

Attitudes -Views of Social Groups on Factors Leading to Acts of Violence in Greek Sporting Events

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Abstract

Objective, of this project was to study the attitudes -viewpoints of social groups with different characteristics such as Race, Age and Education and their relevance to acts of violence in Sports. Methodology, 403 individuals of different age, gender and educational level, of random social, professional and geographical areas were interviewed. a structured questionnaire which consisted of four questions and twenty-one sub-questions was filled in, following a detailed briefing in their area. For the statistical processing of the data simple multivariate analysis was performed (MANOVA) on the subquestions of each question of the questionnaire related to Gender, Age and Educational Level of the participants. In order to detect statistically significant differences simple analysis of variance was performed (ANOVA) and Bonferroni post-ANOVA analysis. Results, as for factors forming violent acts they believe that those are sport management, the athletes and the social situation, while they offer no suggestion for possible ways of preventing/improving the phenomenon.

Index terms— attitude, social groups, violence?s, sports.

1 I. Introduction

he attitude of people -groups when concerning social events are connected to the perceived social reenacting as a result of discrimination due to origin, education, gender and age (Papastamos, 1996; Bourdieu, 2002). Such opinions are set by their origins as stereotypical, mimical reports and subjective definitions of social phenomena, such as acts of violence within Greek athletic events (Moschovici, 1999). The social extent of the phenomenon of acts of violence within Greek athletic events is reflected into the everyday lives of the citizens as an innate weakness of the political system. This serves unrelated purposes, as we illustrated in a previous project of ours (Konstantinakos, 2013). Political Interests, Financial and the Media form, maintain and prolong the presence of the phenomenon in sports as a synthetic activity of collective identities and social learning (Braun & Vliegthart, 2008). Nowadays, Greek society is going through a particularly critical period. Acts of violence, which in the field of sports appear more easily and are often extended, are made easier.

The scientific research into violence in sports, as a social symptom requires a theoretical report, a research documentation by special scientists (Farsedakis, 2003). In the course of time, many acts of violence during athletic activities have been recorded, a fact which indicates the innate relationship between the two aforementioned characteristics as frequently interinfluenced (Stanley, 1981).

Violence as a social event is historically mentioned in various societies which function based on specific rules defining the way people functioned (Elias, Dunning, 1998). The definition of an activity as violent is a function of the current system of social values, since each society forms the relevant social perceptions according to its cultural level (Avgerinos, 2007). The concept of violent acts depends on the social, spatial and time framework. It is therefore directly linked to the indigenous relevant creators (Bodin, 2001). In the sociological approach of violence, apart from the term individual violence, the term structural violence is also mentioned. This is a result of government or sport institutional administration which undertake the organization and administration

3 GRAPH 1 : REASONS FOR WATCHING A SPORTING EVENT

44 of all the multi-element prevention and tackling mechanisms (Panousis, 1990). But, if violence is considered the
45 result of the respective social phenomena then in order to deal with it the causes of those phenomena will have
46 to be constrained regardless if that would sometimes result in the restriction of an individual's rights (Hogg &
47 Vaughan, 2010).

48 In many sport events institutional violations are noted, just as with abuse after arrests which are sought to be
49 covered behind the phenomenon of violence. ??Kelvin, 1970).Regarding the factors which form violence and the
50 interpretations mentioned in the social environment, they can be categorized as follows: a) the disappointment
51 linked to expectations not being lived up to after results in sports (Dutton;Boyanowsky & Bond, 2005;Staub,
52 2000;Linsley, 2006, Priks, 2010), b) the fan's -supporter's personal condition as a result of social or personal
53 experiences and c) social education through the reenactment of violent situations as temporary or permanent
54 attitudes received (Huesmann, Eron, Lefkowitz, & Walder, 1984;Bourdieu, 2002).

55 In sporting events, violence is usually evident in three areas; a) what occurs in the sporting field among the
56 athletes, or among the athletes and the referees but also among the coaches and the rival athletes, b) what
57 occurs in the stands, that is among rival fans/spectators and even police forces and c) acts of violence which
58 occur outside sporting facilities (Avgerinos, 2007).

