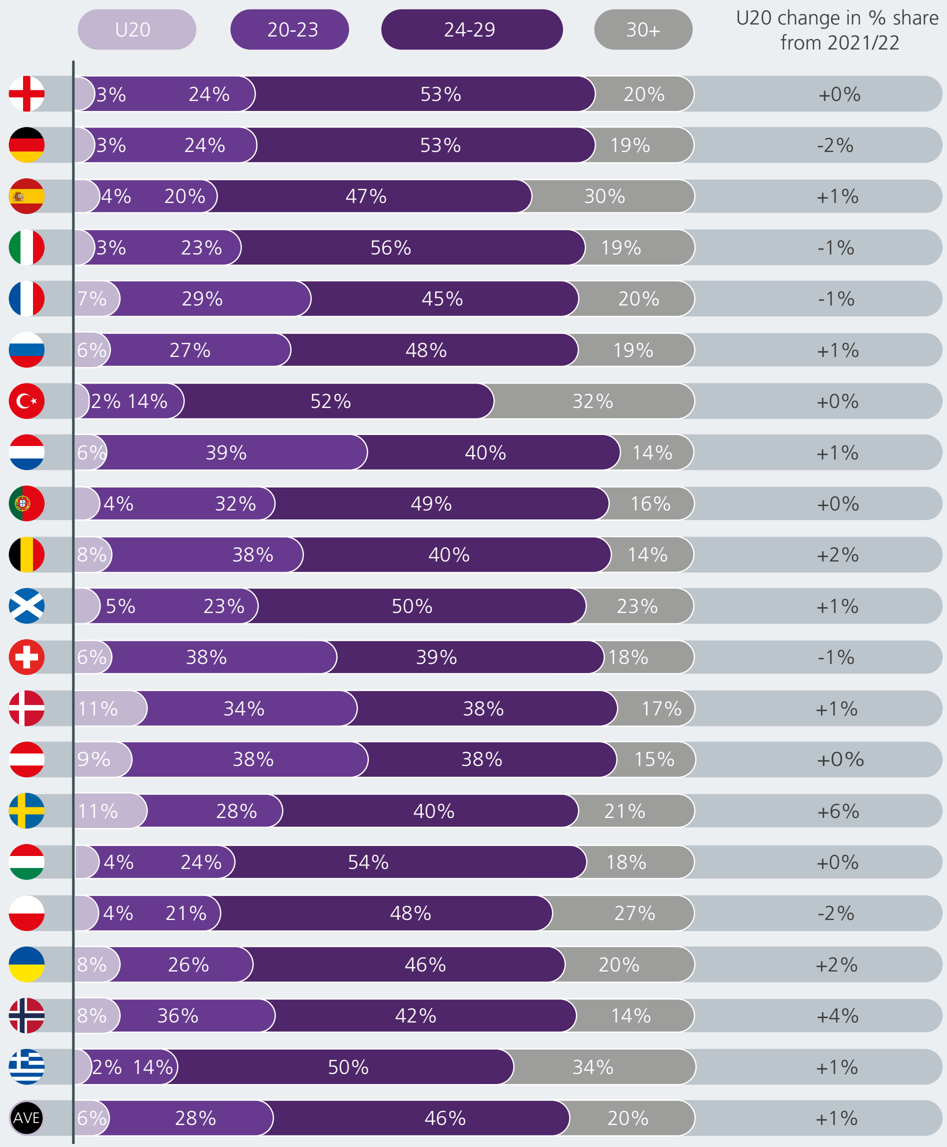


6%
of total domestic league minutes played by teenagers

47%
of total domestic league minutes played by footballers under the age of 24 in Austria

34%
of total domestic league minutes played by players aged 30+ in Greece

Breakdown of total domestic league minutes played by age (2022/23)

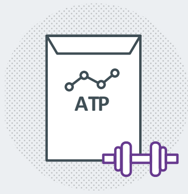


* Here, age profiles are based on players' ages at the start of the domestic season, rather than their age at the time of each individual match, which would increase the average age by approximately five months.

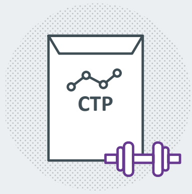
Squad regulation: locally trained players

The term 'locally trained player' refers to a player who, between the ages of 15 and 21 (or the seasons in which they turned 15 and 21), has been registered with a club ('club-trained player') or with other clubs affiliated to the same association as their current club ('association-trained player') for a period of three whole seasons or 36 months, continuous or not, irrespective of the player's nationality or current age.

The impending decision by the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in relation to the definition of locally trained players holds the potential to reshape the domestic and European landscape of playing talent. The ramifications could reverberate through the football community, affecting in particular those national associations that have instituted club-trained or association-trained rules.

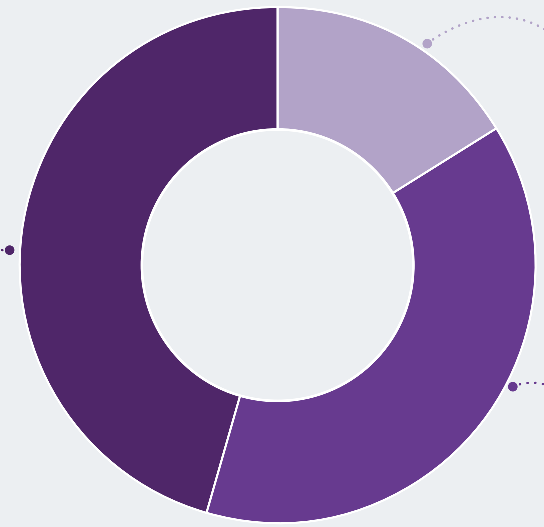


29
Number of countries with association-trained player requirements in 2022/23



11
Number of countries with club-trained player requirements in 2022/23

Domestic locally trained players regulation for season 2022/23



Locally trained players in group stage of UEFA competitions in 2022/23

3.3
Average number of club-trained players in A-lists in 2022 group stage, same value as the average over last five seasons

6.9
Average number of association-trained players in A-lists in 2022 group stage. Higher than the average of last five seasons (6.5)

56%
Proportion of clubs not able to compile a full A-list squad in 2022 group stage

43%
Share of group stage minutes enjoyed by ATP+CTP+B-list players in 2022 group stage

Use of locally trained players: domestic competitions

Locally trained players on pitch just over half of minutes

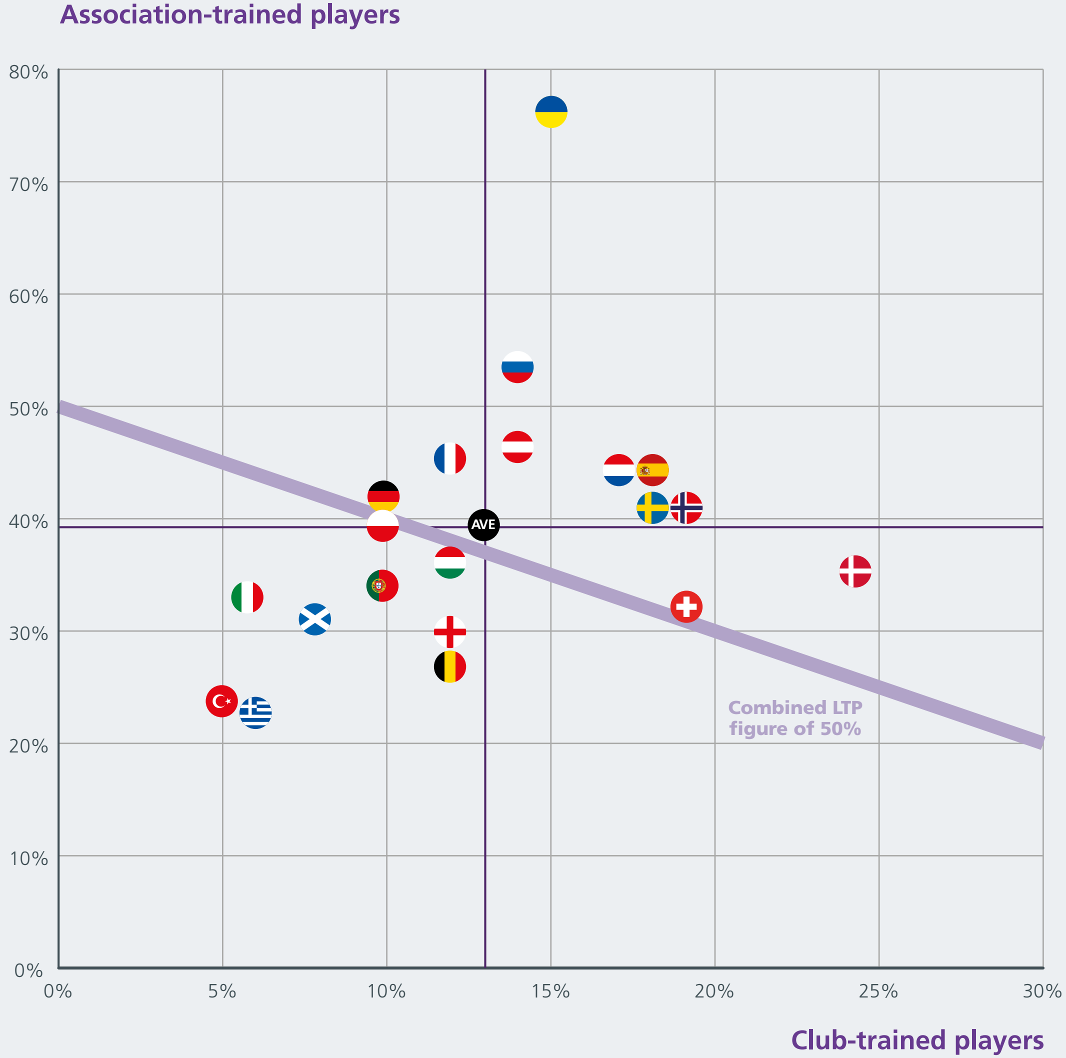
Domestically, locally trained footballers played an estimated 52% of total minutes in the 2022/23 season in the 20 leagues analysed in this chapter: 13% for club-trained players and 39% for association-trained players*. These are the same percentages as observed in the 2021 season.

Denmark recorded the highest figure for club-trained players (24%), followed by Switzerland and Norway (19%), while association-trained footballers in Ukraine spent 76% of the total minutes on the pitch, pushing Ukrainian clubs' combined average for club and association-trained players to 91%. Four countries (Scotland, Italy, Türkiye and Greece) recorded figures of less than 8% for club-trained players, which is less than one in 11. Turkish clubs had the lowest average for club-trained players (5%) while Greek clubs had the lowest average for association-trained players (23%). Looking at the 'Big 5', Spanish clubs had locally trained players on the pitch for 62% of the total minutes, compared with 57% in France, 50% in Germany, 42% in England and 39% in Italy.

52%
of total domestic league minutes accounted for by locally trained players

13%
of total domestic league minutes accounted for by club-trained players

Percentage of total domestic league minutes played by locally trained players



* For the purposes of this domestic analysis, locally trained players (club and association-trained) were identified at the start of the season using a combination of data provided by clubs in UEFA competitions and calculations by the UEFA Intelligence Centre based on players' transfer histories as published on Transfermarkt.com.

New regulation in action: FIFA limits on international loans

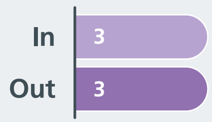
New regulatory framework

In January 2020, FIFA published a new set of loan regulations that came into force on 1 July 2022 with a view to developing young players, protecting the integrity of competitions and preventing player hoarding. These new regulations include the following:

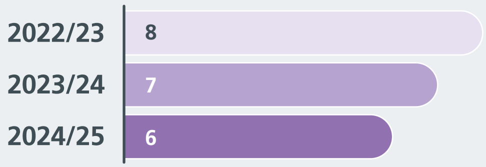
- Obligation to draw up a written agreement defining the terms of each loan, particularly with regard to its duration and financial conditions
- Minimum loan duration (interval between two registration periods) and maximum loan duration (one year)
- Prohibition on sub-loaning a professional player who is already on loan to a third club
- Limit on the number of loans between two clubs, so that at any given point in a season a club may not have more than three professionals out on loan to any one club and no more than three professionals on loan from any one club
- Limit on a club's total number of loans per season (see below)

These limits do not apply to players aged 21 or under or club-trained players. At domestic level, FIFA's member associations will have three years to implement these rules as part of a domestic loan system that is in line with FIFA's international principles. A country's limit on total numbers may differ from FIFA's limit as long as it is consistent with FIFA's international principles.

Limit on number of loans between two clubs at any given time



Limit on total loans per club at any given point in a season



Loan usage has changed in response to the new rules

In 2021/22, the last season before the new regulations came into force, 15 top-division clubs had more than eight non-exempt players out on loan internationally at some point in time, usually in the second half of the season, down from 18 in 2020/21 and 17 in 2019/20. This included four English clubs, four Ukrainian clubs, two Italian clubs, and one each from Croatia, Greece, Portugal, Latvia and Russia. In the first transitional season (2022/23), all of these clubs reduced their loan numbers and no clubs loaned more than 3 players out to the same foreign club at any one time.

The limit will eventually be six non-exempt international loans. Only eight clubs exceeded that limit in 2022/23, down from 38 in 2021/22, 31 in 2020/21 and 28 in 2019/20.

Top-division outbound loans in 2022/23

Both international and domestic loans have increased

The FIFA rules are designed to limit the excessive use of international loans, rather than prohibit them entirely. In fact, the number of international loans across the 54 top divisions increased by 11% to almost 1,600 during the last season. At the same time clubs also increased their usage of their domestic loan system, increasing their loans by 6% to more than 4,800.

Use of outbound loans

The chart on the right summarises the profile of outbound loans, showing significant variation from league to league in terms of the average number and age of loanees and the types of loan (international or domestic). In 2022/23, the average Serie A club loaned out 34 players in 40 separate contracts, while the average English Premier League club loaned out 20 players in 23 separate contracts. Recognising that some clubs have reserve teams playing high up in the national league pyramid, the relative strength of lower-tier domestic football, domestic loan regulations, rules on professional academy contracts, recruitment catchment areas and feeder club arrangements all have an impact on the use of loans.

It is also worth noting that 61% of outbound loans from English Premier League clubs and 42% of loans from Serie A clubs involved players in reserve team or junior academy squads, and the vast majority of those players were loaned domestically to lower-tier clubs.

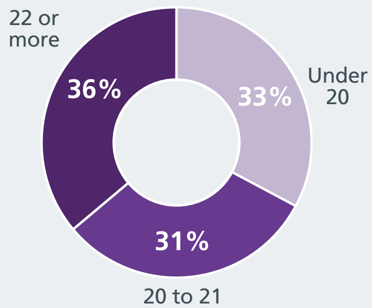
Vast majority of loans are domestic

Overall, 75% of all loans were domestic deals between top-division sides and lower-tier clubs. In Turkey and Poland this is as high as 91% and 90%. However, in Sweden and Belgium the figure is as low as 39% and 34% of outbound loans. In total, 33% of outbound loans in 2022/23 involved a player under 20. When this is extended to players who are 20 or 21, a further 31% of loans are included. The clear trend is to loan youthful players. At national level, Sweden (64%) Portugal (63%) and Belgium (63%) loan out a far higher percentage of players over the age of 22. The most common contract duration is 6 to 12 months (46%). Multi-year loans are regulated under new FIFA rules, so although we expect these to eventually disappear, the percentage extending more than a year has increased slightly from 10% to 11%.

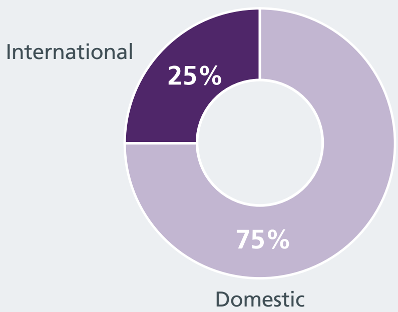
6,430
outbound loans from 633 top-division clubs in 2022/23

75%
of outbound loans involved two clubs in the same country

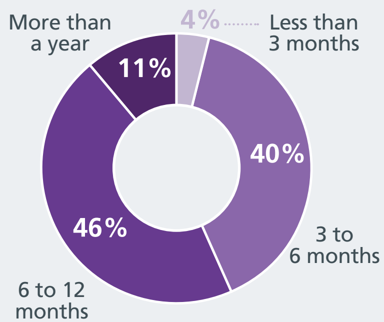
Breakdown by age



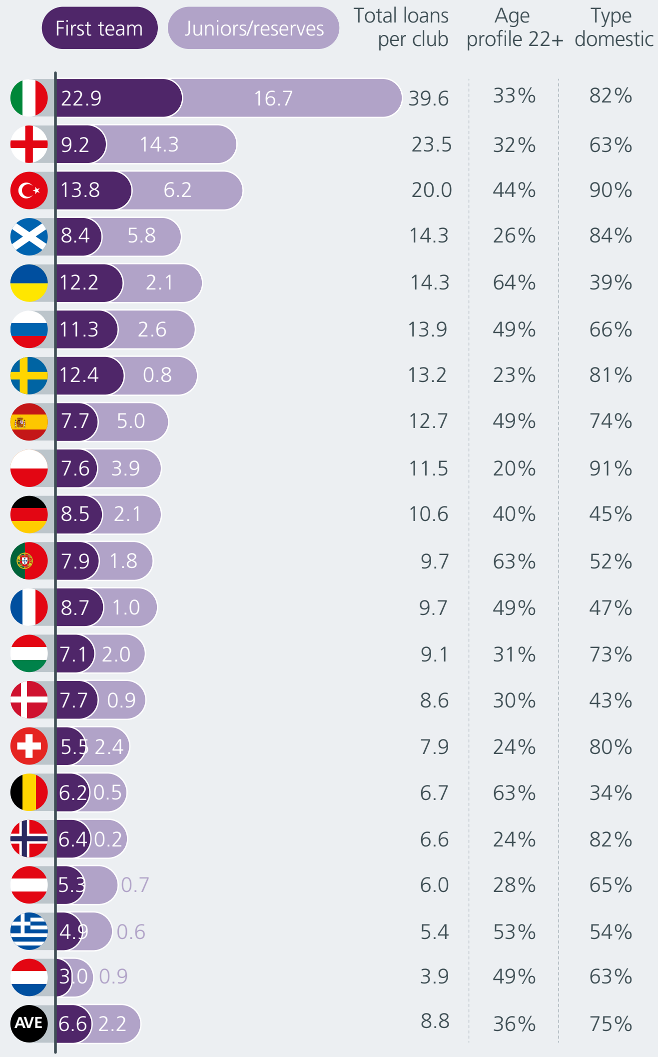
Breakdown by type



Breakdown by length



Average number of players loaned out per top-division club in 2022/23



* Here, age profiles are based on players' ages at the start of the domestic season, rather than their age at the time of each individual match, which would increase the average age by approximately five months.

Reliance on inbound loans varies significantly

Significant variation from league to league

The charts on the right show how heavily the average European squad relies on loans, looking at the average number of players that clubs bring in on loan and the average percentage of total minutes that loanees played in 2022/23. On average, in the 20 countries and 325 clubs analysed, clubs brought in 3.7 players on loan in 2022/23, and those players played 10% of the total minutes during that season. Clubs' reliance on loans varies considerably, especially from league to league. Loanees played 19% of total minutes in Serie A in 2022/23, but only 4% in the English Premier League. A total of 38 top-division clubs used no loanees at all in 2022/23, while at two clubs they played more than 40% of total minutes: AC Monza (47%) and FC Empoli (45%).

Most loanees play, but are not in the starting 11

A full 95% of loanees were given playing time during the league season, with 87% starting at least one match and 7% restricted to substitute appearances. On average, loanees started 36% of matches and featured in 49% of matches during the league season. However, only 26% of the 1,108 loanees in our analysis featured among the 11 most-selected players at the club they were loaned to.

Majority of loans involve expatriate players*

Despite the start of tighter regulation on international loans, the majority of loans during the 2022/23 domestic league season involved expatriate players (59%). There was also a strong preference for midfielders, who accounted for 42% of loanees, compared with 29% for defenders, 21% for forwards and 8% for goalkeepers.