59 Another factor which we need to approach regarding participation in acts of violence is the fan's identity, how
60 it was created, how it is linked to violent acts during sporting events and how it is socially reenacted depending
61 on political/financial conditions (Eligio, 2004).

62 There is a greater possibility of "expectations not having been lived up to" among organized fans which are
63 related to the success of their team, something which may be the cause of their participation in violent acts. A
64 similar interpretation can be given for groups of youngsters linked by ideals and social characteristics and who
65 will cause incidents regardless of what the event is (Moeller, 2001;Tittmar, 1992).

66 In order to research deeper into the social phenomenon of violence we need to utilize theoretical attributes to
67 Habermas, Foucault and other post modern researchers who analyses and link sports to politics, globalization of
68 societies, financial interests and the functions of contemporary capitalism (Zaimakis, 2011).

69 People from various social statuses take part in sporting events as fans, supporting their team and regardless
70 of their origin and educational level, express themselves equally aggressively and violently since their collective
71 presence minimizes their individual status (Marsh, Russer & Harre, 1978).

72 The purpose, of this project was to study the attitudesviewpoints of social groups with different characteristics
73 such as Race, Age and Education and their relevance to acts of violence in Sports.

74 Methodology, 403 individuals of different age, gender and educational level, of random social, professional and
75 geographical areas were interviewed. a structured questionnaire which consisted of four questions and twenty-one
76 sub-questions was filled in, following a detailed briefing in their area. Their answers were recorded and analyzed
77 with the aid of statistical packet SPSS, regarding the relation of the dependant variables (questions) to the
78 independent social variables of their Gender, Age, Education. The questionnaire was piloted, analyzed and its
79 credibility -validity was checked, so that the final questions which were used would be credible and valid > 0.781.
80 The questions scan the "attitudes" of the participants towards their beliefs related to the reasons and factors
81 which contribute -influence acts of violence in sporting areas.

82 For the statistical processing of the data simple multivariate analysis was performed (MANOVA) on the sub-
83 questions of each question of the questionnaire related to Gender, Age and Educational Level of the participants.

84 In order to detect statistically significant differences simple analysis of variance was performed (ANOVA) and
85 Bonferroni post-ANOVA analysis. The level of statistical significance was defined as $p < 0.05$. In "QUESTION
86 1. Reasons for watching sporting events", simple MANOVA analysis showed a statistically significant difference
87 regarding the sub-questions according to gender (Wilks' $\lambda = .924$, $F(6,396) = 5.399$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 =$
88 $.076$). The analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed statistically significant difference for sub-questions A1 ($F(1,401)$
89 $= 5.582$, $p = .019$, partial $\eta^2 = .014$), C1 ($F(1,401) = 16.464$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .039$) and F1 ($F(1,401)$
90 $= 4.098$, $p = .044$, partial $\eta^2 = .010$). For sub-questions B1 D1 and E1 no statistically significant differences were
91 noted ($F(1,401) = .494$, $p = .482$, partial $\eta^2 = .001$; $F(1,401) = 1.367$, $p = .243$, partial $\eta^2 = .003$, respectively).
92 From the findings it is evident that men show interest for Sporting Events (A1), are Passionate for the team they
93 support (C1), as opposed to women who regard Relief from daily routine as a less significant factor. (F1).

2 II

94 The average values and important findings are depicted in Graph 1.

3 Graph 1 : Reasons for watching a sporting event

97 In "QUESTION 5. In which sports are riots most likely to occur" simple MANOVA analysis showed a statistically
98 significant difference regarding the sub-questions according to gender (Wilks' $\lambda = .940$, $F(7,395) = 3.594$, $p =$
99 $.001$, partial $\eta^2 = .060$). The analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed statistically significant difference for sub-
100 questions D5 ($F(1,401) = 7.205$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .018$), F5 ($F(1,401) = 5.604$, $p = .018$, partial $\eta^2 = .014$).
101 For sub-questions A5, B5, C5 and G5 no statistically significant differences were noted ($F(1,401) = .675$, $p = .412$,
102 partial $\eta^2 = .002$; $F(1,401) = 1.790$, $p = .182$, partial $\eta^2 = .004$; $F(1,401) = 1.018$, $p = .314$, partial $\eta^2 = .003$;
103 $F(1,401) = 1.886$, $p = .170$, partial $\eta^2 = .005$, respectively).

104 From the findings it is noted that men regard Basketball (D5), Volleyball (E5) and Polo (F5) as sports where
105 riots are most likely to occur, whereas there are no statistic significance in the answers given by the women.
106 Of course, for both, Football (G5) received the most answers. The average values and important findings are
107 depicted in Graph 2.

108 4 Graph 2 : Sports during which riots are most likely to occur

109 In "QUESTION 6. What are the factors which lead to acts of violence during sporting events" simple MANOVA
110 analysis showed a statistically significant difference regarding the sub-questions according to gender (Wilks' λ =
111 .933, $F_{9,393} = 3.127$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .067$). The analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed statistically
112 significant difference for sub-questions A6 ($F_{1,401} = 6.006$, $p = .015$, partial $\eta^2 = .015$), B6 ($F_{1,401} = 6.477$, p
113 $= .011$, partial $\eta^2 = .016$) and I6 ($F_{1,401} = 9.956$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .024$). For subquestions C6 ($F_{1,401}$
114 $= .815$, $p = .367$, partial $\eta^2 = .002$), D6 ($F_{1,401} = .027$, $p = .870$, partial $\eta^2 = .000$), E6 ($F_{1,401} = 2.146$,
115 $p = .114$, partial $\eta^2 = .005$), F6 ($F_{1,401} = .008$, $p = .927$, partial $\eta^2 = .000$), G6 ($F_{1,401} = .023$, $p = .880$,
116 partial $\eta^2 = .000$) and H6 ($F_{1,401} = .026$, $p = .871$, partial $\eta^2 = .000$) no statistically significant differences
117 were noted. From the findings it is noted that men regard the Media (A6), whereas women the Fans (B6) and
118 the Type of Sport (I6). The average values and important findings are depicted in Graph 3. In "QUESTION 1.
119 Reasons for watching sporting events", as far as age is concerned simple MANOVA analysis showed a statistically
120 significant difference regarding the sub-questions (Wilks' λ = .856, $F_{24,1372} = 2.612$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 =$
121 $.038$). The analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed statistically significant difference for sub-questions A1 ($F_{4,398}$
122 $= 7.012$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .067$), B1 ($F_{4,398} = 2.720$, $p = .029$, partial $\eta^2 = .027$), C1 ($F_{4,398} = 6.153$,
123 $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .058$), D1 ($F_{4,398} = 3.814$, $p = .005$, partial $\eta^2 = .077$) and F1 ($F_{4,398} = 3.073$, $p =$
124 $.016$, partial $\eta^2 = .030$). No statistically significant differences for sub-question E1 ($F_{4,398} = 1.703$, $p = .149$,
125 partial $\eta^2 = .017$) were noted. Post-ANOVA Bonferroni analysis showed that (a) for sub-question A1, the age
126 group [18][19][20][21][22][23][24][25] In "QUESTION 5. In which sports are riots most likely to occur", simple
127 multivariate MANOVA analysis showed a statistically significant difference regarding the subquestions regarding
128 age (Wilks' λ = .865, $F_{28,1415} = 2.077$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .036$).