10%
of total domestic league minutes were played by loanees

5%
of loanees did not get any match time at their loan club

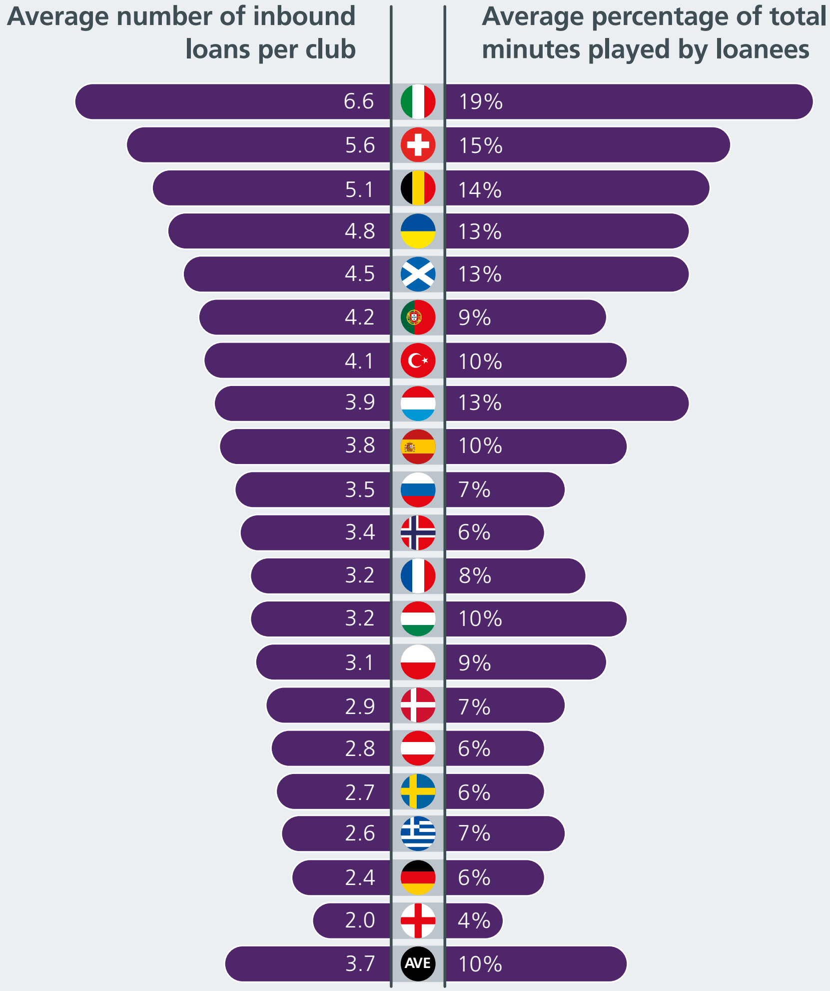
23.5
Average age of loanees at the start of the season

3x
More than triple the number of inbound loans used by Italy than England

* Expatriates are defined as players whose first and second nationalities are both different from that of the league they play in.

Players loaned at all ages

Players under the age of 20 at the start of the season accounted for 10% of incoming loans, with players aged 20 to 23 making up a further 44%. The average loanee was 23.5 years old at the start of the season, but this varied from country to country. The average was considerably higher among English (25.6) and Turkish clubs (25.5) than in Austria (21.2), Denmark (22.1) and Switzerland (22.2).

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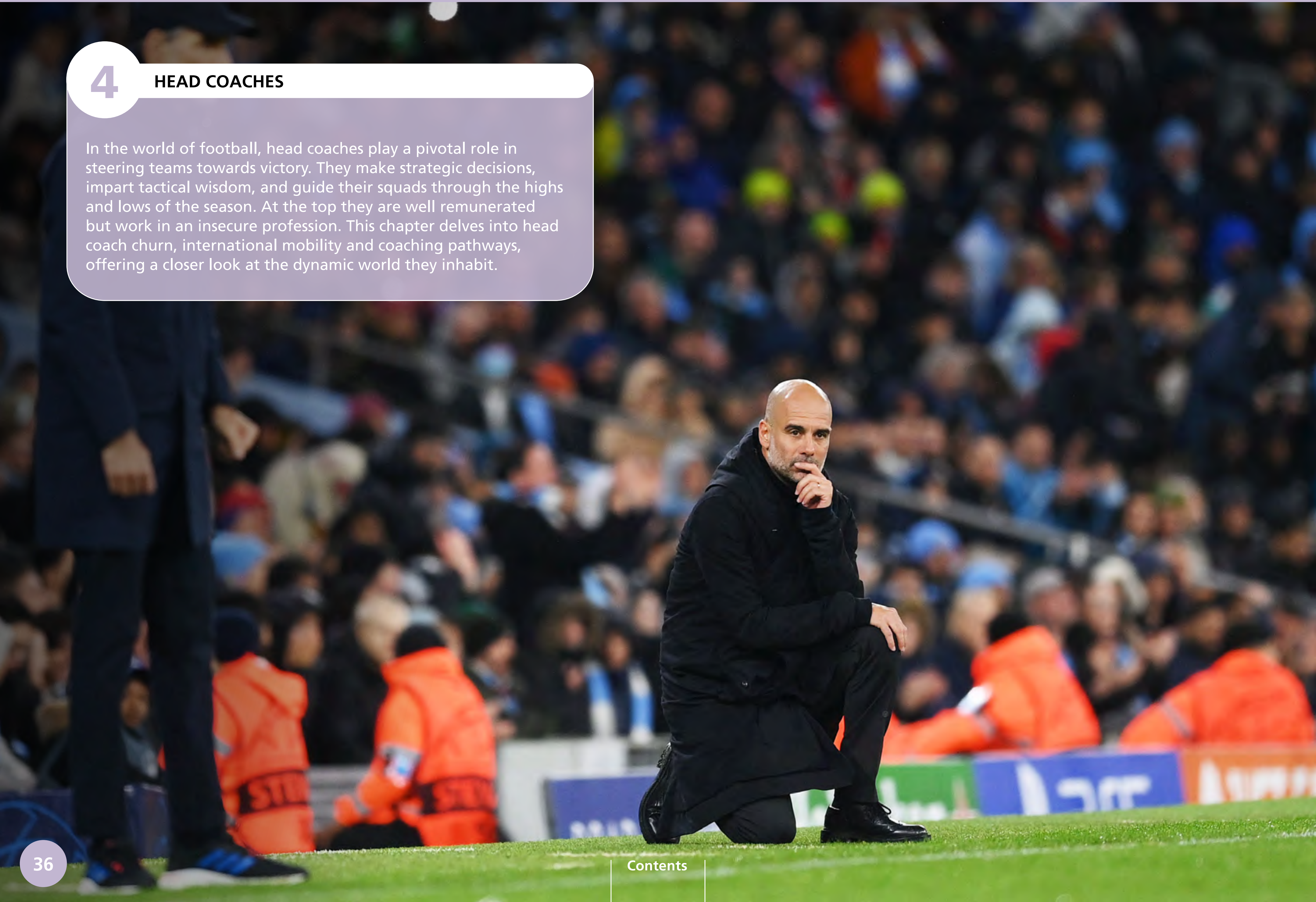


4 HEAD COACHES

In the world of football, head coaches play a pivotal role in steering teams towards victory. They make strategic decisions, impart tactical wisdom, and guide their squads through the highs and lows of the season. At the top they are well remunerated but work in an insecure profession. This chapter delves into head coach churn, international mobility and coaching pathways, offering a closer look at the dynamic world they inhabit.

Head coach turnover across Europe at an all time high

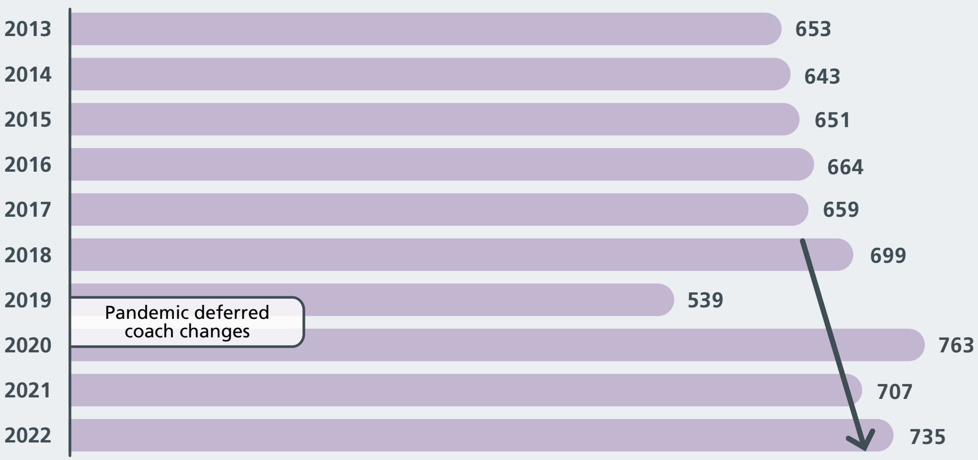
This chapter examines the landscape of head coaches in European football during the last complete domestic season (2022/23, or 2022 for summer leagues). A total of 1,209 coaches managed top-tier teams in Europe at some stage during the season at 736 top tier clubs. Caretaker managers who held their position for less than 30 days are excluded from all analyses in this chapter.

Turnover reflects importance of head coach role

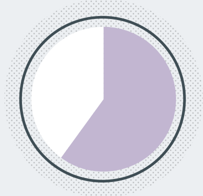
Changes in technical leadership have become constant, reflecting the criticality of the head coach role, where responsibility for underperformance is increasingly laid. The head coach's perceived performance hinges upon team performance. With owners investing ever increasing amounts on playing talent with long contracts, it is easier to change the head coach than the players. By definition, football has winners and losers, so head coach changes are inevitable.

Head coach turnover has increased by 13% over the last 10 seasons and last year witnessed the highest number of head coach dismissals recorded (excluding the total in 2020, which saw many changes deferred from the previous season under pandemic conditions). Among the 'Big 5' leagues, England and France saw the highest number of dismissals (22), followed by Italy (14), Spain (13), and Germany (12).

Total head coach dismissals in Europe*



* Across this chapter the latest season analyses (totals and averages) cover all 54 top tier leagues. The 10 season trend analyses cover the 48 countries for which we possess full ten-year data.

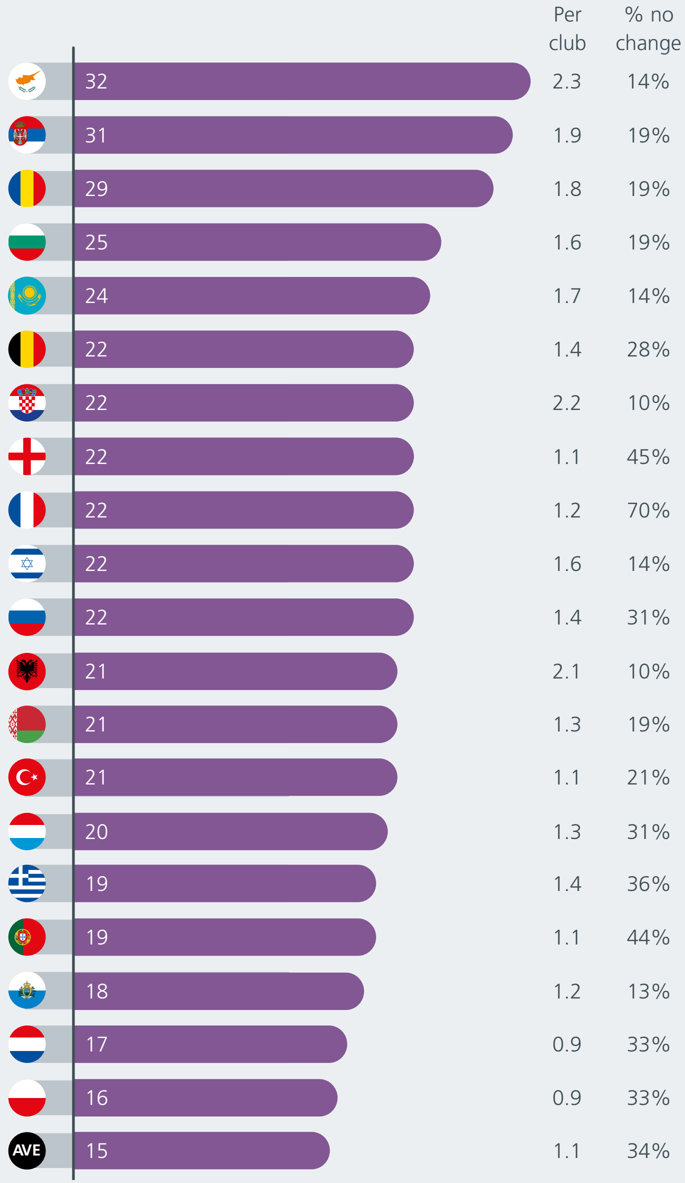


66%
Two-thirds of European clubs changed their head coach at least once

671
Average number of head coach dismissals in Europe in the last decade

6
Number of different head coaches at a single club
CS Mioveni (Romania)
Karmiotissa Pano Polemidia (Cyprus)
FC Turan (Kazakhstan)

Head coach dismissals by top tier league in 2022/23



Team performance contributes to unplanned coaching changes

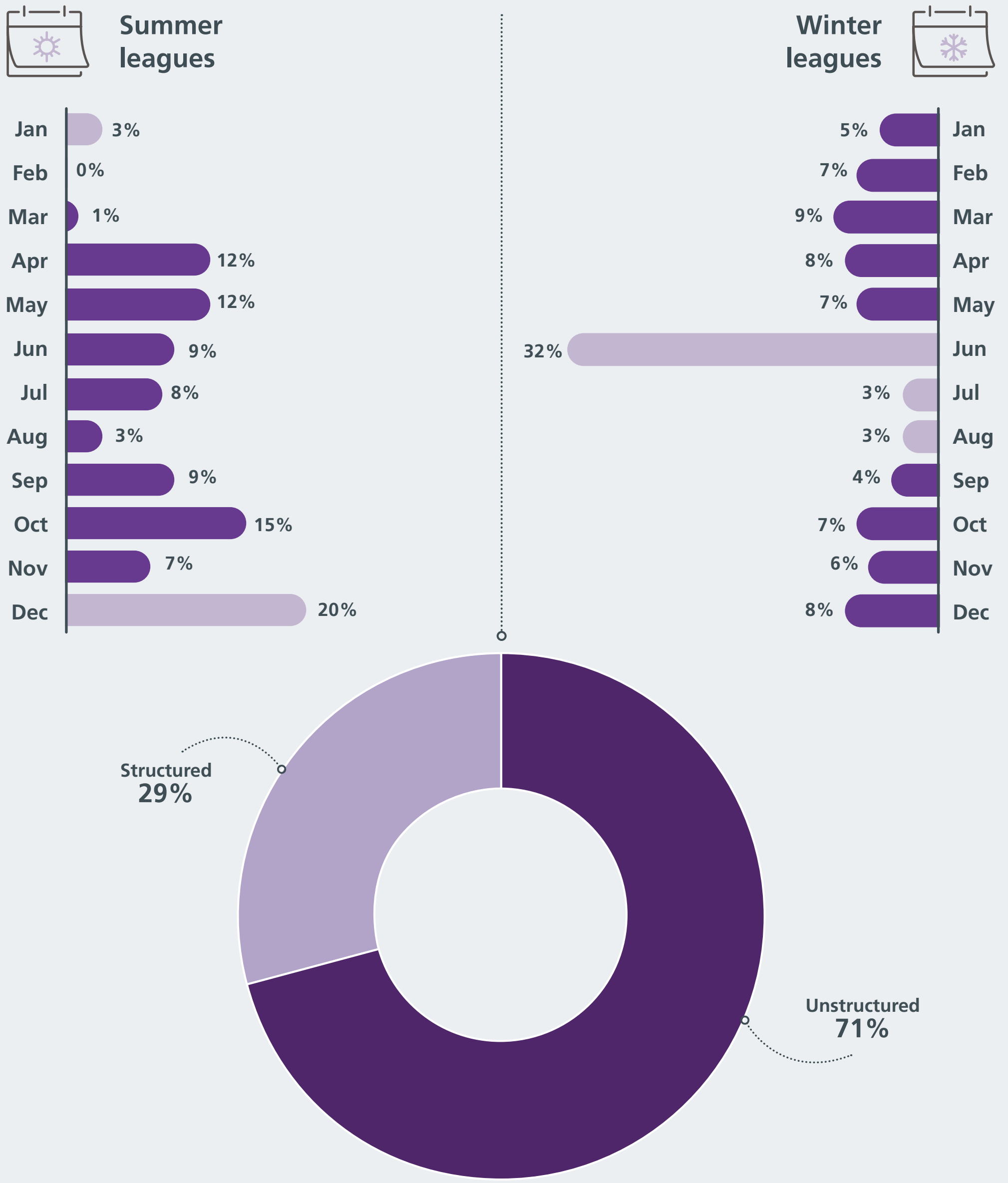
Changing head coach during season to address performance

The position of a head coach is notoriously unstable; a brief period without results can be enough to prompt clubs to introduce changes.

Head coach dismissals during 2022/23 have been grouped into those that occurred during the off-season (structured) and those during the season (unstructured). The off-season period varies between winter leagues (June, July and August as off-season) and summer leagues (December, January and February as off-season).

For both winter and summer leagues, the months with the highest number of dismissals are June and December; the beginning of the off-season. These are structured changes to team leadership and allow head coaches to prepare their new teams for the upcoming season and take advantage of the major transfer windows. Despite these months being the most common individually, the vast majority of changes, 71% across Europe, are made mid-season, highlighting the unstructured nature of head coach changes. In some cases changes happen by mutual consent or because a head coach is moving up the ladder and the club may receive compensation, but the vast majority of mid-season changes are dismissals. While clearly not ideal or planned, with the sporting jeopardy of the European league pyramid and relegation or cross-border UEFA competition qualification at stake, clubs prefer to attempt to address potential issues during the ongoing season.

In 2022/23 among the 'Big 5' leagues, Italy had the highest percentage of structured dismissals (38%), followed by France (36%), England (33%), Spain (23%), and Germany (17%).



Decreasing job tenures of head coaches in European football

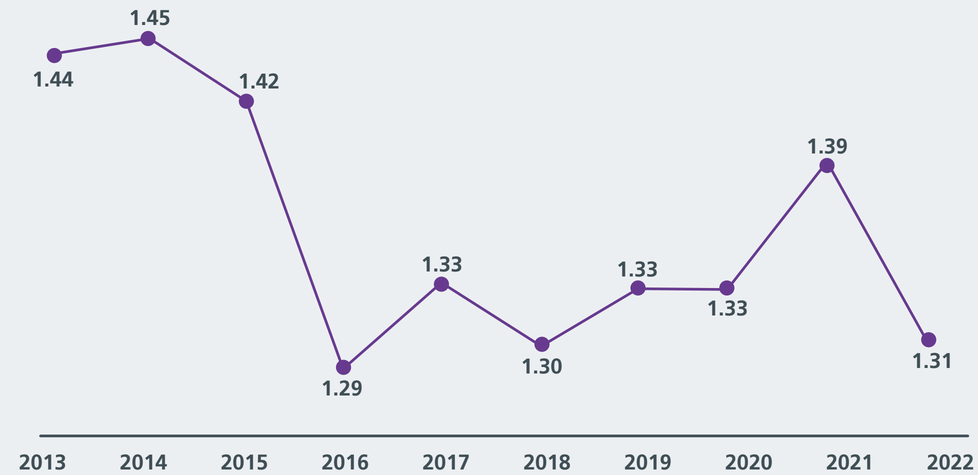
Head coach job stability decreases as tenures drop

Head coaches who plied their trade in European top tier club football during last season were in their job, or had been in their job by the end of the season, for an average of 1.31 years (less than 16 months).

These average tenures were shorter than last season and moved close to the lowest point in the last decade, reflecting the high turnover of head coaches previously identified and the lack of long-termers. Only 9 top tier and 12 second tier coaches managing during last season had been in their job for ten or more years. Indeed, across the 1,209 serving head coaches less than 5% have been in their job for five or more years.

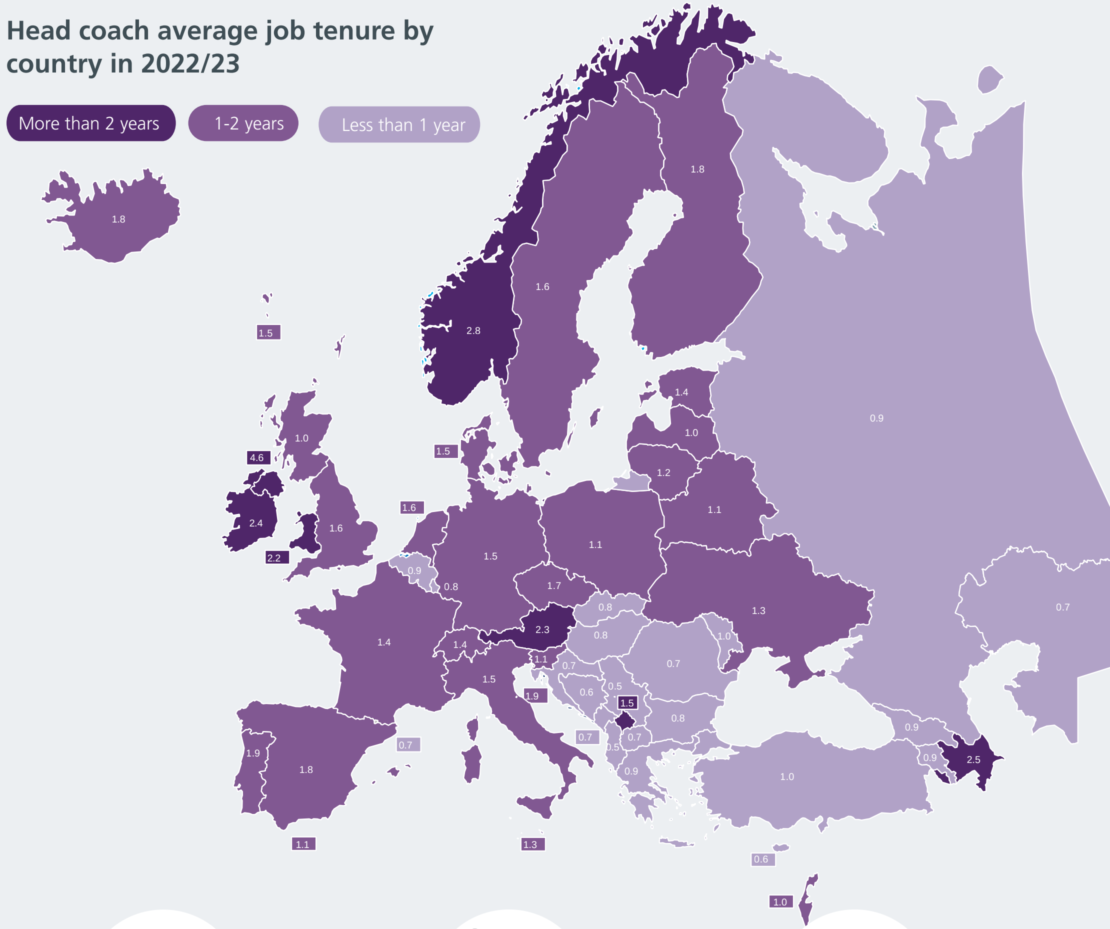
Last season, only 6 countries (Wales, Ireland, Austria, Norway, Azerbaijan, and Northern Ireland) had an average job tenure above 2 years, with the map illustrating numerous countries where head coaches had been in place for an average of less than one year.