129 The analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed statistically significant difference for sub-questions D5 ($F_{4,398} =$
130 2.999 , $p < .019$, partial $\eta^2 = .029$), E5 ($F_{4,398} = 2.715$, $p = .030$, partial $\eta^2 = .027$) and G5 ($F_{4,398} = 2.654$,
131 $p < .033$, partial $\eta^2 = .026$). No statistically significant differences for sub-questions A5 ($F_{4,398} = 1.263$, $p =$
132 $.284$, partial $\eta^2 = .013$), B5 ($F_{4,398} = .255$, $p = .906$, partial $\eta^2 = .003$), C5 ($F_{4,398} = .560$, $p = .692$, partial
133 $\eta^2 = .006$) and F5 ($F_{4,398} = 1.539$, $p = .190$, partial $\eta^2 = .015$) were noted. Post-ANOVA Bonferroni analysis
134 showed that for sub-question D5 and sub-question E5, the age group 18-25 had higher values than those of age
135 group 56-65. The remaining pairs showed no statistic significance. From the above it is evident that younger
136 people (18-25 years old) compared to the group of older people (56-65 years old) have different opinions as to "in
137 which sports are riots most likely to occur" only for Volleyball and Polo (D5, E5). However, it is worth noting
138 that all age groups agree that football is the sport during which riots are most likely to occur. The average values
139 and important findings are depicted in Graph 5.

140 5 Graph 5 : In which sports are riots most likely to occur

141 In "QUESTION 6. What are the factors which lead to acts of violence during sporting events", simple MANOVA
142 analysis showed a statistically significant difference regarding the sub-questions as far as age is concerned (Wilks'
143 λ = .789, $F_{36,1463} = 3.127$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .058$). The analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed statistically
144 significant difference for sub-questions C6 ($F_{4,398} = 6.346$, $p < .000$, partial $\eta^2 = .060$), F6 ($F_{4,398} = 3.481$,
145 $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .034$), G6 ($F_{4,398} = 2.637$, $p < .034$, partial $\eta^2 = .026$), H6 ($F_{4,398} = 3.759$, $p <$
146 $.005$, partial $\eta^2 = .036$) and I6 ($F_{4,398} = 4.064$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .039$). No statistically significant
147 differences for sub-questions A6 ($F_{4,398} = 1.424$, $p = .225$, partial $\eta^2 = .014$), B6 ($F_{4,398} = .941$, $p = .440$,
148 partial $\eta^2 = .009$), D6 ($F_{4,398} = 1.160$, $p = .328$, partial $\eta^2 = .012$) and E6 ($F_{4,398} = .605$, $p = .659$, partial
149 $\eta^2 = .006$) were noted. Post-ANOVA Bonferroni analysis showed that (a) for sub-question C6, the age group
150 18-25 From the above it is evident that younger people believe that the teams, the social, political and financial
151 situation, as well as the type of sport are responsible for the acts of violence. The remaining pairs showed no
152 statistic significance. The average values and important findings are depicted in Graph 6. In "QUESTION 7.
153 Ways of dealing with violence", simple MANOVA analysis showed a statistically significant difference regarding
154 the sub-questions as far as age is concerned (Wilks' λ = .897, $F_{36,1463} = 1.811$, $p = .010$, partial $\eta^2 = .027$).
155 The analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed statistically significant difference for sub-questions A7 ($F_{4,398} =$
156 5.168 , $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .049$) and D7 ($F_{4,398} = 3.859$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .037$).

157 No statistically significant differences for sub-questions B7 ($F_{4,398} = 1.011$, $p = .401$, partial $\eta^2 = .010$),
158 C7 ($F_{4,398} = 1.490$, $p = .204$, partial $\eta^2 = .015$), E7 ($F_{4,398} = 1.105$, $p = .354$, partial $\eta^2 = .011$) and F7
159 ($F_{4,398} = .570$, $p = .685$, partial $\eta^2 = .006$) were noted. Post-ANOVA Bonferroni analysis showed that (a) for
160 sub-question A7, the age group [18][19][20][21][22][23][24][25]