Average job tenure (in years) over the last 10 seasons*

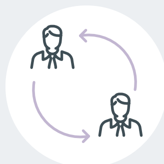


* Based on the 48 countries for which we possess comprehensive data spanning the past 10 years.

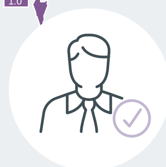
Head coach average job tenure by country in 2022/23



1.3yrs
Average top tier head coach job tenure in 2022/23



1.6yrs
Average top tier head coach job tenure in 'Big 5' leagues in 2022/23



4.6yrs
Longest top tier head coach job tenure in 2022/23 (Northern Ireland)

Demand for head coaches with experience varies across leagues

Approach to youth and experience varies across European clubs

For such a critical position, many clubs place great faith in coaches with little experience in the role of head coach.

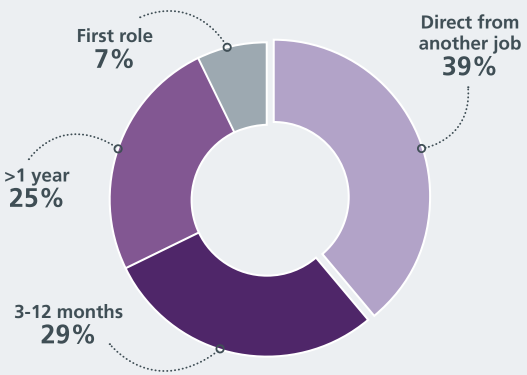
Of all new head coach appointments last season, 26% had less than one year's professional head coach experience, with Austria (86%) Ukraine (80%) and Scotland (78%) heavily reliant on coaches with five years or less of experience.

In contrast, an average 21% of head coaches had more than ten years experience, with England (50%) and Spain (46%) demonstrating their reliance on experience in these roles. Indeed, during last season Spanish clubs made no appointments of novice head coaches with less than one year of previous head coach experience.

Head coaches have to take their first job somewhere and the first step on the coaching pathway is analysed later in this chapter. The novice head coach appointments last season averaged 6.0 years in other coaching roles.

Keeping active in coaching roles key to job mobility

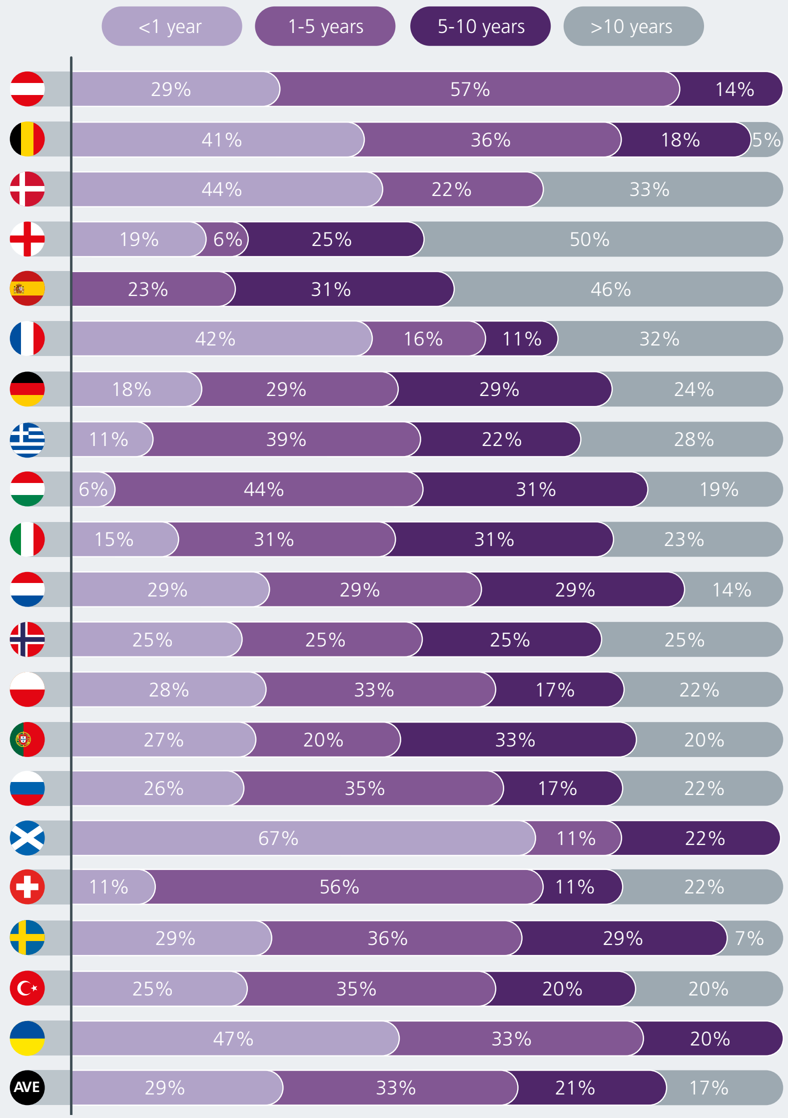
Clubs favor coaches who are currently active as head coach; 39% of new appointments come directly from another head coach role and another 29% were hired within a year of their last position. In the last season 7% took up their first role as head coach. Therefore, while the role comes with low job security, another role is often round the corner.



68%
of new appointments were coaching at a different club in the previous year.

25%
of new appointments had not had a role as head coach for more than a year.

Breakdown of new appointments' experience as head coach



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Head coach migration common but less common than for players

Head coach usually from nation of league they operate within

Commonly recognised cross-border UEFA coaching licences have facilitated head coach migration across Europe. However, the majority of European leagues have a clear majority of head coaches hailing from their own nations. On average, 71% of head coaches who led teams during the 2022/23 season were coaching in their home country*.

Rely on head coaches from *inside* league nation	Rely on head coaches from *outside* league nation
Iceland (100%)	Andorra (20%)
Serbia (98%)	Gibraltar (22%)
Northern Ireland (94%)	San Marino (30%)

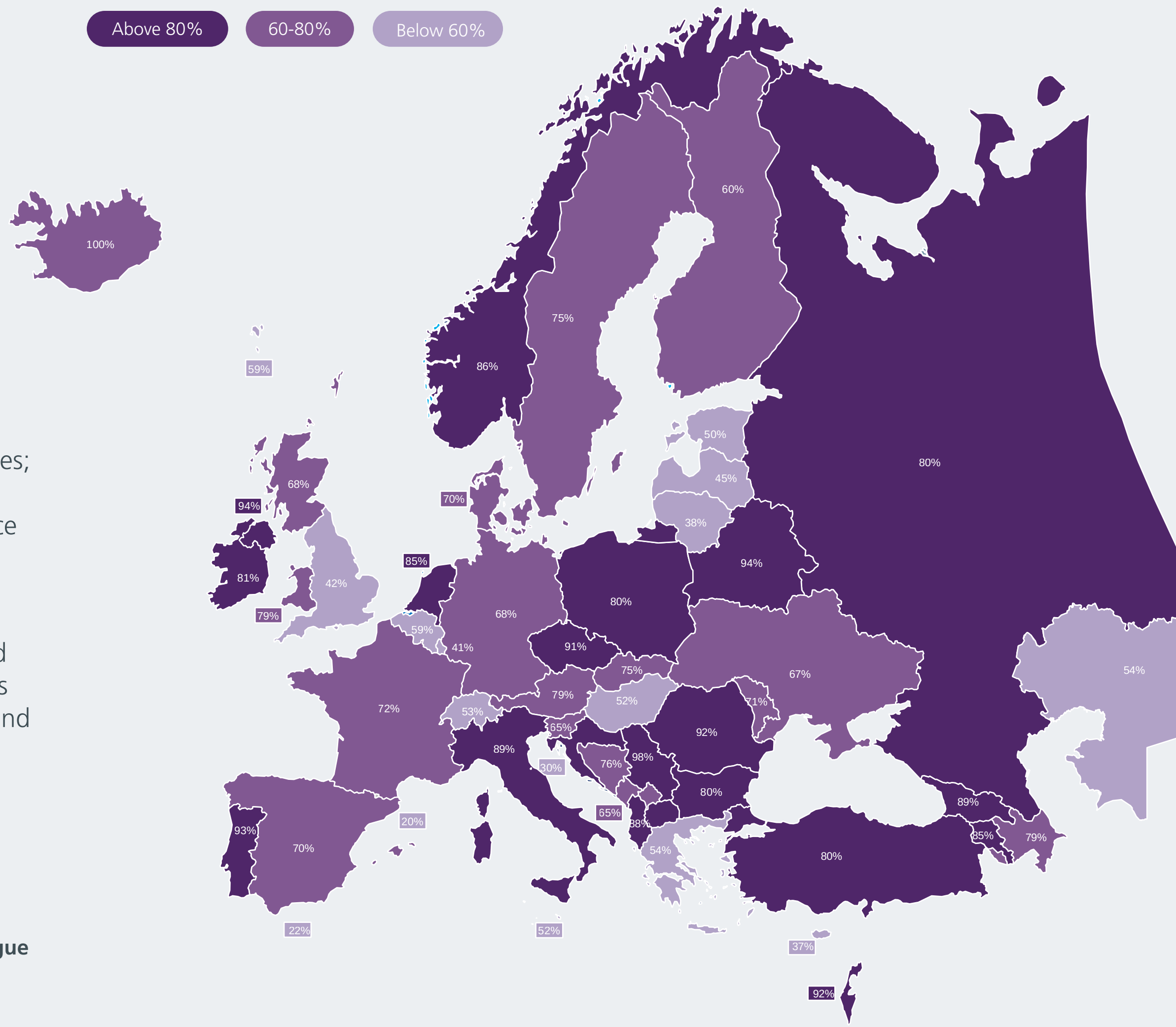
Many factors contribute to this variation and the effectiveness of these head coaches; possessing an advanced comprehension of a particular league, its fan dynamics, playing style, and all other facets encompassing a football team can greatly enhance the effectiveness of local head coaches, with country demographics and language barriers also a consideration in cross-border coaching.

The significant economic competitiveness of English clubs not only attracts talented players but also the finest proven head coaching talents, with foreign head coaches in both their top and second tier leagues significantly above other 'Big 5' leagues and the European average.

Percentage of local coaches in 'Big 5' leagues

Serie A	Ligue 1	LaLiga	Bundesliga	Premier League
89%	72%	70%	68%	42%
Serie B	**Ligue 2**	**Segunda Division**	**Bundesliga 2**	**EFL Championship**
92%	90%	95%	86%	65%

Head coaches from league nation in 2022/23 season*



*Only the first nationality of the head coach was considered for this analysis so foreign coaches will include some with dual nationality.

International mobility of European head coaches

Nationality of head coaches working outside home nation

The volume of European head coaches working outside their home nation, varies by nationality.

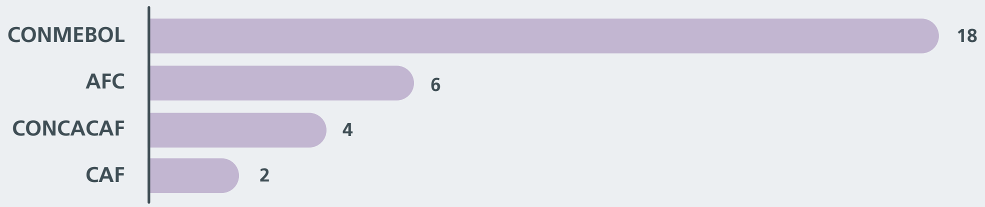
Spanish and Italian head coaches were in most demand abroad during last season, with 49 coaches either managing another top tier European club or a senior national team*. However, understanding where these coaches operate reinforces the demographic and linguistic arguments within head coach mobility. Many of the positions held by Spanish and Italian head coaches were in smaller and geographically related countries; 14 Spanish coaches coached in Gibraltar and Andorra, and 16 Italian coaches worked in San Marino.

Relative to their population, Portuguese, Serbian and Croatian coaches are also extremely frequent travellers with Portuguese coaches taking up nine national team positions and 26 first tier club positions abroad.

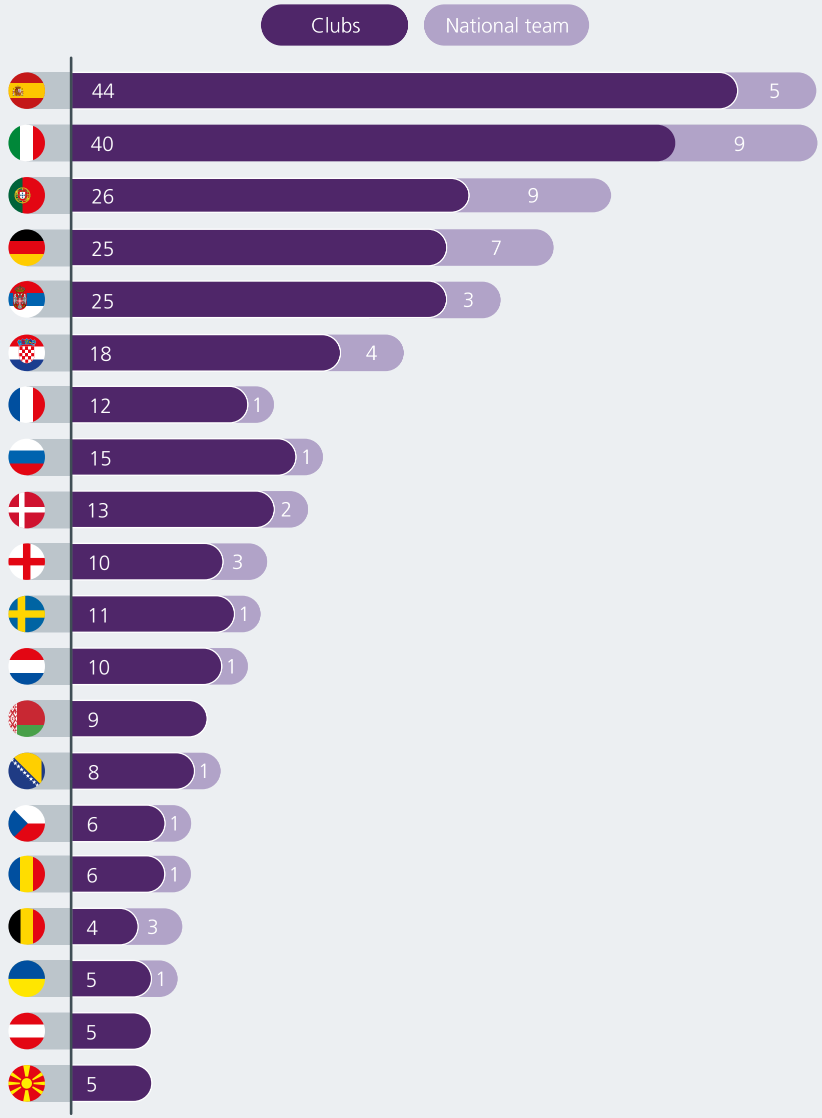
European leagues attractive to head coaches from outside Europe

Among the non-European coaches in charge at clubs last season, the most represented confederation was CONMEBOL. Having a second nationality, especially for a European nation, can drive preferences; 77% of the global international head coaches have a second European nationality. However, many (55%) of this cohort have had careers in coaching outside of Europe suggesting that there is true international mobility. The dominance of CONMEBOL suggests linguistic ease for international postings.

Non-European head coaches in Europe



Nationality of head coaches working abroad (2022/23)*



*'Clubs' means any of the 1,209 head coaches that coached at first division European clubs across the season. 'National team' includes just the senior national team (not age groups) and global roles (not just Europe).

Majority of head coaches have had professional football careers

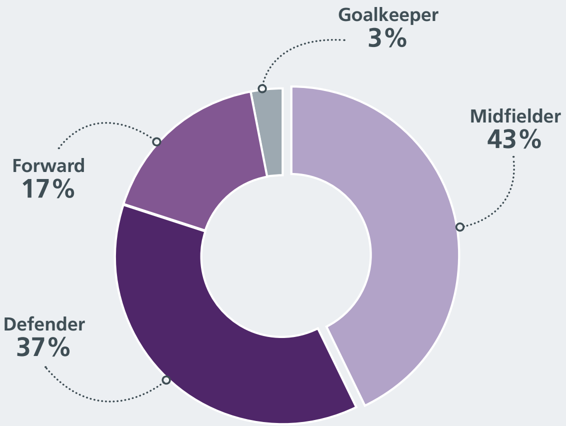
Coaching is a post-playing career choice for many professional footballers

A head coach who has played and understood professional football* at the top was present in 75% of the top-tier teams in Europe last season, consistent with the average of 73% over the past decade.

Having had direct experience playing in a top tier club, is a significant advantage when embarking on a coaching career. However, head coaches from other career pathways can, and do, bring additional dimensions and skills to the role, especially as the head coach role increasingly requires more versatile off-pitch skills. Having had playing experience is not a pre-requisite for a head coach role but it is observed to be much more prevalent in some nations than others, suggesting the opportunities and preferences of individual clubs are aligned on a country level.

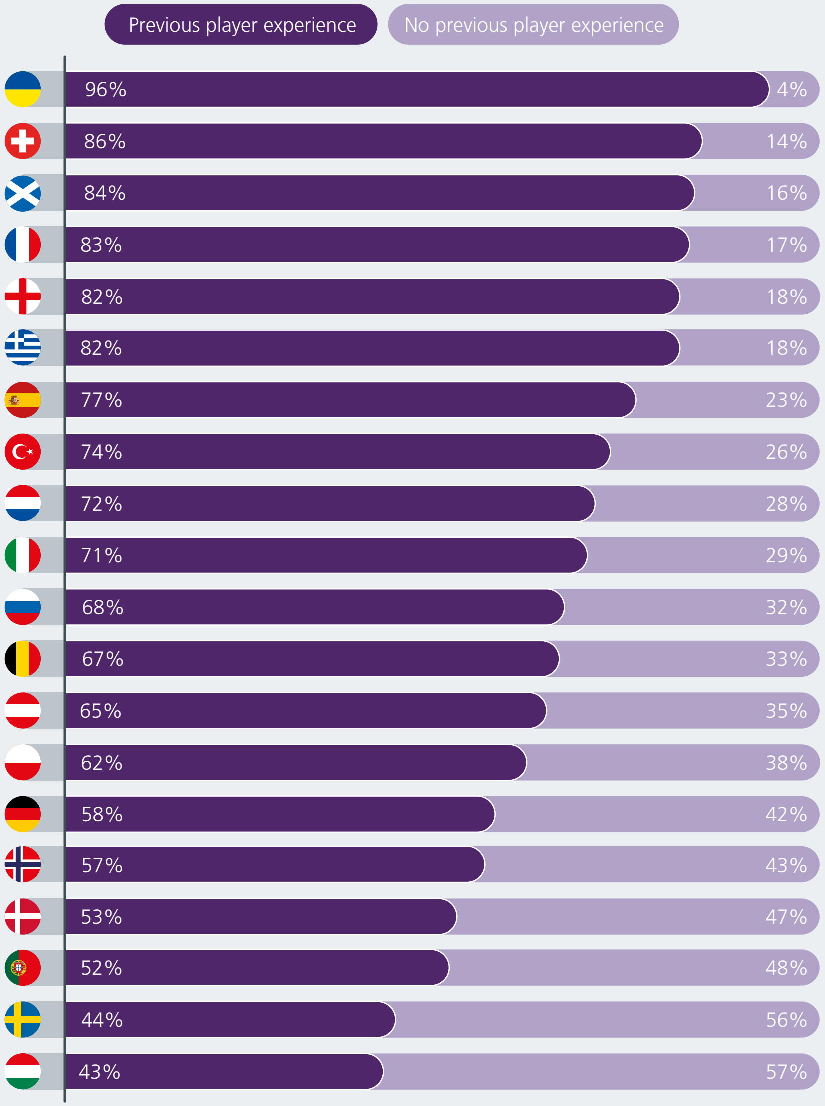
Of the coaches with previous professional football experience, 80% primarily played as defenders or midfielders, suggesting that the on-the-field knowledge of these positions translates to a coaching mindset and successful career.

Primary playing position of head coaches with player experience



68%
of head coaches played at least second tier of domestic football during their player career

Head coach with previous player experience



*The analysis is based on the full playing careers and defines 'Player experience' as minutes played at a first or second division club. Professional football obviously extends beyond this, and a more precise analysis of professional football careers will be performed in future reports.

Head coach pathway spotlight: Debut coaching roles

Spotlight on head coach debut roles

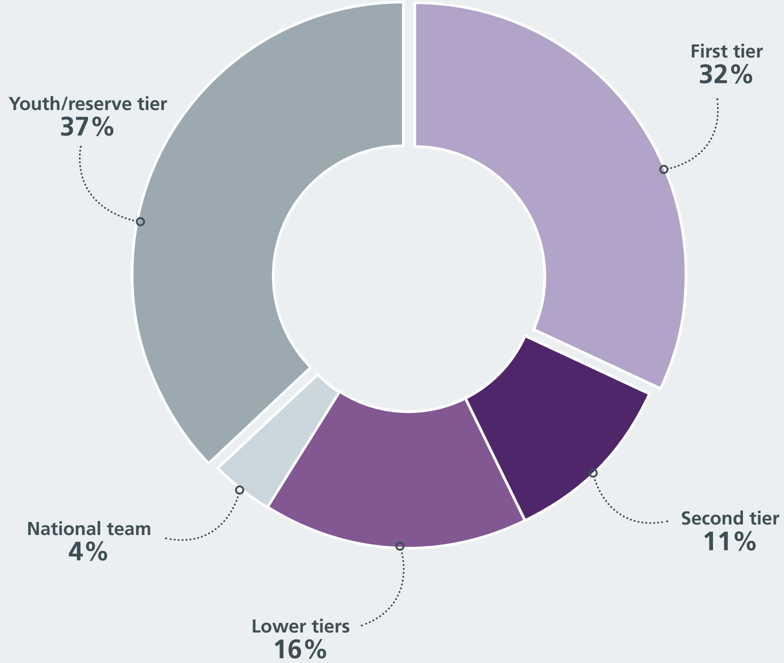
Although 736 coaches commenced the 2022/23 season in a head coach position, their debut roles in the world of football coaching indicate the pathway they have had to take to reach this point in their career.

Over time, head coaches diversify their environments, yet the majority commence their career journey in safe territories; known countries and known clubs. This familiarity provides an atmosphere for growth and learning for the debutant coaches.

For some, the path to head coach is short; 52% commenced their careers directly in this role, while others have spent time in assistant or other technical positions; for example, 29% had a debut role as an assistant manager.

The path to a head coach working for a first-tier team also varies. It is most common for a coach to commence their career working with a youth or reserve team. Nonetheless, a large number (32%) do start immediately with a first-tier head coach role. Debut roles in national teams is low owing to the availability of roles in these organisations compared to the league structure, where more opportunities are available.

Tier of debut role for 2022/23 commencement head coaches



41%
of head coaches started their career at a club they have played for

87%
of head coaches started their career in their home nation

35
Average age at first job appointment

52%
started their career directly as a head coach

Head coach pathway spotlight: Career profile

Spotlight on head coach careers

The careers of the 736 head coaches that commenced the 2022/23 season in a head coach position have been diverse; 60 different types of roles have been held throughout their careers.

The head coaches have had careers in both club and national football and a diverse range of roles have been held, from head coach to translator. A total of 7% have worked as head coach at a senior national team prior to their current role. Coaching careers are also international, with many holding a role outside their home nation at least once in their career.

A strong link exists between head coaches and the clubs they played for as footballers. A total of 61% of coaches have returned to a club they once played for to hold a coaching role at least once in their careers. Looking solely at the last season, 21% of coaches coached a club they had played for as footballers.

Head coaches do have a tendency to associate themselves with a particular club over the course of their careers. A large proportion (38%) of coaches have returned to a club they had previously worked for during their careers. In the past season alone, 21% of coaches were coaching at a club they had been a part of earlier in their careers.

51%
held an international role at least once in their career

61%
held role at a club they have previously played for

7.5
Average of previous jobs before 2022/23 season

13%
worked for a senior national team in their career, before joining current club

38%
have returned at least once to a club they have previously coached at

60
different roles in football

5 MEN'S COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Domestic football comes in many different shapes and forms. The foundational strength of European football is the depth and breadth of the club pyramid, connecting professional to semi-professional and amateur football. The attendance figures underline this. The presence of promotion and relegation up and down the pyramid provides the dynamism that drives the European football competition landscape and sporting jeopardy that provides layers of excitement. This chapter highlights the pyramid, assesses the formats and calendars of men's domestic league and cup competitions, and sets out some key KPIs from across the competitions.

Upwardly mobile European football league pyramid

European club football provides upward (and downward) mobility between different leagues through promotion and relegation based on sporting merit. This is reflected in the fact that 1,264 different clubs have participated in the top tier of their domestic league in the last decade, despite there currently being only 734 top-tier places.

Mobility as motivation

The competitions for teams in the top divisions of European football are threefold; a race for the title, a race for UEFA club competition qualification and a race to avoid relegation. In many cases the inherent jeopardy associated with promotion and relegation races provides the most compelling storyline.

League football is organised in league tiers in all but the very smallest national associations. As the chart illustrates, the majority of domestic league systems broaden into regional leagues at the third tier, having a single first and second tier league above this third tier.

Upward mobility case study

From non-league to top-flight football in 15 seasons; Luton Town FC have demonstrated league mobility.

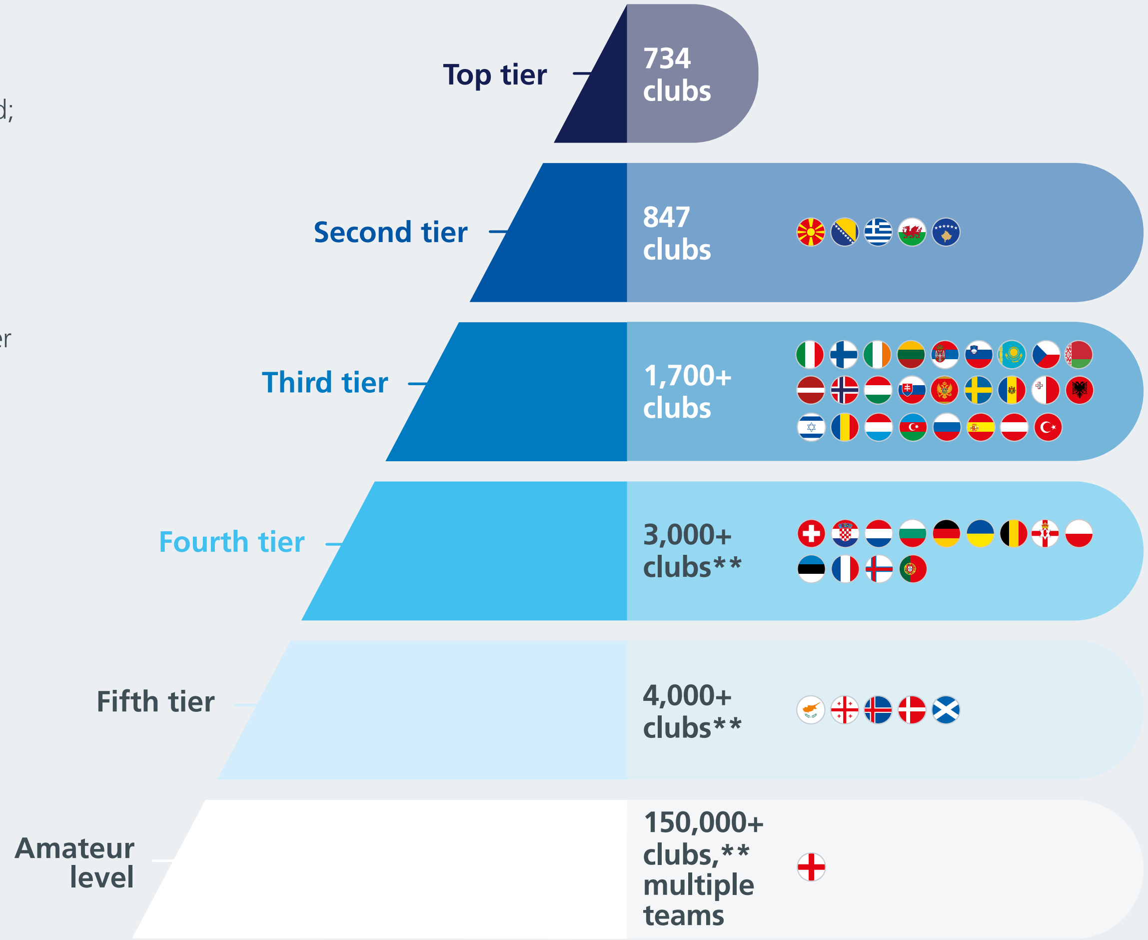
Their 2009/10 season started in the Conference Premier league, the fifth tier of English football. They won this league in 2013/14 and gained promotion out of non-league football.

Two years of successive promotion as runners-up of League Two in 2017/18 and as Champions of League One in 2018/19 saw a return to the Championship, the second tier of English football.

Promotion to the Premier League was secured by winning the play-off in 2022/23 and returning to the top tier of English football, having fallen through the ranks from the top division in 1991/92.

Illustrative league tiering

Tier where pyramid broadens typically moving from a single national league to multiple regional leagues*



* In most cases the vertical tiers broaden into multiple leagues within the tier, when nationwide league tiers become multiple regional tiers. Sometimes, with Italy and Spain as examples, the broad allocation of clubs is regional but other factors such as travel times or major city allocation also contribute to the constituent clubs. ** The numbers of clubs is not exact as we travel down the pyramid as league reorganisations and club withdrawals become more common. In certain cases, there are restrictions on tier mobility based on amateur/professional split or stadium, safety or licensing factors.

Prospect of promotion for over 130 teams to European top divisions

Relegation and promotion throughout Europe

The dynamism between leagues is supported by promotion mechanisms, whether automatic qualification from league position or play-offs that keep the possibility of promotion open to more clubs at the end of the season.

Out of the 54 European top divisions, 52 will have promotion and relegation at the end of the current season, with Gibraltar and San Marino being the only exceptions.

Over two-thirds of all teams finishing in relegation places will be directly relegated, with the remaining competing in a play-off.

734
clubs will compete in the top division of domestic league European football

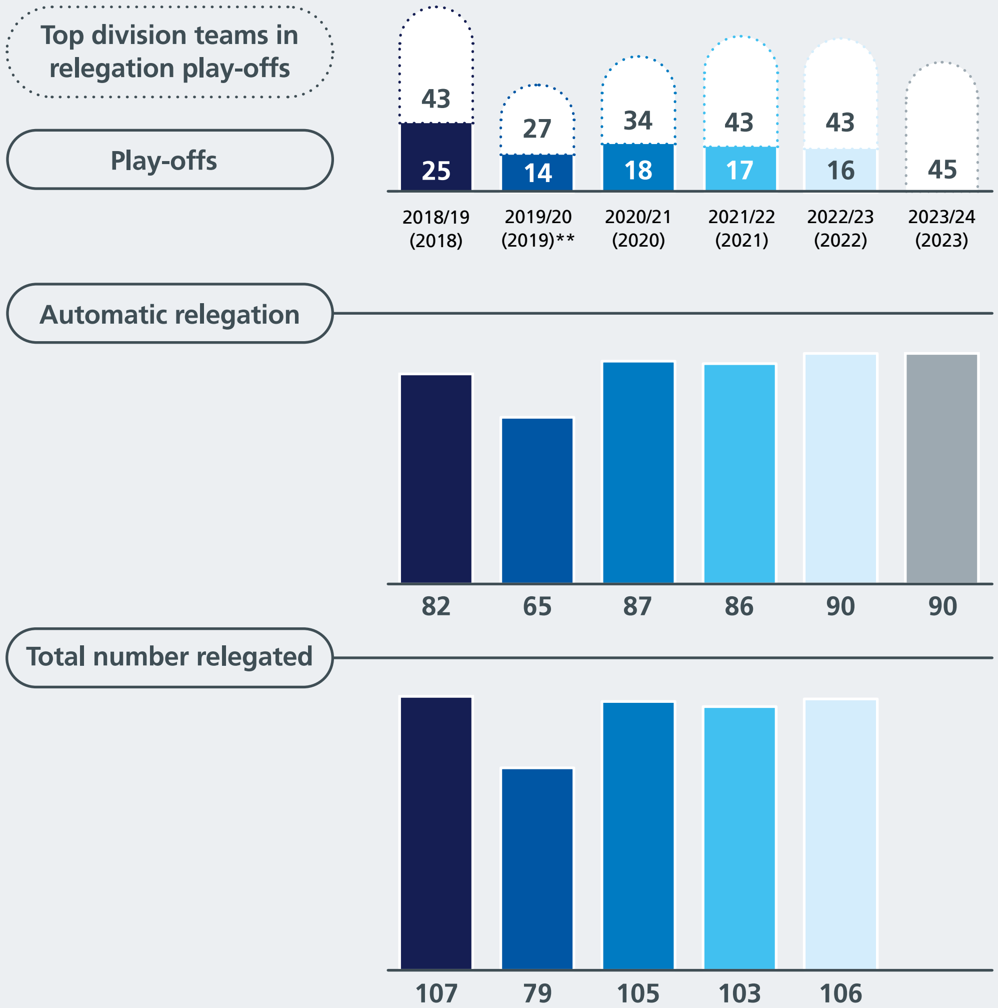
240
clubs* will compete in UEFA club competition football**

1,264
different clubs have competed in the top division of domestic league European football in the last decade

562
different clubs have competed in UEFA club competition football in the last decade

9-10%
of top tier clubs will be relegated at the end of the season*

Promotion and relegation mechanisms over the last five years



* The exact percentage depends on the results of play-out matches between teams from the top and second tier leagues. ** The 2019/20 relegation number was exceptionally low due to adaptations, with the pandemic forcing many leagues to close before they had finished. *** From 2023/24 there will be 240-243 clubs depending on whether UEFA competition title holders qualify domestically.

The calendar of men's domestic league competitions

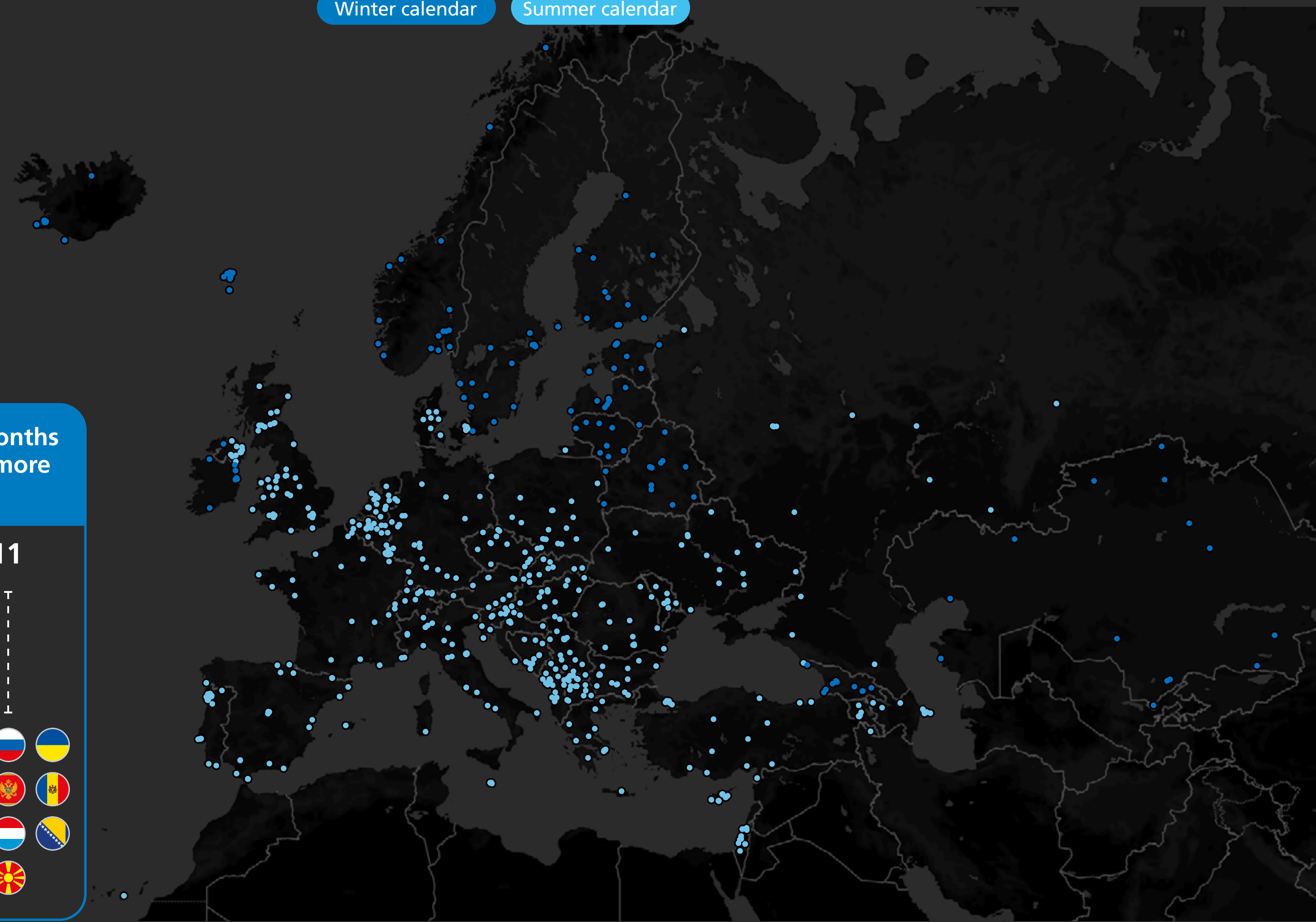
By the start of the 2023/24 season, Europe's club football landscape had returned to a familiar look.

12 (145)
leagues (clubs) playing a summer season

42 (589)
leagues (clubs) playing a winter season

Map of top-division clubs by calendar period in 2023/24 (2023)

Winter calendar
Summer calendar



Domestic league mid-season break format*

No mid-season break	Between 2 weeks and 1 month	Between 1 and 2 months	2 months or more
13	18	10	11

*Format for Kosovo and San Marino not yet confirmed. Liechtenstein does not have a domestic league but plays its domestic cup competition during the winter season.

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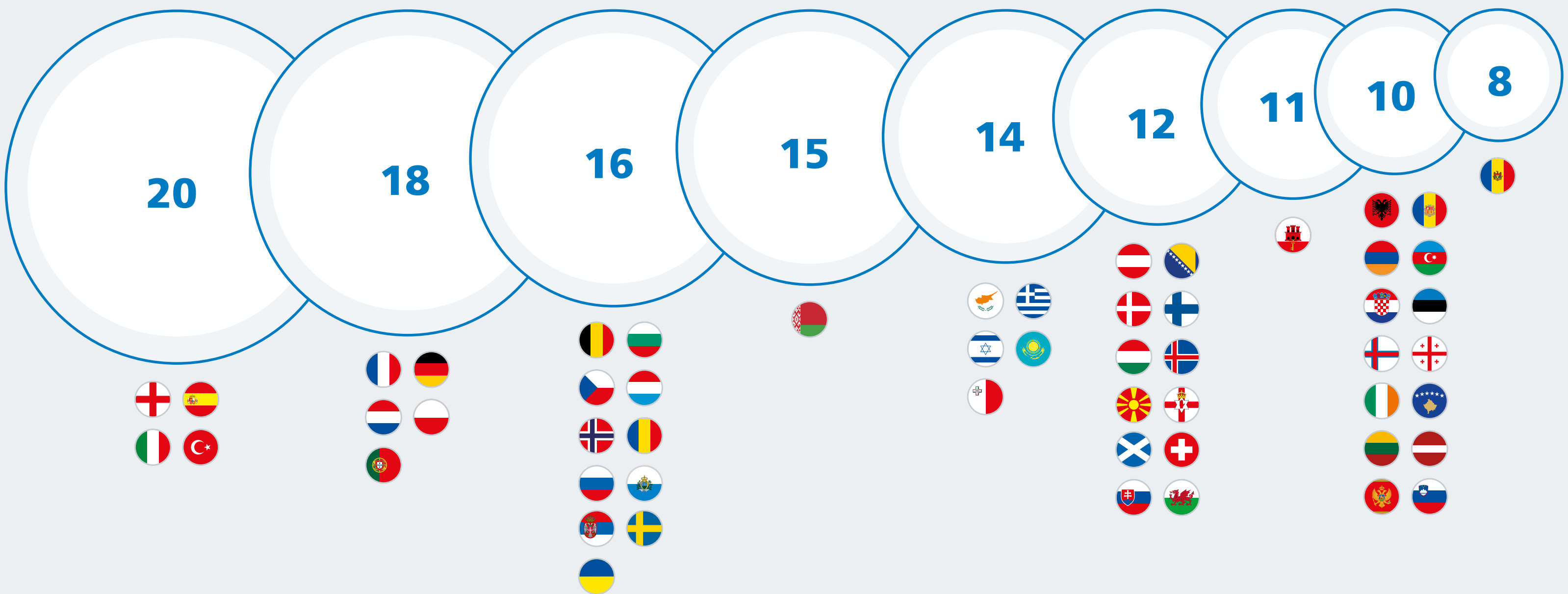
Access to top-flight football varies by of league size

Number of top-division teams



734
clubs are taking part in their countries' top divisions in 2023/24 – two more than in the previous season

12,245 (up 1%)
Total number of top-division matches scheduled to take place in 2023/24 (2023)

Eight changes in the number of teams in the league

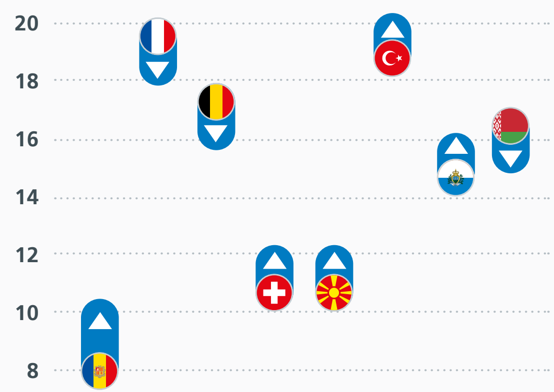
It is common for leagues to try to optimise the number of participating teams, with changes in number often accompanied by format changes. The pandemic accelerated this, with last year's report finding that 60% of top-tier leagues had changed format or number of clubs in the previous three seasons. This current season sees eight divisions changing the number of clubs with no strong trend: five are increasing and three decreasing.

Changes in a 'Big 5'* league for the first time in 15 years

Most notably, the French Ligue 1 has reduced the number of teams from 20 to 18; the first change in the number of clubs in a 'Big 5' league for 20 years.

It is rare for a 'Big 5' league to make any changes their competition format; the last time was 15 years ago when the German Bundesliga introduced a relegation play-off.

Top divisions that have changed in size



* The 'Big 5' consists of the Premier League in England, La Liga in Spain, the Bundesliga in Germany, Serie A in Italy and Ligue 1 in France.

Eleven different domestic league formats in place across Europe’s top tiers

Domestic league formats

There remain 11 different formats among Europe’s top divisions, with the majority of leagues (61%) maintaining a traditional linear format (each team playing each other team twice, three times or four times).

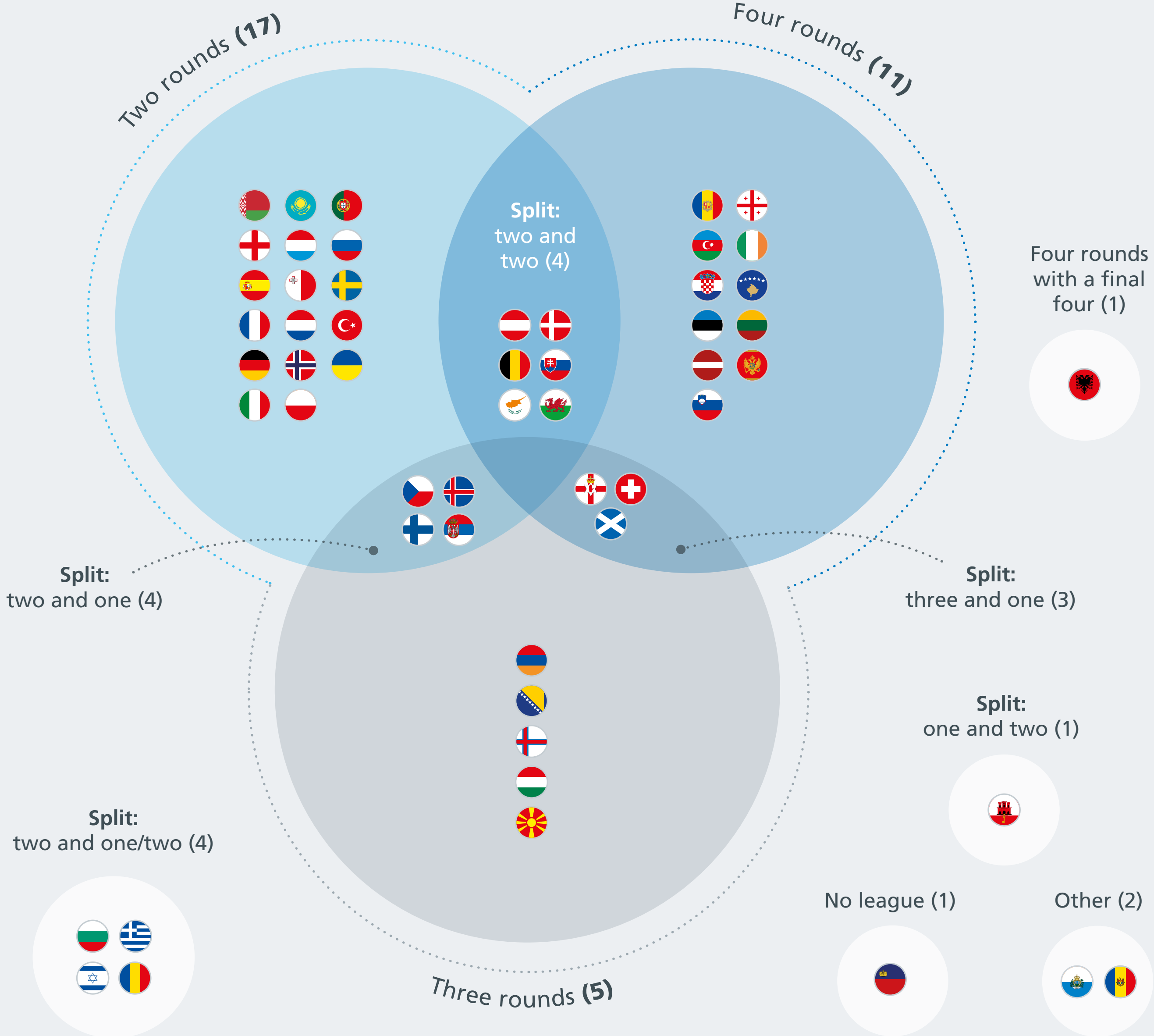
The league format is heavily connected to the number of clubs in the league, with available calendar dates giving a range of 28-40 matches. Most of the less classical (home and away) leagues involve 12 to 16 clubs.

Leagues find stability after recent turmoil

European leagues have found stability in their match formats after three years of multiple changes (adaptations for the pandemic). Last season saw many leagues reverting to their previous formats.

Only one division has changed its format relative to the previous season; Switzerland has switched to a split-season (three and one) format. Its league restructure also included increasing the number of participating teams.

Despite this change, the number of leagues operating a split-season format has declined relative to pre-pandemic levels (18 vs 22).



Domestic cups adopt numerous formats and entry points

Single-legged format still the most common

Domestic cup competitions run by UEFA members provide opportunities for clubs in all tiers of football to compete against each other. They are an extremely important part of the club football landscape and in many cases predate domestic leagues. The majority of national association cups operate with single-legged ties (31 national cups*), but a significant number (19) start with single leg and move to two-legged semi- and/or quarter-finals. Only San Marino operates with two-legged ties throughout the competition. Finland, Kazakhstan, Russia and Sweden incorporate a group stage during their cup competition followed by a single-leg knockout phase.

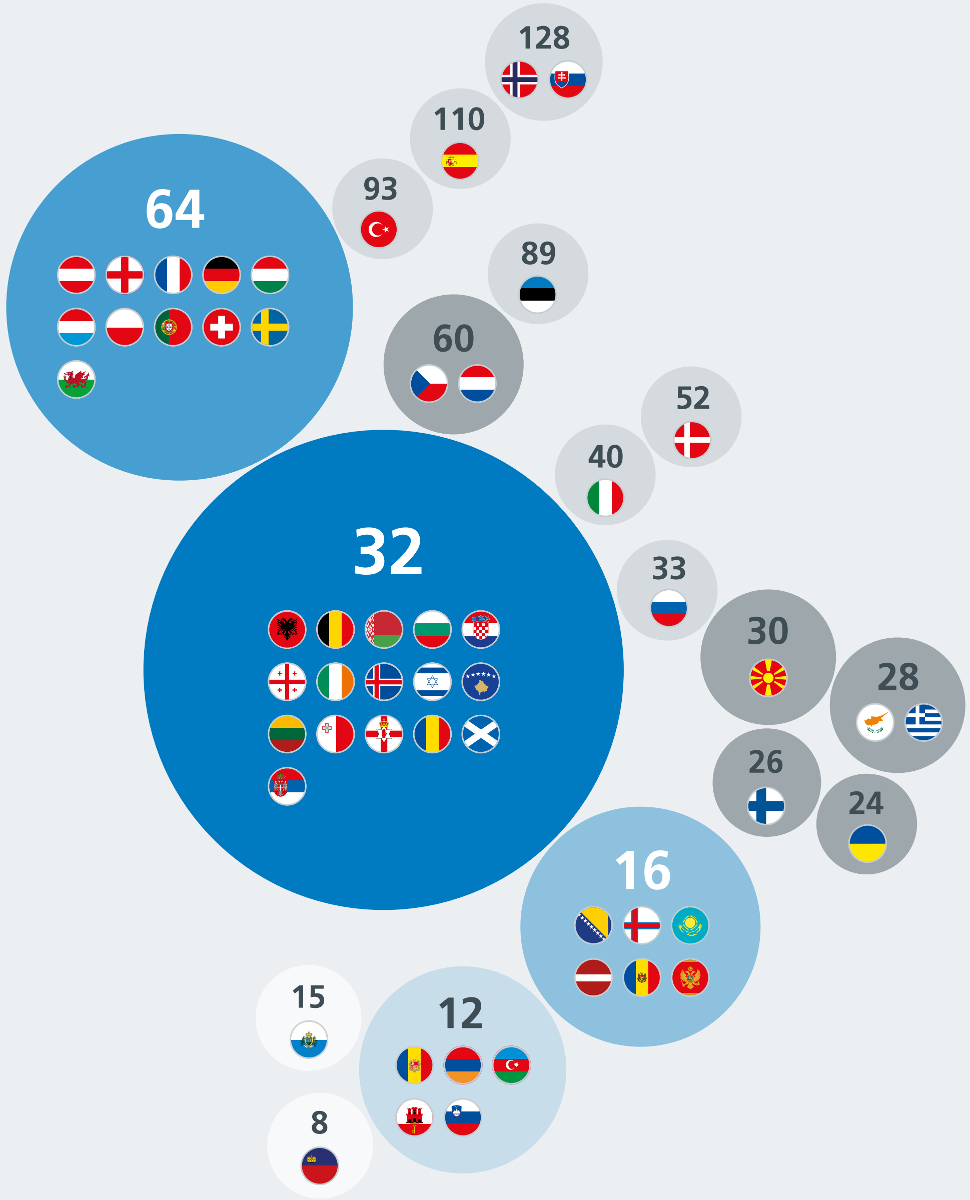
Top-division teams join in round of 32 in most countries

The most common entry point for top-tier clubs participating in their national cup competition is the round of 32, with the round of 64 the next most common. The longest run to the final is in Norway and Slovakia, where the country's top teams enter in the round of 128, while Liechtenstein's top clubs have the fewest games to play, entering at the quarter-final stage.

Late entry in some domestic cups for UEFA competition participants

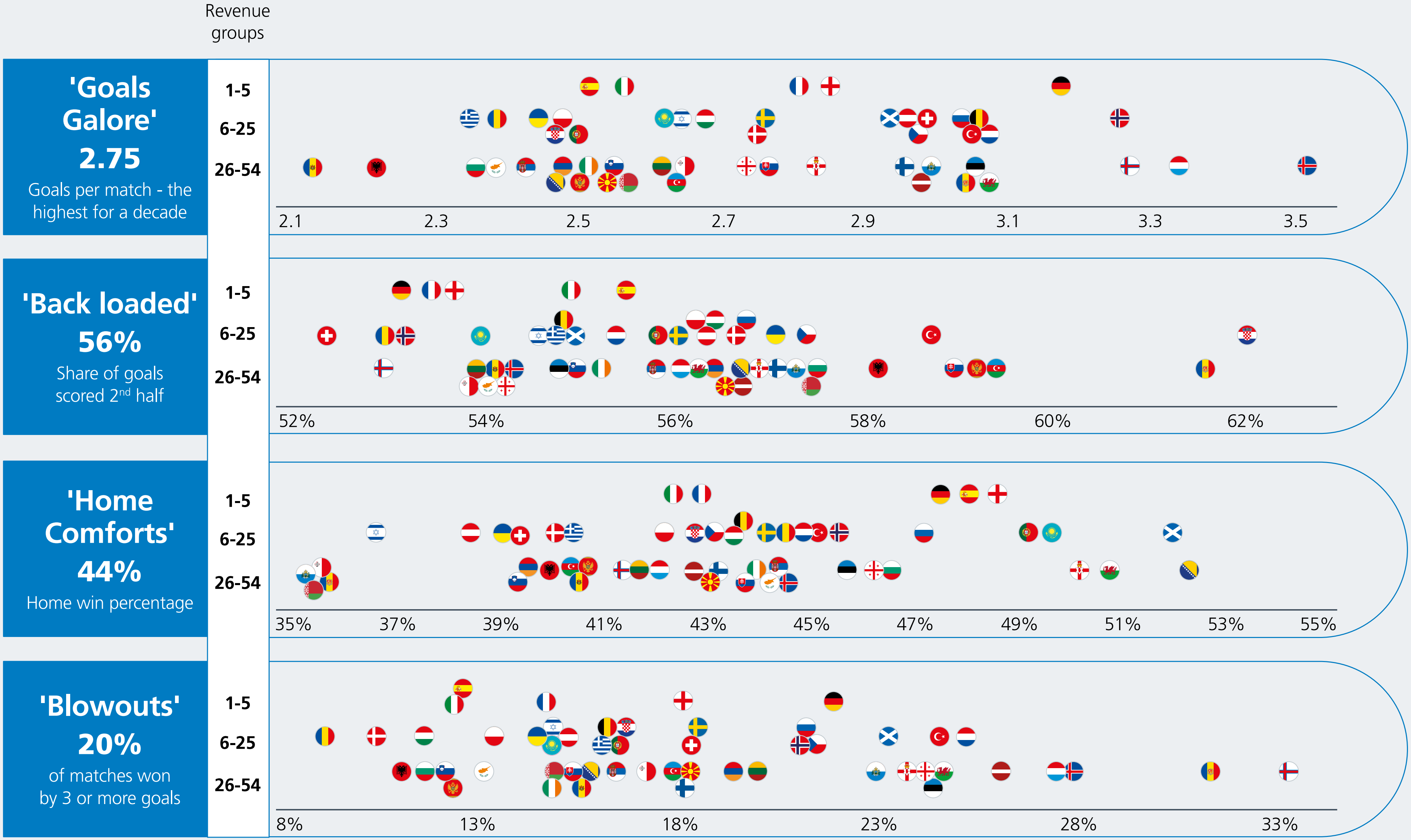
There are 13 countries where some top-division teams (including those that have qualified for UEFA competitions) enter later than other top-division sides. The greatest disparity can be seen in Spain, where 16 top-division teams enter the national cup competition in the round of 110, but the four teams competing in the Spanish Super Cup are given byes until the round of 32.

Number of teams in competition when top-division sides enter



* The analysis refers to the main national cup which also provides access to UEFA club competitions the following season for the winner. In addition, nine countries also operate a secondary league cup competition, and most countries have a super cup before or during the league season, neither of which are analysed on this page.

League competition benchmarks of selected results



6 WOMEN'S COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

This chapter documents the rapid pace with which European women's football is developing, with attendance records constantly being broken throughout the continent. As a result, its competition structures are constantly being optimised to adapt to the new reality. This chapter illustrates that progress is not only being made in improving quality at the top, but also in broadening and strengthening the club football base.

The structure and nature of women's domestic competitions

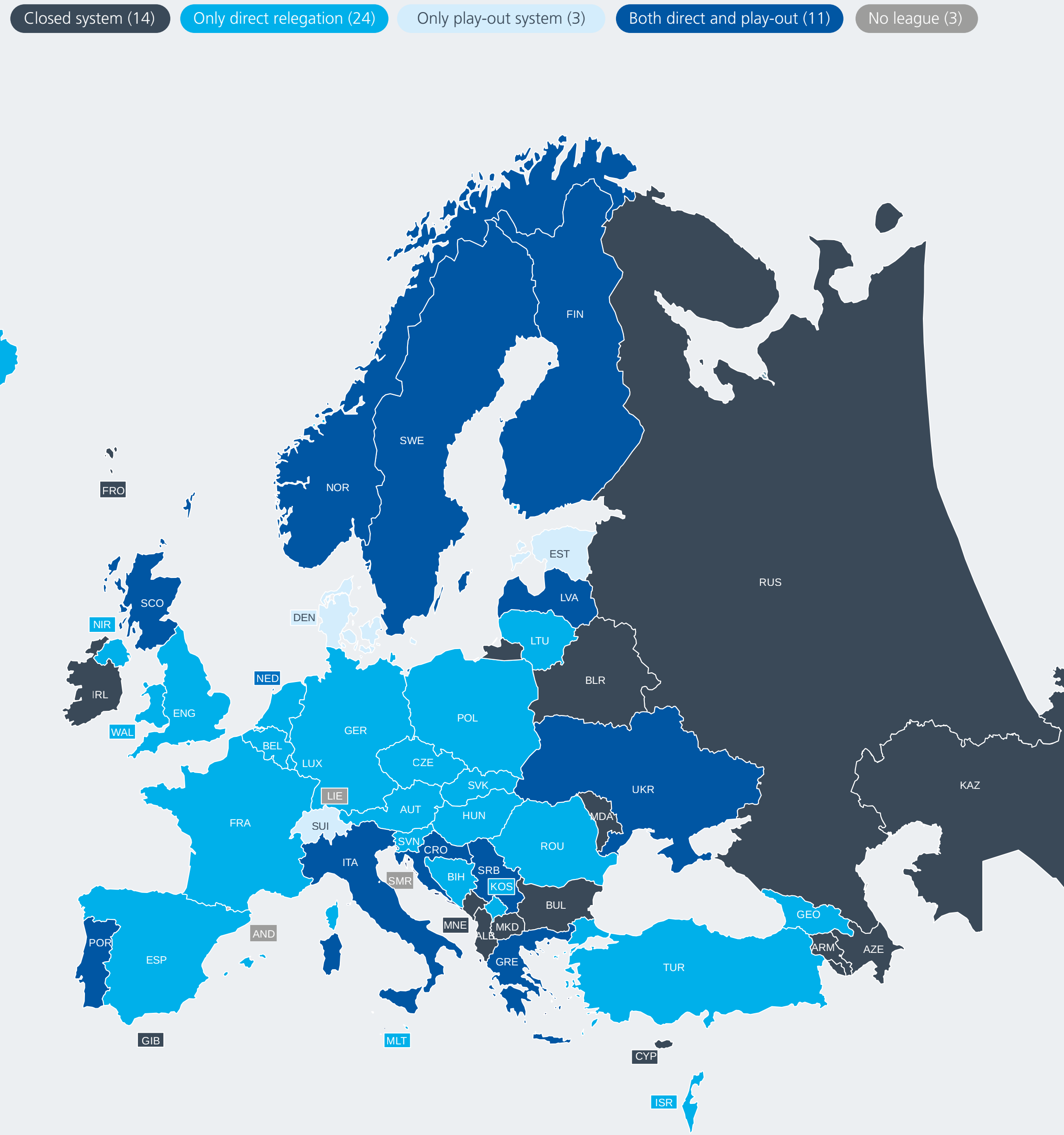
The progress made at the top of the women's game is there for everyone to see and reflected in record crowds. The broadening of the domestic football pyramid is essential to improving opportunities for players throughout Europe, encouraging greater participation while increasing competition and therefore excitement.

More summer calendars in the women's game

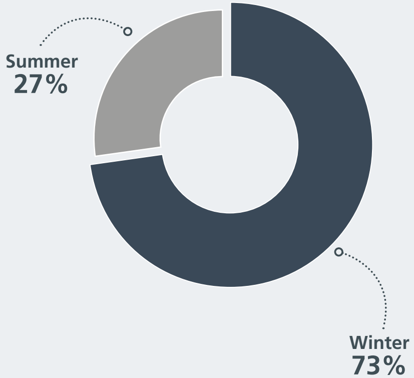
There are 14 countries that use a summer calendar for women's football: the 12 countries that do so on the men's side, plus Northern Ireland and Russia. It is worth noting that Andorra, Liechtenstein and San Marino do not currently run women's club competitions; instead, their clubs play in the leagues of neighbouring countries. The majority of league systems, 38 out of 52, now operate with promotion and relegation, providing excitement and adding jeopardy and extra meaning to a larger number of domestic league matches.

54
teams will be facing direct relegation after the season 2023/24

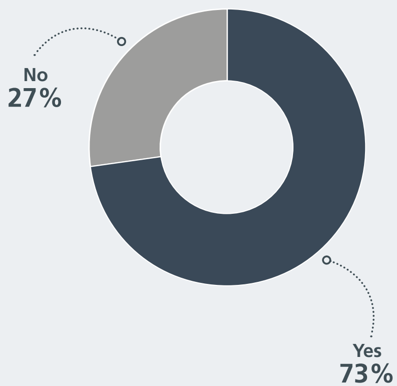
20
teams will be competing in a play-out system facing a potential relegation



Calendar format



Relegation system



The various shapes and sizes of women's top divisions in Europe

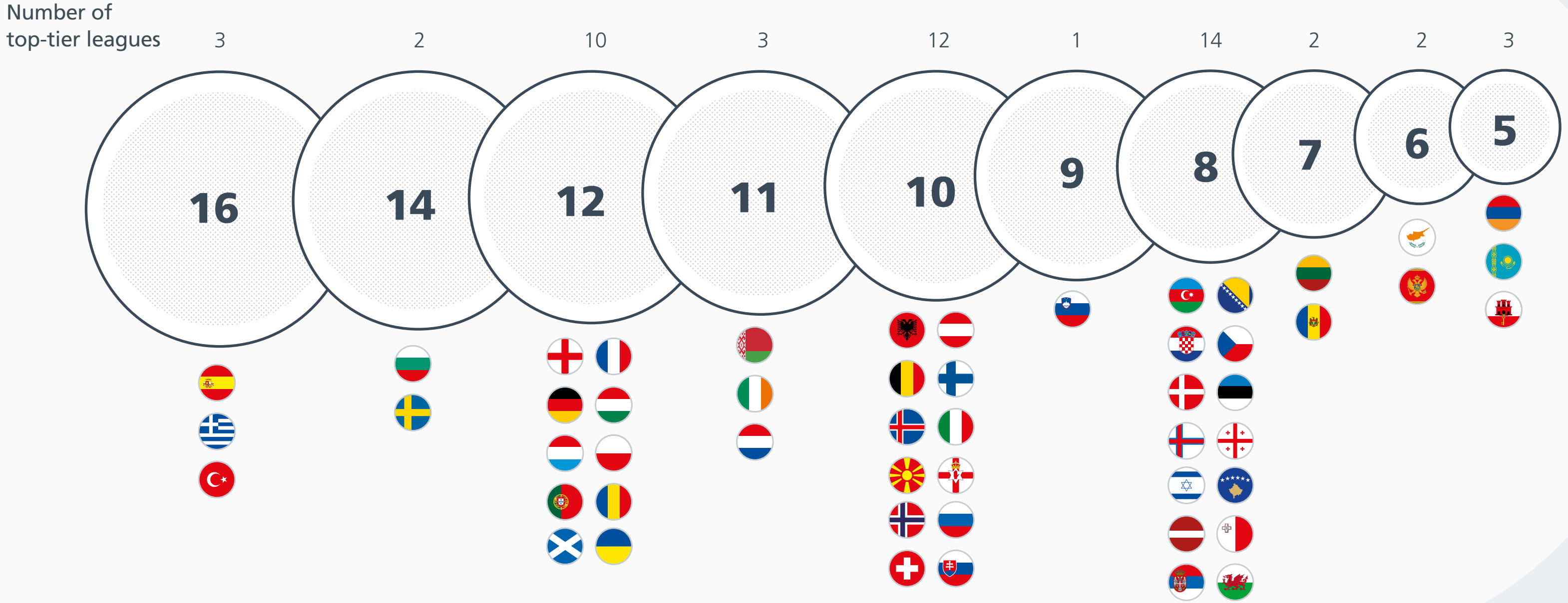
Top domestic divisions continue to adjust their structures

On average, women's top divisions comprise just under ten teams, with eight teams the most frequent size (14 leagues), followed by ten teams (12 leagues) and 12 teams (10 leagues). Of the 52 competitions, eight have increased the number of teams competing in the current season, while another five have reduced the size of the division. Türkiye has seen the biggest decreases, reducing the number of teams by three. At the other end of the spectrum, Northern Ireland has seen the largest rise, with the number of clubs in its top division increasing by two. Overall, the total number of top-division teams has increased by one compared to last year.

Increase in the number of league matches

In line with that increase and new formats being introduced, the number of top-division matches in Europe has grown by 3.1% this season, with teams averaging 21.6 matches (compared with 20.9 last season). This increase in matches is welcomed and will bring more ticketing and revenue opportunities, even though the number of matches is significantly lower than the average of 33 in mens' domestic league football. The availability of suitable venues, especially with increasing crowds, squad depth with the need to not overload players, and more international matches are all possible constraints on the number of league matches in the calendar.

Number of top-division teams



510
clubs are competing in top domestic divisions in 2023/24 (2023) – one more than in the previous season

3%
More top-division matches compared to previous season

The different formats of women's top divisions

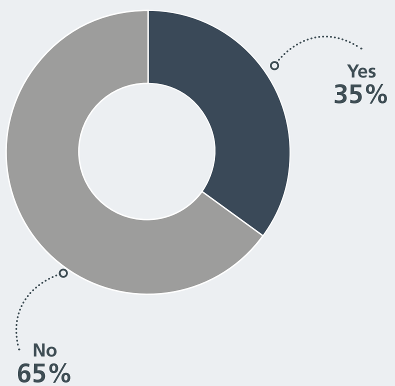
Fewer changes to competition formats compared to last year

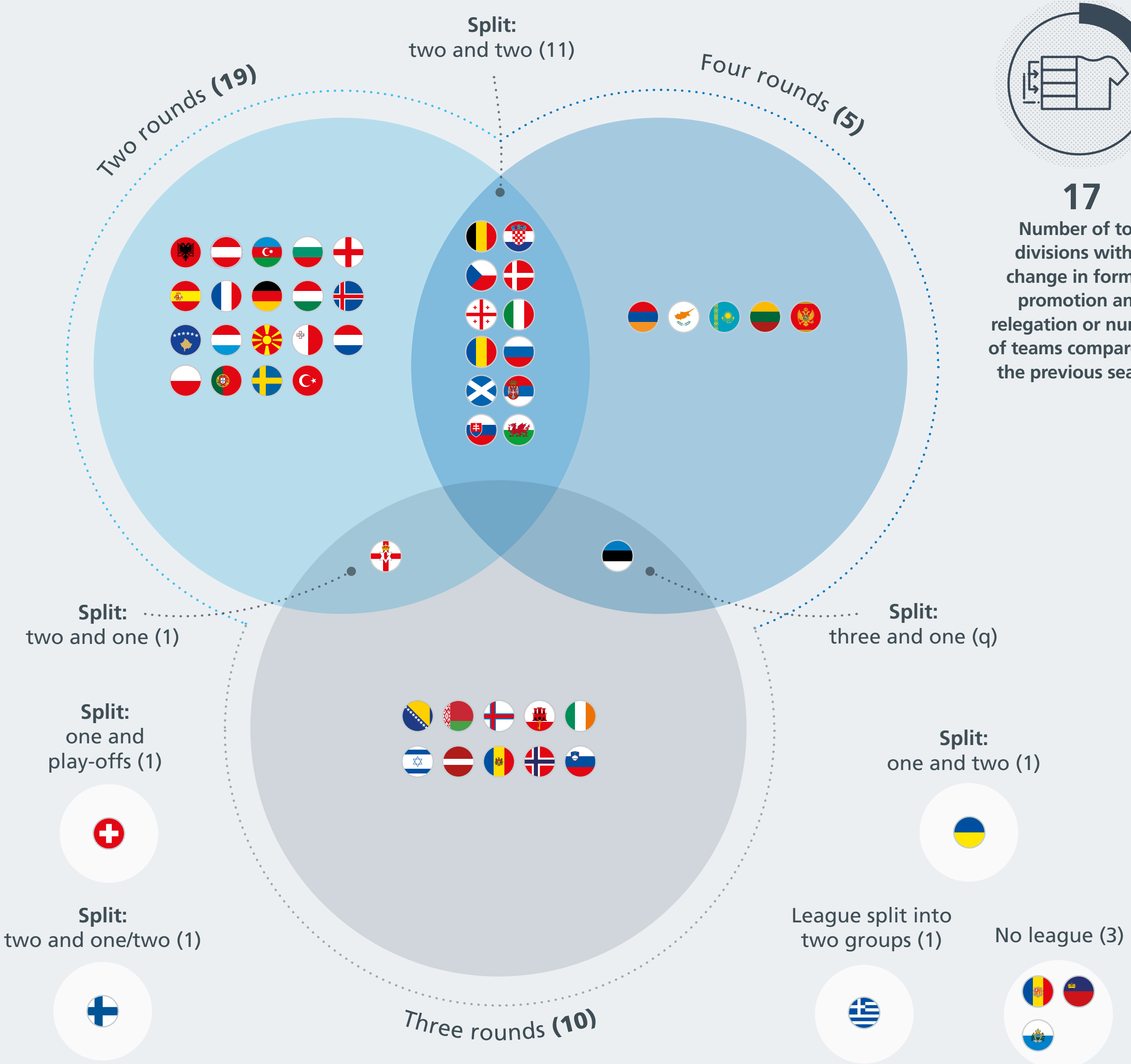
Europe's top divisions have seen fewer changes to the formats of their competitions compared to last year. As in men's football, competitions are returning to a more normal state after the disruption caused by the pandemic. Optimisation however continues, with more clubs moving from amateur to semi-professional and semi-professional to fully professional. In total, 17 top-tier leagues out of 52, almost one in three, are introducing one or more changes this season (2023/24 winter or 2023 summer).

Ten different types of format in Europe's top divisions

As in men's football, the traditional two round-robin format, in which each team plays every other team twice (once at home and once away), is the most common. However, in contrast to the men's game, the three round-robin is more common than the four rounds. Compared to last season, there has been an increase in the number of leagues holding a split-season format.

Split-season format





17

Number of top divisions with a change in format, promotion and relegation or number of teams compared to the previous season

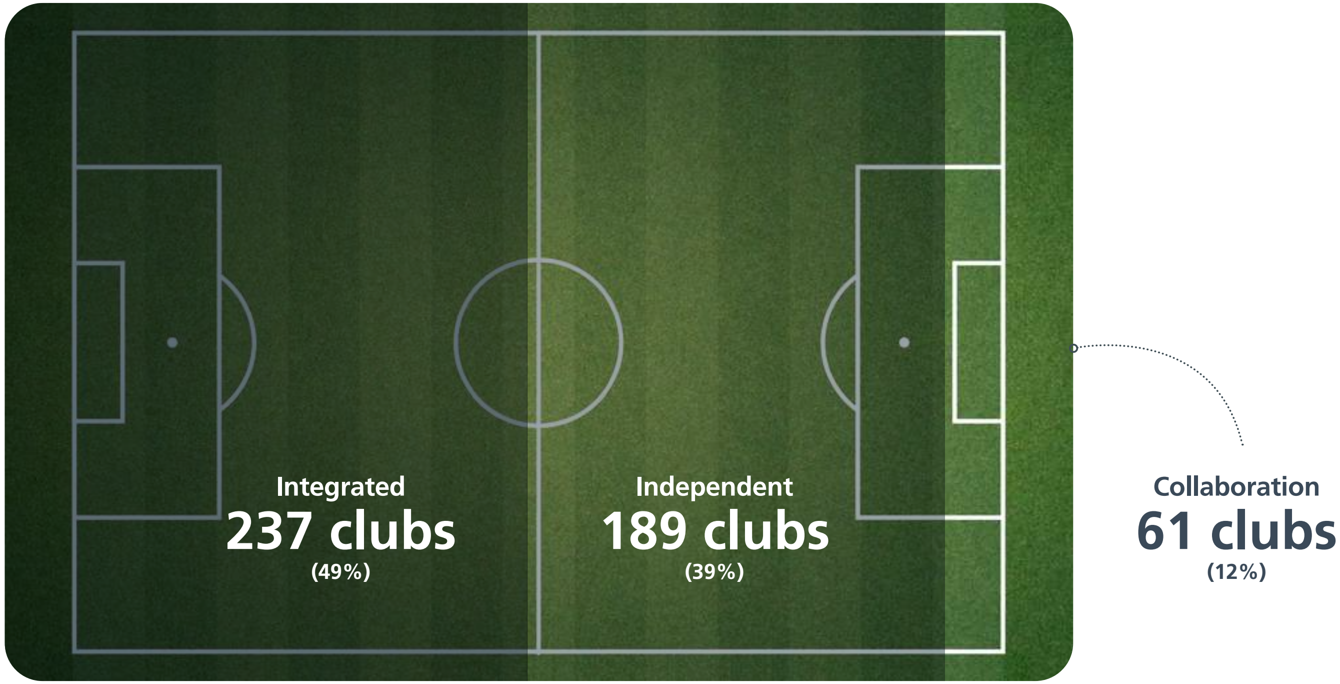
Organisation of women's clubs across Europe

Diverse picture across Europe as regards relations between men's and women's clubs

The women's game is evolving rapidly, and interest is growing all the time. Geographically, clubs in south-eastern Europe tend to operate independently of clubs that run men's teams; this is the case for all of the women's clubs in Israel, Moldova, Montenegro and Serbia. Meanwhile, in Belgium, England, Estonia, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway and Switzerland, all women's top-division clubs are either fully-integrated or collaborate in some way with the men's section of the club.

40%
of women's top-division clubs operate independently of men's clubs

How women's clubs are organised*



Definitions of categories:

For the purposes of this report, women's clubs have been broken down into the following categories:

- **Integrated**
  The senior women's team is part of an entity running other football activities. The activities of the men's and women's clubs are combined/integrated.
- **Independent**
  The women's club is organised as a single entity (or a group) that runs all football activities. It has no link to another club, nor does it receive any type of support from another club.
- **Collaboration**
  The women's club collaborates with the men's professional club (sharing its identity and infrastructure, receiving financial support, etc.), without necessarily falling within the reporting perimeter of the men's club.

* This graphic only includes clubs that provided UEFA with sufficient information regarding their ownership structure; it does not include all top-division clubs, as some clubs did not apply for a licence for the following season.

Decrease in the number of uneven matches at a domestic level

Competitiveness within league football can be assessed in many ways. One of the simpler and clearer measurements is to assess the proportion of matches that end in an easy victory. On this page a selection of leagues* are assessed on the percentage of matches with 3+ and 5+ goal difference. It should be noted that one or two weaker or one or two extremely strong teams can have a significant impact on these measurements.

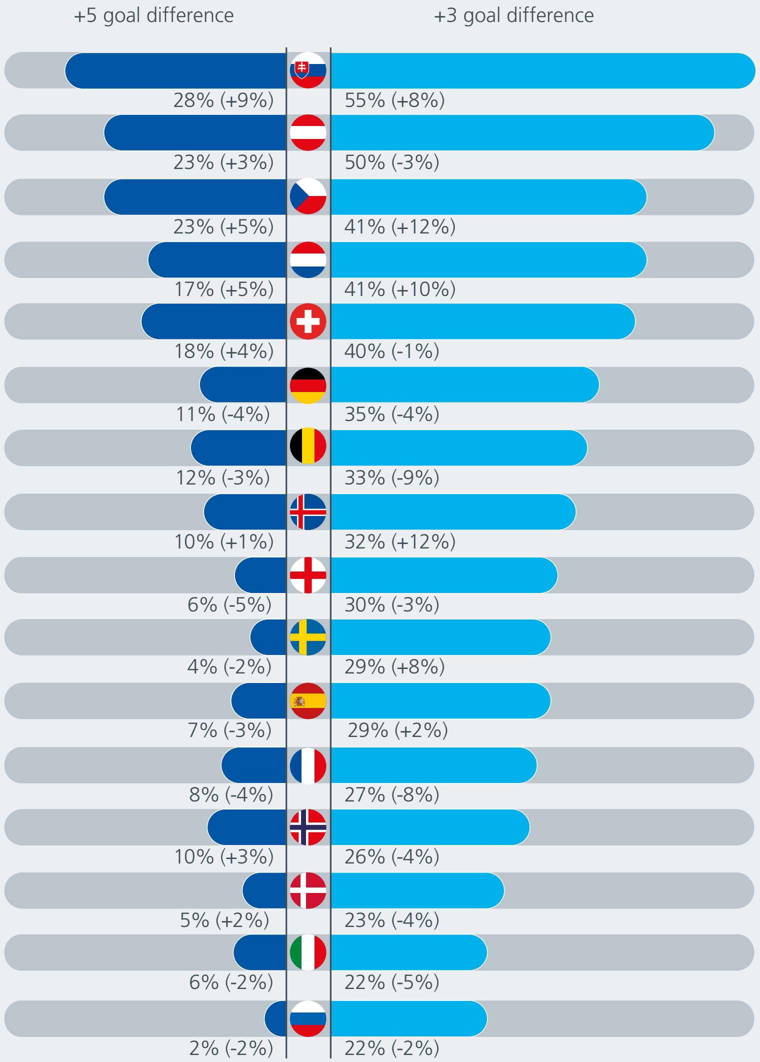
Similar number of uneven matches, while total matches played grows

Women's football has developed at an astonishing pace during the last few seasons, with player and coaching talent becoming increasingly mobile as professionalisation develops. This is leading to some talent concentration at the top clubs, especially those with strong financial support from their parent club. Despite this trend, there has again been a slight improvement in competitive balance with 'blow-out matches' (3+ goal difference) reducing from 34% to 33% of matches. By contrast the same ratio across men's top divisions was 20% last season.

Out of the selection of 15 countries, the total number of uneven matches has grown for both metrics for three leagues (Faroe Islands, Netherlands and Slovakia), and decreased for another six leagues (Czechia, England, France, Germany, Italy and Russia).

Season	Total matches	+3 goal difference	+5 goal difference
2021/22	1946	661 (34%)	228 (12%)
2022/23	2020 (+74) ↑	663 (33%) ↓	222 (11%) ↓

Percentage of top division uneven matches during 2022/23 season
(difference in percentage points vs 2021/22)



* The analysis has been done for a selection of women's top divisions to which UEFA Intelligence Centre had a more extensive access and serves as a representation for the rest of European top divisions. This data is aligned with results from UWCL, where the amount of uneven matches has also reduced during the last few seasons.

Women's football crowds growing exponentially

Top 10 women's match attendances in Europe 2022/23

Match	Competition	Stadium	NA	Date	Attendance
England v Brazil	Women's Finalissima	Wembley Stadium	ENG	06/04/2023	83,132
FC Barcelona v Chelsea	UWCL semi-final	Camp Nou	ESP	27/04/2023	72,262
Arsenal v Wolfsburg	UWCL semi-final	Emirates Stadium	ENG	01/05/2023	60,063
FC Barcelona v AS Roma	UWCL quarter-final	Camp Nou	ESP	29/03/2023	54,667
Arsenal v Tottenham Hotspur	Women's Super League	Emirates Stadium	ENG	24/09/2022	47,367
FC Barcelona v FC Bayern München	UWCL group stage	Camp Nou	ESP	24/11/2022	46,967
Arsenal v Chelsea	Women's Super League	Emirates Stadium	ENG	15/01/2023	46,881
Wolfsburg v Freiburg	DFB Pokal Women	Rhein Energie Stadion	GER	18/05/2023	44,808
Manchester City v Manchester United	Women's Super League	Etihad Stadium	ENG	11/12/2022	44,259
Arsenal v Manchester United	Women's Super League	Emirates Stadium	ENG	19/11/2022	40,604

UWCL crowds triple the pre-pandemic peak

Attendances at the UEFA Women's Champions League matches continue to grow at a rapid pace. Already in 2021/22, the first season of the new cycle, the 587,930 spectators were up 145% on the previous 2016/17 record. In 2022/23, supporter numbers increased a further 29% to 759,353.

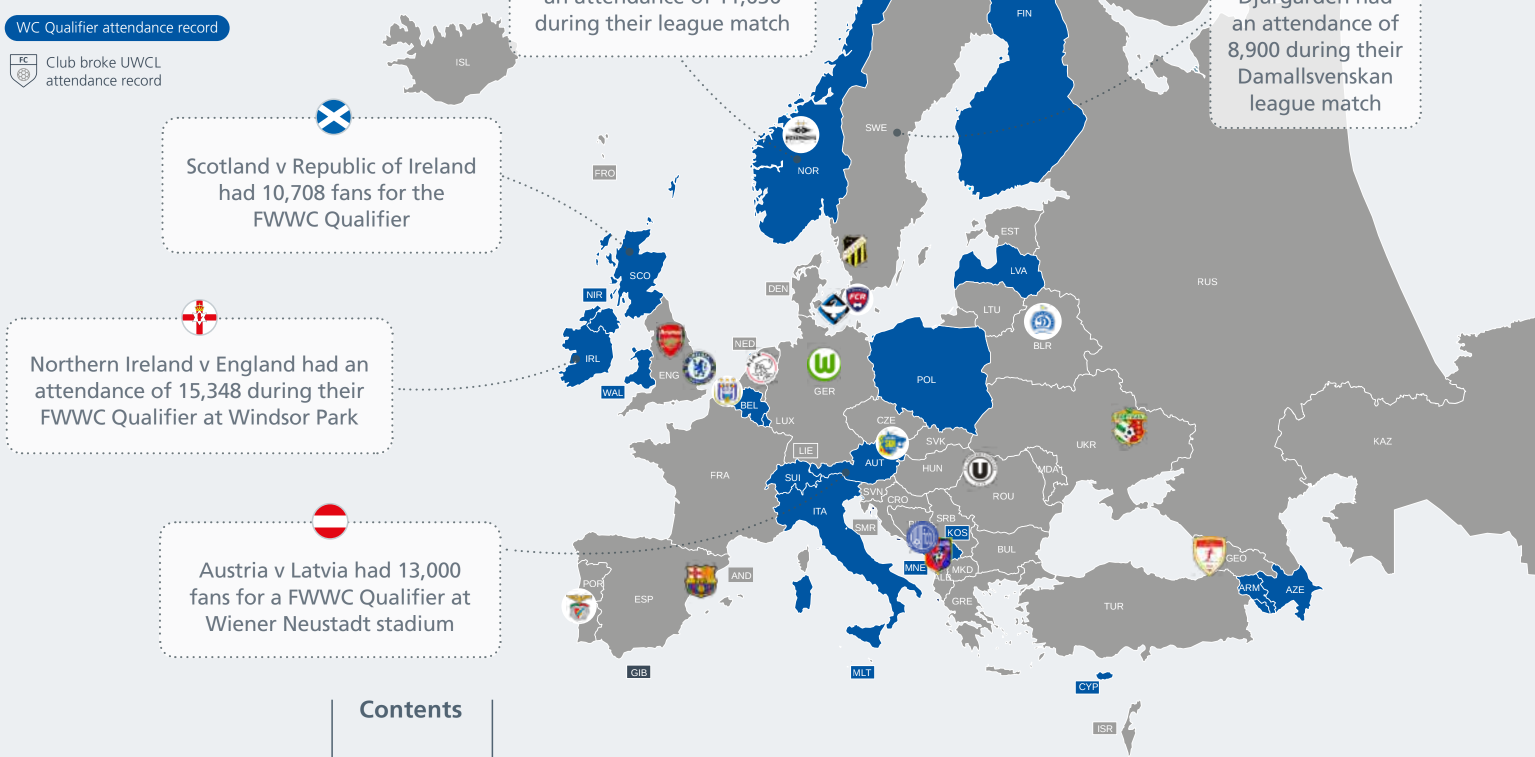
20 clubs break their UWCL records

Twenty clubs broke one or more UWCL attendance records last season. These are highlighted in grey on the map along with the eight first-time participants

19 countries break their World Cup Qualifier record

Nineteen countries, highlighted on the map, broke their FIFA World Cup qualifying attendance record during the 2022/23 season.

Countries and clubs who broke attendance records in 2022/23 and other notable highlights



Contents

Albania

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M**: Winter **W**: Winter	**243k** 36th Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**29.8** 30th Players fielded (ave.)	**+€1.0M** 31st (estimated net earnings all tiers)	**2.1** Average dismissals per club
League size **M:** 10 Clubs **W:** 10 Clubs	**1.3k** 36th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**38%** 26th U23 minutes played	**€3.8k** 32nd Average inbound player cost	**39%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M:** Four rounds **W:** Two rounds	**+2%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19	**34%** 34th Expatriate players	**9.3** 22nd Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	**88%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
League organiser **M:** NA **W:** NA	**18,806** 24th Largest crowd	**-** - LTP minutes played	**1.1** 49th Average inbound loans per squad	**70%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M:** 2 direct & 1 PO **W:** N/A				

Andorra

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M**: Winter **W**: No league	**49k** 49th Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**31.5** 19th Players fielded (ave.)	**+€0** 36th (estimated net earnings all tiers)	**1.4** Average dismissals per club
League size **M:** 10 Clubs **W:** No league	**434** 44th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**34%** 35th U23 minutes played	**€0** 39th Average inbound player cost	**7%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M:** Four rounds **W:** No league	**-10%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19	**85%** 1st Expatriate players	**10.5** 10th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	**20%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
League organiser **M:** NA **W:** No league	**-** - Largest crowd	**-** - LTP minutes played	**0.0** 54th Average inbound loans per squad	**29%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M:** 1 direct & 1 PO **W:** No league				

Armenia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 10 Clubs
  W: 5 Clubs
- League format
  M: Three rounds
  W: Six rounds
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 1 PO
  W: N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **63.7k** 47th
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **354** 48th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+10%**
  Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **-** -
  Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **37.5** 1st
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **42%** 19th
  U23 minutes played
- **47%** 18th
  Expatriate players
- **-** -
  LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€1.1M** 29th
  (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€0** 39th
  Average inbound player cost
- **10.3** 14th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **3.9** 19th
  Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.2**
  Average dismissals per club
- **15%**
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **85%**
  Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **80%**
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Austria

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 12 Clubs
  W: 10 Clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&2)
  W: Two rounds
- League organiser
  M: League entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 0 PO
  W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **1.4M** 20th
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **7.5k** 16th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+18%**
  Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **26,000** 20th
  Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **29.2** 36th
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **47%** 8th
  U23 minutes played
- **41%** 25th
  Expatriate players
- **60%** 7th
  LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€67.6M** 6th
  (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€0.4M** 13th
  Average inbound player cost
- **9.1** 23rd
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **3.8** 20th
  Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.7**
  Average dismissals per club
- **35%**
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **79%**
  Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **65%**
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Azerbaijan

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M**: Winter, **W**: Winter
- League size — **M**: 10 Clubs, **W**: 8 Clubs
- League format — **M**: Four rounds, **W**: Two rounds
- League organiser — **M**: League entity, **W**: NA
- Relegation places — **M**: 1 direct & 0 PO, **W**: N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **262k** (35th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **1.5k** (35th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+131%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **10,000** (31st) Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **29.7** (32nd) Players fielded (ave.)
- **28%** (41st) U23 minutes played
- **42%** (23rd) Expatriate players
- **-** (-) LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **-€1.7M** (51st) (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€24.0k** (27th) Average inbound player cost
- **10.4** (13th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **2.9** (30th) Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.6** Average dismissals per club
- **21%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **79%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **64%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Belarus

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M**: Summer, **W**: Summer
- League size — **M**: 15 Clubs, **W**: 11 Clubs
- League format — **M**: Two rounds, **W**: Three rounds
- League organiser — **M**: NA, **W**: NA
- Relegation places — **M**: 1 direct & 1 PO, **W**: N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **361k** (33rd) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **1.5k** (34th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **-22%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **10,361** (30th) Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **26.3** (47th) Players fielded (ave.)
- **46%** (9th) U23 minutes played
- **22%** (43rd) Expatriate players
- **-** (-) LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€1.8M** (26th) (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€1.2k** (37th) Average inbound player cost
- **4.3** (47th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **4.8** (9th) Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.3** Average dismissals per club
- **21%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **94%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **79%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Belgium

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season	**M:** Winter **W:** Winter
League size	**M:** 16 Clubs **W:** 10 Clubs
League format	**M:** Split (2&2) **W:** Split (2&2)
League organiser	**M:** League entity **W:** NA
Relegation places	**M:** 2 direct & 1 PO **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

3.2M	10th	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
9.6k	13th	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
-6%		Attendance trend vs 2018/19
26,271	19th	Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

30.3	25th	Players fielded (ave.)
46%	13th	U23 minutes played
58%	10th	Expatriate players
39%	18th	LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€43.3M	10th	(estimated net earnings all tiers)
€1.1M	8th	Average inbound player cost
8.1	30th	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
4.2	17th	Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.2	Average dismissals per club
20%	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
59%	Domestic head coaches across all sections
67%	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Bosnia and Herzegovina

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season	**M:** Winter **W:** Winter
League size	**M:** 12 Clubs **W:** 8 Clubs
League format	**M:** Three rounds **W:** Three rounds
League organiser	**M:** NA **W:** NA
Relegation places	**M:** 2 direct & 0 PO **W:** 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

460k	29th	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
2.3k	29th	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
+31%		Attendance trend vs 2018/19
13,000	29th	Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

33.8	6th	Players fielded (ave.)
39%	23rd	U23 minutes played
20%	48th	Expatriate players
-	-	LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€1.1M	30th	(estimated net earnings all tiers)
€1.7k	34th	Average inbound player cost
13.2	1st	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
1.4	45th	Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.3	Average dismissals per club
56%	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
76%	Domestic head coaches across all sections
64%	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Bulgaria

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 16 Clubs
W: 14 Clubs

League format
M: Split (2&1-2)
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: League entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 1 PO
W: N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

603k 27th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

2.1k 31st
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+33%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

30,000 18th
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

33.3 7th
Players fielded (ave.)

35% 31st
U23 minutes played

43% 22nd
Expatriate players

- -
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€2.6M 25th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€62.5k 23rd
Average inbound player cost

8.7 27th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

2.5 36th
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.6
Average dismissals per club

59%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

80%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

82%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Croatia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 10 Clubs
W: 8 Clubs

League format
M: Four rounds
W: Split (2&2)

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 1 direct & 0 PO
W: 1 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

735k 22nd
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

4.1k 22nd
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+54%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

32,600 15th
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

37.2 2nd
Players fielded (ave.)

46% 10th
U23 minutes played

31% 35th
Expatriate players

- -
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€54.9M 8th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€42.3k 24th
Average inbound player cost

9.9 17th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

5.2 5th
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

2.2
Average dismissals per club

43%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

80%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

83%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Cyprus

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 14 Clubs
  W: 6 Clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&2)
  W: Four rounds
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 0 PO
  W: N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **714k** 23rd
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **2.7k** 26th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+118%**
  Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **15,101** 27th
  Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **31.8** 18th
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **25%** 51st
  U23 minutes played
- **79%** 2nd
  Expatriate players
- **18%** 23rd
  LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€1.0M** 32nd
  (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€18.7k** 29th
  Average inbound player cost
- **12.7** 2nd
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **4.3** 16th
  Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **2.3**
  Average dismissals per club
- **50%**
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **37%**
  Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **71%**
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Czechia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 16 Clubs
  W: 8 Clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&1)
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: League entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 2 PO
  W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **1.5M** 18th
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **5.5k** 20th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+0.3%**
  Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **19,370** 23rd
  Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **30.7** 22nd
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **33%** 38th
  U23 minutes played
- **21%** 45th
  Expatriate players
- **78%** 2nd
  LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€21.0M** 15th
  (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€83.0k** 19th
  Average inbound player cost
- **7.9** 34th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **5.6** 4th
  Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.8**
  Average dismissals per club
- **41%**
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **91%**
  Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **82%**
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Denmark

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M**: Winter **W**: Winter	**2M** (15th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**30.3** (27th) Players fielded (ave.)	**+€63.6M** (7th) (estimated net earnings all tiers)	**0.8** Average dismissals per club
League size **M**: 12 Clubs **W**: 8 Clubs	**10.3k** (12th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**45%** (14th) U23 minutes played	**€0.5M** (11th) Average inbound player cost	**32%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M**: Split (2&2) **W**: Split (2&2)	**+26%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19	**39%** (28th) Expatriate players	**7.8** (35th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	**70%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
League organiser **M**: League entity **W**: NA	**35,820** (14th) Largest crowd	**59%** (9th) LTP minutes played	**2.7** (34th) Average inbound loans per squad	**53%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M**: 2 direct & 0 PO **W**: 0 direct & 2 PO				

England

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M**: Winter **W**: Winter	**16M** (1st) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**28.5** (38th) Players fielded (ave.)	**-€1,304M** (54th) (estimated net earnings all tiers)	**1.1** Average dismissals per club
League size **M**: 20 Clubs **W**: 12 Clubs	**42.1k** (2nd) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**27%** (45th) U23 minutes played	**€18.7M** (1st) Average inbound player cost	**33%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M**: Two rounds **W**: Two rounds	**+10%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19	**63%** (6th) Expatriate players	**7.5** (40th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	**42%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
League organiser **M**: League entity **W**: League entity	**75,546** (4th) Largest crowd	**42%** (17th) LTP minutes played	**2.0** (41st) Average inbound loans per squad	**82%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M**: 3 direct & 0 PO **W**: 1 direct & 0 PO				

Estonia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season	**M:** Summer **W:** Summer
League size	**M:** 10 Clubs **W:** 8 Clubs
League format	**M:** 4 rounds **W:** Split (3&1)
League organiser	**M:** NA **W:** NA
Relegation places	**M:** 1 direct & 1 PO **W:** 0 direct & 2 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

54.1k	48th	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
300	49th	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
+2%		Attendance trend vs 2018/19
1,978	39th	Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

25.2	50th	Players fielded (ave.)
49%	6th	U23 minutes played
17%	50th	Expatriate players
-	-	LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0	36th	(estimated net earnings all tiers)
€0	39th	Average inbound player cost
2.7	52nd	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
5.0	8th	Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.9	Average dismissals per club
17%	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
50%	Domestic head coaches across all sections
61%	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Faroe Islands

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season	**M:** Summer **W:** Summer
League size	**M:** 10 Clubs **W:** 8 Clubs
League format	**M:** Three rounds **W:** Three rounds
League organiser	**M:** NA **W:** NA
Relegation places	**M:** 1 direct & 1 PO **W:** N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

-	-	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
-	-	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
-		Attendance trend vs 2018/19
-	-	Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

24.7	52nd	Players fielded (ave.)
54%	3rd	U23 minutes played
20%	47th	Expatriate players
-	-	LTP minutes played

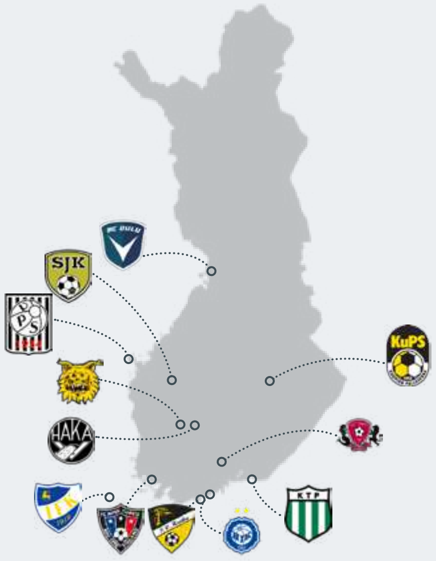
TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0	36th	(estimated net earnings all tiers)
€0	39th	Average inbound player cost
1.1	54th	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
1.3	48th	Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.0	Average dismissals per club
19%	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
59%	Domestic head coaches across all sections
69%	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Finland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season	**M**: Summer **W**: Summer
League size	**M**: 12 Clubs **W**: 10 Clubs
League format	**M**: Split (2&1) **W**: Split (2&1-2)
League organiser	**M**: League entity **W**: NA
Relegation places	**M**: 1 direct & 1 PO **W**: 1 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

334k	34th	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
2.1k	32nd	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
-27%		Attendance trend vs 2018/19
7,103	33rd	Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

25.8	48th	Players fielded (ave.)
48%	7th	U23 minutes played
39%	29th	Expatriate players
-	-	LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0	36th	(estimated net earnings all tiers)
€0	39th	Average inbound player cost
3.6	51st	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
3.8	21st	Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.4	Average dismissals per club
13%	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
60%	Domestic head coaches across all sections
53%	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

France

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season	**M**: Winter **W**: Winter
League size	**M**: 18 Clubs **W**: 12 Clubs
League format	**M**: Two rounds **W**: Two rounds
League organiser	**M**: League entity **W**: NA
Relegation places	**M**: 2 direct & 1 PO **W**: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

9.2M	5th	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
24.1k	5th	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
+6%		Attendance trend vs 2018/19
65,894	5th	Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

30.3	26th	Players fielded (ave.)
36%	29th	U23 minutes played
42%	24th	Expatriate players
57%	11th	LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

-€30.4M	53rd	(estimated net earnings all tiers)
€5.7M	2nd	Average inbound player cost
8.7	26th	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
3.2	28th	Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.1	Average dismissals per club
34%	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
72%	Domestic head coaches across all sections
83%	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Georgia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Summer
W: Summer

League size
M: 10 Clubs
W: 8 Clubs

League format
M: Four rounds
W: Split (2&2)

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 1 direct & 2 PO
W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

413k 31st
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

2.3k 30th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+178%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

20,000 22nd
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

26.8 45th
Players fielded (ave.)

44% 16th
U23 minutes played

14% 53rd
Expatriate players

- -
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€3.4M 24th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€0 39th
Average inbound player cost

7.7 38th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

2.4 39th
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.2
Average dismissals per club

24%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

89%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

47%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Germany

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 18 Clubs
W: 12 Clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: League entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 1 PO
W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

13.5M 2nd
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

44.2k 1st
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+2%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

81,365 2nd
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

28.6 37th
Players fielded (ave.)

28% 44th
U23 minutes played

54% 14th
Expatriate players

50% 13th
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€293M 1st
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€5.2M 3rd
Average inbound player cost

8.1 31st
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

2.7 33rd
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

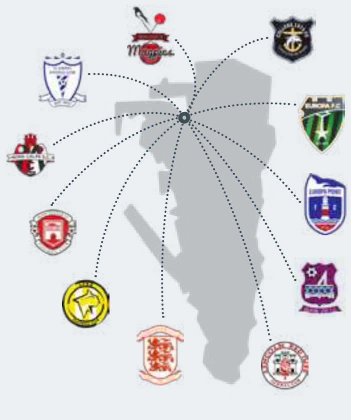
0.7
Average dismissals per club

15%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

68%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

58%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Gibraltar



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 11 Clubs
W: 5 Clubs

League format
M: Split (1&2)
W: Three rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: N/A
W: N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

-	-	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
-	-	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
-		Attendance trend vs 2018/19
-	-	Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

32.2	16th	Players fielded (ave.)
38%	25th	U23 minutes played
50%	15th	Expatriate players
-	-	LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0	36th	(estimated net earnings all tiers)
€0	39th	Average inbound player cost
10.1	15th	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
1.4	46th	Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.9	Average dismissals per club
6%	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
22%	Domestic head coaches across all sections
39%	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Greece

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 14 Clubs
W: 16 Clubs

League format
M: Split (2&1-2)
W: Other

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 0 PO
W: 4 direct & 2 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

1.7M	16th	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
7.3k	17th	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
+34%		Attendance trend vs 2018/19
31,717	16th	Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

32.2	15th	Players fielded (ave.)
16%	53rd	U23 minutes played
70%	3rd	Expatriate players
29%	21st	LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€6.5M	22nd	(estimated net earnings all tiers)
€0.2M	15th	Average inbound player cost
10.1	16th	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
3.1	29th	Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.4	Average dismissals per club
61%	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
54%	Domestic head coaches across all sections
82%	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Hungary

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 12 Clubs
  W: 12 Clubs
- League format
  M: Three rounds
  W: Two rounds
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 0 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **689k** 25th
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **3.5k** 23rd
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+5%**
  Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **18,197** 25th
  Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **32.3** 13th
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **28%** 43rd
  U23 minutes played
- **41%** 26th
  Expatriate players
- **48%** 15th
  LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€1.4M** 28th
  (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€69.7k** 20th
  Average inbound player cost
- **8.4** 28th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **2.8** 32nd
  Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.2**
  Average dismissals per club
- **62%**
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **52%**
  Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **43%**
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Iceland

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Summer
  W: Summer
- League size
  M: 12 Clubs
  W: 10 Clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&1)
  W: Two rounds
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 0 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **125k** 38th
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **769** 39th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+9%**
  Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **2,235** 38th
  Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **24.5** 53rd
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **42%** 20th
  U23 minutes played
- **21%** 46th
  Expatriate players
- **-** -
  LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€0** 36th
  (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€0** 39th
  Average inbound player cost
- **2.3** 53rd
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **2.7** 34th
  Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.7**
  Average dismissals per club
- **6%**
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **100%**
  Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **88%**
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Israel

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 14 Clubs
  W: 8 Clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&1/2)
  W: Three rounds
- League organiser
  M: League entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 0 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **1.5M** 19th
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **6.3k** 18th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+5%**
  Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **-** -
  Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **32.4** 12th
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **29%** 40th
  U23 minutes played
- **31%** 36th
  Expatriate players
- **66%** 4th
  LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€13.5M** 16th
  (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€64.7k** 22nd
  Average inbound player cost
- **10.9** 7th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **4.6** 12th
  Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.6**
  Average dismissals per club
- **52%**
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **92%**
  Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **86%**
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Italy

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 20 Clubs
  W: 10 Clubs
- League format
  M: Two rounds
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: League entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 1 PO
  W: 1 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **11.2M** 4th
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **29.5k** 4th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+17%**
  Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **75,584** 3rd
  Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **30.2** 28th
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **26%** 47th
  U23 minutes played
- **60%** 8th
  Expatriate players
- **39%** 18th
  LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€159M** 2nd
  (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€3.7M** 4th
  Average inbound player cost
- **11.6** 3rd
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **6.6** 1st
  Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.7**
  Average dismissals per club
- **75%**
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **89%**
  Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **71%**
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Kazakhstan

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season	**M:** Summer **W:** Summer
League size	**M:** 14 Clubs **W:** 5 Clubs
League format	**M:** Two rounds **W:** Four rounds
League organiser	**M:** League entity **W:** NA
Relegation places	**M:** 3 direct & 0 PO **W:** N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

621k	26th	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
3.4k	24th	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
-15%		Attendance trend vs 2018/19
15,000	28th	Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

27.6	42nd	Players fielded (ave.)
27%	45th	U23 minutes played
54%	13th	Expatriate players
-	-	LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

-€0.6M	50th	(estimated net earnings all tiers)
€12.0k	30th	Average inbound player cost
4.2	48th	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
3.4	25th	Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.7	Average dismissals per club
38%	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
54%	Domestic head coaches across all sections
78%	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Kosovo

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season	**M:** Winter **W:** Winter
League size	**M:** 10 Clubs **W:** 8 Clubs
League format	**M:** Four rounds **W:** Two rounds
League organiser	**M:** NA **W:** NA
Relegation places	**M:** 2 direct & 1 PO **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

119k	39th	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
661	40th	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
-		Attendance trend vs 2018/19
-	-	Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

30.6	23rd	Players fielded (ave.)
36%	28th	U23 minutes played
23%	42nd	Expatriate players
-	-	LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0.5M	33rd	(estimated net earnings all tiers)
€1.2k	36th	Average inbound player cost
10.5	10th	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
0.6	52nd	Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.9	Average dismissals per club
40%	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
63%	Domestic head coaches across all sections
53%	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Latvia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M:** Summer **W:** Summer	**64k** 46th Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**29.6** 34th Players fielded (ave.)	**-€0.4M** 49th (estimated net earnings all tiers)	**1.1** Average dismissals per club
League size **M:** 10 Clubs **W:** 8 Clubs	**356** 47th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**62%** 1st U23 minutes played	**€41.8k** 25th Average inbound player cost	**26%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M:** Four rounds **W:** Three rounds	**+21%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19	**46%** 19th Expatriate players	**6.0** 44th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	**45%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
League organiser **M:** League entity **W:** NA	**4,258** 36th Largest crowd	**-** - LTP minutes played	**5.2** 5th Average inbound loans per squad	**58%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M:** 1 direct & 1 PO **W:** 1 direct & 1 PO				

Lithuania

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M:** Summer **W:** Summer	**67k** 45th Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**27.6** 43rd Players fielded (ave.)	**+€0** 36th (estimated net earnings all tiers)	**0.8** Average dismissals per club
League size **M:** 10 Clubs **W:** 7 Clubs	**372** 46th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**34%** 33rd U23 minutes played	**€0** 39th Average inbound player cost	**38%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M:** Four rounds **W:** Four rounds	**+33%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19	**45%** 21st Expatriate players	**4.8** 45th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	**38%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
League organiser **M:** League entity **W:** League entity	**1,500** 40th Largest crowd	**-** - LTP minutes played	**3.4** 24th Average inbound loans per squad	**44%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M:** 1 direct & 1 PO **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO				

Luxembourg

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 16 Clubs
W: 12 Clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 2 PO
W: 3 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

95.4k 41st
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

397 45th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+11%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

1,434 41st
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

27.8 41st
Players fielded (ave.)

34% 34th
U23 minutes played

63% 5th
Expatriate players

- -
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0 36th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€0 39th
Average inbound player cost

11.3 4th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

1.6 44th
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.3
Average dismissals per club

42%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

41%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

65%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Malta

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 14 Clubs
W: 8 Clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 4 direct & 0 PO
W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

82.2k 43rd
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

452 43rd
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-14%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

- -
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

28.1 40th
Players fielded (ave.)

25% 48th
U23 minutes played

56% 12th
Expatriate players

- -
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0 36th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€0 39th
Average inbound player cost

8.0 32nd
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

1.4 47th
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.1
Average dismissals per club

45%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

52%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

55%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Moldova

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 8 Clubs
W: 7 Clubs

League format
M: Other
W: Three rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 0 direct & 2 PO
W: N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

70.4k 44th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

818 38th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-23%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

5,000 34th
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

25.4 49th
Players fielded (ave.)

51% 5th
U23 minutes played

37% 32nd
Expatriate players

- -
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0.2M 35th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€1.6k 35th
Average inbound player cost

7.8 37th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

2.9 31st
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.9
Average dismissals per club

50%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

71%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

71%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Montenegro

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 10 Clubs
W: 6 Clubs

League format
M: Four rounds
W: Four rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 1 direct & 2 PO
W: N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

82.9k 42nd
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

461 42nd
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+33%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

3,000 37th
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

31.8 17th
Players fielded (ave.)

41% 21st
U23 minutes played

15% 51st
Expatriate players

- -
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0 36th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€0 39th
Average inbound player cost

10.7 9th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

0.8 51st
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.4
Average dismissals per club

33%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

65%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

67%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Netherlands

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 18 Clubs
W: 12 Clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: League entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 1 PO
W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

5.7M 6th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

18.6k 6th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+3%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

54,969 8th
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

29.2 35th
Players fielded (ave.)

46% 12th
U23 minutes played

40% 27th
Expatriate players

61% 6th
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€114M 4th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€1.3M 6th
Average inbound player cost

9.4 20th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

5.1 7th
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.9
Average dismissals per club

36%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

85%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

72%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

North Macedonia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 12 Clubs
W: 10 Clubs

League format
M: Three rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 2 PO
W: N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

99.6k 40th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

603 41st
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-29%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

5,000 34th
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

33.0 8th
Players fielded (ave.)

43% 18th
U23 minutes played

22% 44th
Expatriate players

- -
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€1.4M 27th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€1.0k 38th
Average inbound player cost

9.8 18th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

0.5 53rd
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.4
Average dismissals per club

30%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

92%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

74%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Northern Ireland

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M**: Winter, **W**: Summer
- League size — **M**: 12 Clubs, **W**: 10 Clubs
- League format — **M**: Split (3&1), **W**: Split (2&1)
- League organiser — **M**: League entity, **W**: League entity
- Relegation places — **M**: 1 direct & 1 PO, **W**: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

365k	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	32nd
1.6k	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	33rd
+47%	Attendance trend vs 2018/19	
-	Largest crowd	-

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

29.6	Players fielded (ave.)	33rd
33%	U23 minutes played	37th
17%	Expatriate players	49th
-	LTP minutes played	-

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0.3M	(estimated net earnings all tiers)	34th
€0	Average inbound player cost	39th
7.8	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	35th
2.4	Average inbound loans per squad	38th

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.7	Average dismissals per club
6%	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
94%	Domestic head coaches across all sections
71%	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Norway

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M**: Summer, **W**: Summer
- League size — **M**: 16 Clubs, **W**: 10 Clubs
- League format — **M**: Two rounds, **W**: Three rounds
- League organiser — **M**: NA, **W**: NA
- Relegation places — **M**: 2 direct & 1 PO, **W**: 1 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

1.4M	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	21st
6.0k	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	19th
+2%	Attendance trend vs 2018/19	
21,275	Largest crowd	21st

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

23.6	Players fielded (ave.)	54th
44%	U23 minutes played	15th
30%	Expatriate players	37th
60%	LTP minutes played	7th

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€39.1M	(estimated net earnings all tiers)	12th
€0.2M	Average inbound player cost	16th
3.6	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	50th
3.9	Average inbound loans per squad	18th

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.3	Average dismissals per club
29%	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
86%	Domestic head coaches across all sections
57%	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Poland

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 18 Clubs
W: 12 Clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: League entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 3 direct & 0 PO
W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

2.9M 11th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

9.4k 15th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+10%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

39,123 13th
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

29.9 29th
Players fielded (ave.)

25% 50th
U23 minutes played

48% 17th
Expatriate players

49% 14th
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€13.2M 17th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€69.3k 21st
Average inbound player cost

7.7 39th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

2.4 37th
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.9
Average dismissals per club

45%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

80%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

62%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Portugal

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 18 Clubs
W: 12 Clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: League entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 1 PO
W: 1 direct & 2 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

3.6M 9th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

11.6k 9th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-1%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

64,012 6th
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

32.2 14th
Players fielded (ave.)

35% 30th
U23 minutes played

56% 11th
Expatriate players

44% 16th
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€97.1M 5th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€1.1M 7th
Average inbound player cost

9.4 20th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

5.8 2nd
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.1
Average dismissals per club

55%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

93%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

52%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Republic of Ireland

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Summer
  W: Summer
- League size
  M: 10 Clubs
  W: 11 Clubs
- League format
  M: Four rounds
  W: Three rounds
- League organiser
  M: League entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 1 PO
  W: N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **490k** (28th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **2.7k** (25th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+27%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **-** (-) Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **26.9** (44th) Players fielded (ave.)
- **57%** (2nd) U23 minutes played
- **24%** (41st) Expatriate players
- **-** (-) LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€0** (36th) (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€0** (39th) Average inbound player cost
- **3.8** (49th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **4.7** (10th) Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.4** Average dismissals per club
- **6%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **81%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **94%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Romania

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 16 Clubs
  W: 8 Clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&1/2)
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: League entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 2 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **1.7M** (17th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **5.5k** (21st) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+89%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **42,439** (12th) Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **34.5** (5th) Players fielded (ave.)
- **25%** (49th) U23 minutes played
- **38%** (31st) Expatriate players
- **-** (-) LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€8.0M** (20th) (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€22.9k** (28th) Average inbound player cost
- **11.2** (6th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **2.1** (40th) Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.8** Average dismissals per club
- **50%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **92%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **90%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Russia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Summer

League size
M: 16 Clubs
W: 12 Clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Split (2&2)

League organiser
M: League entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 2 PO
W: N/A

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

2.3M 14th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

9.4k 14th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-44%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

51,174 9th
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

31.4 20th
Players fielded (ave.)

33% 36th
U23 minutes played

27% 40th
Expatriate players

67% 3rd
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€40.2M 11th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€0.8M 9th
Average inbound player cost

6.1 43rd
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

3.3 27th
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.4
Average dismissals per club

39%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

80%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

68%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

San Marino

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: No league

League size
M: 16 Clubs
W: No league

League format
M: Other
W: No league

League organiser
M: NA
W: No league

Relegation places
M: N/A
W: No league

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

38.2k 50th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

173 50th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-21%
Attendance trend vs 2018/19

- -
Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

37.2 2nd
Players fielded (ave.)

32% 39th
U23 minutes played

68% 4th
Expatriate players

- -
LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0 36th
(estimated net earnings all tiers)

€0 39th
Average inbound player cost

6.3 42nd
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

0.9 50th
Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.2
Average dismissals per club

22%
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

30%
Domestic head coaches across all sections

48%
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Scotland

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 12 Clubs
  W: 12 Clubs
- League format
  M: Split (3&1)
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: League entity
  W: League entity
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 1 PO
  W: 1 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **3.8M** 8th
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **16.8k** 7th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+5%**
  Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **59,646** 7th
  Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **30.8** 21st
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **28%** 42nd
  U23 minutes played
- **59%** 9th
  Expatriate players
- **39%** 18th
  LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€12.5M** 18th
  (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€0.4M** 14th
  Average inbound player cost
- **9.8** 18th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **4.7** 11th
  Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.1**
  Average dismissals per club
- **16%**
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **68%**
  Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **84%**
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Serbia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 16 Clubs
  W: 8 Clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&1)
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: League entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 2 PO
  W: 1 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **712k** 24th
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **2.4k** 27th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+15%**
  Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **-** -
  Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **35.6** 4th
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **40%** 22nd
  U23 minutes played
- **15%** 51st
  Expatriate players
- **-** -
  LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€23.5M** 14th
  (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€34.3k** 26th
  Average inbound player cost
- **11.3** 4th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **1.7** 43rd
  Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.9**
  Average dismissals per club
- **39%**
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **98%**
  Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **64%**
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Slovakia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M**: Winter **W**: Winter	**448k** 30th Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**28.3** 39th Players fielded (ave.)	**+€3.7M** 23rd (estimated net earnings all tiers)	**1.0** Average dismissals per club
League size **M:** 12 Clubs **W:** 10 Clubs	**2.3k** 28th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**46%** 11th U23 minutes played	**€2.2k** 33rd Average inbound player cost	**40%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M:** Split (2&2) **W:** Split (2&2)	**-3%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19	**30%** 38th Expatriate players	**7.9** 33rd Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	**75%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
League organiser **M:** League entity **W:** NA	**15,606** 26th Largest crowd	**-** - LTP minutes played	**3.7** 22nd Average inbound loans per squad	**80%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M:** 1 direct & 1 PO **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO				

Slovenia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M:** Winter **W:** Winter	**231k** 37th Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**32.8** 10th Players fielded (ave.)	**+€9.7M** 19th (estimated net earnings all tiers)	**1.0** Average dismissals per club
League size **M:** 10 Clubs **W:** 9 Clubs	**1.3k** 37th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**51%** 4th U23 minutes played	**€4.1k** 31st Average inbound player cost	**44%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M:** Four rounds **W:** Two rounds	**-12%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19	**45%** 20th Expatriate players	**10.5** 10th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	**65%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
League organiser **M:** NA **W:** NA	**9,611** 32nd Largest crowd	**-** - LTP minutes played	**4.5** 13th Average inbound loans per squad	**63%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M:** 1 direct & 1 PO **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO				

Spain

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 20 Clubs
  W: 16 Clubs
- League format
  M: Two rounds
  W: Two rounds
- League organiser
  M: League entity
  W: League entity
- Relegation places
  M: 3 direct & 0 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **11.6M** 3rd
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **30.5k** 3rd
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+13%**
  Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **95,745** 1st
  Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **29.8** 30th
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **24%** 52nd
  U23 minutes played
- **35%** 33rd
  Expatriate players
- **62%** 5th
  LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€117M** 3rd
  (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€3.0M** 5th
  Average inbound player cost
- **7.4** 41st
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **3.3** 26th
  Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.7**
  Average dismissals per club
- **67%**
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **70%**
  Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **77%**
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Sweden

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 16 Clubs
  W: 14 Clubs
- League format
  M: Two rounds
  W: Two rounds
- League organiser
  M: League entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 1 PO
  W: 2 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **2.5M** 12th
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **10.6k** 11th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+26%**
  Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **45,117** 11th
  Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **25.0** 51st
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **39%** 24th
  U23 minutes played
- **29%** 39th
  Expatriate players
- **59%** 9th
  LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€27.2M** 13th
  (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€0.1M** 17th
  Average inbound player cost
- **4.6** 46th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **3.6** 23rd
  Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.8**
  Average dismissals per club
- **26%**
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **75%**
  Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **44%**
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

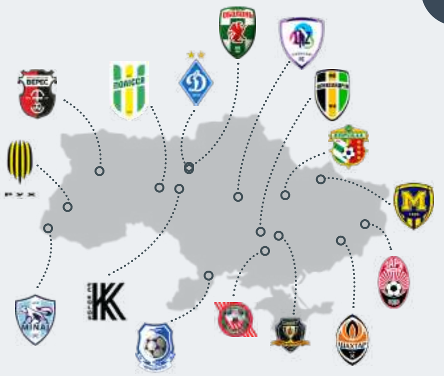
Switzerland

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M:** Winter **W:** Winter	**2.3M** 13th Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**30.5** 24th Players fielded (ave.)	**+€44.7M** 9th (estimated net earnings all tiers)	**1.0** Average dismissals per club
League size **M:** 12 Clubs **W:** 10 Clubs	**12.9k** 8th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**43%** 17th U23 minutes played	**€0.5M** 12th Average inbound player cost	**29%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M:** Split (3&1) **W:** Other	**+15%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19	**48%** 16th Expatriate players	**8.8** 24th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	**53%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
League organiser **M:** League entity **W:** NA	**31,500** 17th Largest crowd	**51%** 12th LTP minutes played	**4.3** 15th Average inbound loans per squad	**86%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M:** 1 direct & 1 PO **W:** 0 direct & 2 PO				

Türkiye

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M:** Winter **W:** Winter	**3.9M** 7th Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**32.8** 9th Players fielded (ave.)	**-€17.1M** 52nd (estimated net earnings all tiers)	**1.1** Average dismissals per club
League size **M:** 20 Clubs **W:** 16 Clubs	**11.4k** 10th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**16%** 54th U23 minutes played	**€0.6M** 10th Average inbound player cost	**41%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M:** Two rounds **W:** Two rounds	**-10%** Attendance trend vs 2018/19	**61%** 7th Expatriate players	**10.8** 8th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	**80%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
League organiser **M:** NA **W:** NA	**50,453** 10th Largest crowd	**29%** 21st LTP minutes played	**4.7** 3rd Average inbound loans per squad	**74%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M:** 4 direct & 0 PO **W:** 3 direct & 0 PO				

Ukraine



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 16 Clubs
  W: 12 Clubs
- League format
  M: Two rounds
  W: Split (1&2)
- League organiser
  M: League entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 2 PO
  W: 1 direct & 2 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **-** (-) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **-** (-) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **-** Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **-** (-) Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **32.4** (11th) Players fielded (ave.)
- **34%** (32nd) U23 minutes played
- **9%** (54th) Expatriate players
- **91%** (1st) LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€7.8M** (21st) (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€0.1M** (18th) Average inbound player cost
- **8.8** (25th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **4.3** (14th) Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.0** Average dismissals per club
- **28%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **67%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **96%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Wales

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 12 Clubs
  W: 8 Clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&2)
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 0 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **-** (-) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **-** (-) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **-** Attendance trend vs 2018/19
- **-** (-) Largest crowd

PLAYER TALENT LANDSCAPE

- **26.5** (46th) Players fielded (ave.)
- **37%** (27th) U23 minutes played
- **39%** (29th) Expatriate players
- **-** (-) LTP minutes played

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€0** (36th) (estimated net earnings all tiers)
- **€0** (39th) Average inbound player cost
- **8.3** (29th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **1.8** (42nd) Average inbound loans per squad

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.7** Average dismissals per club
- **18%** Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **79%** Domestic head coaches across all sections
- **53%** Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Country directory

Albania	ALB
Andorra	AND
Armenia	ARM
Austria	AUT
Azerbaijan	AZE
Belarus	BLR
Belgium	BEL
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH
Bulgaria	BUL
Croatia	CRO
Cyprus	CYP
Czechia	CZE
Denmark	DEN
England	ENG
Estonia	EST
Faroe Islands	FRO
Finland	FIN
France	FRA
Georgia	GEO
Germany	GER
Gibraltar	GIB
Greece	GRE
Hungary	HUN
Iceland	ISL
Israel	ISR
Italy	ITA
Kazakhstan	KAZ
Kosovo	KOS
Latvia	LVA

Liechtenstein	LIE
Lithuania	LTU
Luxembourg	LUX
Malta	MLT
Moldova	MDA
Montenegro	MNE
Netherlands	NED
North Macedonia	MKD
Northern Ireland	NIR
Norway	NOR
Poland	POL
Portugal	POR
Republic of Ireland	IRL
Romania	ROU
Russia	RUS
San Marino	SMR
Scotland	SCO
Serbia	SRB
Slovakia	SVK
Slovenia	SVN
Spain	ESP
Sweden	SWE
Switzerland	SUI
Turkey	TUR
Ukraine	UKR
Wales	WAL

Argentina	ARG
Brazil	BRA
Chile	CHI
Colombia	COL
Ecuador	ECU
Egypt	EGY
Mexico	MEX
Paraguay	PAR
Qatar	QAT
Saudi Arabia	KSA
United States of America	USA

Club directory

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AC Monza	3
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Al Hilal	2
Al Nassr	2
Arsenal FC	1, 2, 6
AS Roma	1, 6
Atalanta BC	2
Club Atlético de Madrid	1
Atromitos FC	3
BK Häcken FF	6
Borussia Dortmund	1
Brann	6
Brighton & Hove Albion FC	2
Cádiz CF	3
Celtic FC	1
Chelsea FC	2, 6
CS Marítimo	3
CS Mioveni	4
Djurgården	6
Dundee United FC	3
Empoli FC	3
FC Barcelona	1, 6
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FC Groningen	3
FC Internazionale Milano	1
FC Luzern	3
FC Porto	3
FC Rosengård	6
FC Schalke 04	1, 3
FC Turan	4
FC Vorskla	6
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FK Rostov	3
Freiburg	6
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Getafe CF	3
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HB Køge	6
IFK Göteborg	3
Kalmar FF	3
Karmiotissa Pano Polemidia	4
KFF Vllaznia	6
Kolos Kovalivka	3
Korona Kielce	3
Kristiansund BK	3
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Olympique de Marseille	1
Paris Saint-Germain	2, 3
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RSC Anderlecht	6
Sint-Truidense VV	3
SK Austria Klagenfurt	3
SKN St.Pölten Frauen	6
SL Benfica	1, 6
Southampton FC	2, 3
SS Lazio	3
St. Johnstone FC	3
SV Ried	3
SV Werder Bremen	3
SV Zulte Waregem	3
Tottenham Hotspur FC	1, 2, 6
UC Sampdoria	3
VfL Wolfsburg	6
West Ham United FC	1, 2
WFC Lanchkhuti	6
Wolverhampton Wanderers FC	2
Zalaegerszegi TE FC	3

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