6 Educational Level

In "QUESTION 1. Reasons for watching sporting events", simple multivariate MANOVA analysis showed a statistically significant difference regarding the subquestions as far as educational level is concerned (Wilks' $\lambda = .939$, $F(6, 396) = 4.320$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .061$). The analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed statistically significant difference for sub-questions A1 ($F(1, 401) = 8.78$, $p < .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .021$) and D1 ($F(1, 401) = 6.35$, $p < .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .016$). No statistically significant differences for sub-questions B1 ($F(1, 401) = 2.83$, $p < .093$, partial $\eta^2 = .021$), C1 ($F(4, 398) = .256$, $p < .613$, partial $\eta^2 = .001$), E1 ($F(1, 401) = 3.22$, $p < .073$, partial $\eta^2 = .008$) and ($F(1, 401) = .991$, $p < .320$, partial $\eta^2 = .002$) were noted. The differences in sub-questions A1 and D1 are due to the larger number of people who had completed University level ($M = 3.94 \pm 1.20$, $M = 3.48 \pm 1.13$ respectively) as compared to the individuals who had completed secondary level education ($M = 3.58 \pm 1.24$, $M = 3.19 \pm 1.12$ respectively). From the above it is evident that the group of people with a higher level of education believe that interest in the sport and the derived recreation/entertainment are significant factors. The average values and important findings are depicted in Graph 8.

In "QUESTION 5. In which sports are riots most likely to occur", simple multivariate MANOVA analysis showed a statistically significant difference regarding the subquestions as far as educational level is concerned (Wilks' $\lambda = .949$, $F(7, 395) = 3.053$, $p < .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .051$). The analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed statistically significant difference for sub-question E5 ($F(1, 401) = 7.90$, $p < .005$, partial $\eta^2 = .019$). No statistically significant differences for sub-questions A5 ($F(1, 401) = 2.08$, $p < .150$, partial $\eta^2 = .005$), B5 ($F(1, 401) = 1.08$, $p < .299$, partial $\eta^2 = .003$), C5 ($F(1, 401) = .004$, $p < .953$, partial $\eta^2 = .000$), D5 ($F(1, 401) = 3.28$, $p < .071$, partial $\eta^2 = .008$), F5 ($F(1, 401) = .094$, $p < .760$, partial $\eta^2 = .000$) and G5 ($F(1, 401) = .462$, $p < .497$, partial $\eta^2 = .001$) were noted.

More specifically, it is evident that the group of people with a higher educational level believe that acts of violence may occur during Volleyball matches, even though Basketball and Football seem to be the most preferred answers chosen. The differences in subquestion E5 are due to the larger number of people who had completed University level ($M = 2.35$ Of the individuals who participated in the research 174 of them had completed secondary level education (Senior High School) and 229 of them were Technological Institution and Universities graduates and holders of post-graduate degrees.

Graph 9 : In which sports are riots most likely to occur

In "QUESTION 6. What are the factors which lead to acts of violence during sporting events", simple multivariate MANOVA analysis showed a statistically significant difference regarding the sub-questions as far as educational level is concerned (Wilks' $\lambda = .928$, $F(9, 393) = 3.127$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .072$). The analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed statistically significant difference for sub-questions C6 ($F(1, 401) = 6.43$, $p < .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .016$), E6 ($F(1, 401) = 13.69$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .033$) and F6 ($F(1, 401) = 6.35$, $p < .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .016$). No statistically significant differences for subquestions A6 ($F(1, 401) = 1.73$, $p < .190$, partial $\eta^2 = .004$), B6 ($F(1, 401) = 2.12$, $p < .147$, partial $\eta^2 = .005$), D6 ($F(1, 401) = .040$, $p < .841$, partial $\eta^2 = .000$), G6 ($F(1, 401) = 1.99$, $p < .159$, partial $\eta^2 = .005$), H6 ($F(1, 401) = .051$, $p < .477$, partial $\eta^2 = .001$) and I6 ($F(1, 401) = 1.38$, $p < .241$, partial $\eta^2 = .003$) were noted. The differences in sub-questions C6, E6 and F6 are due to the higher values of people who had completed University level ($M = 4.18 \pm .94$, $M = 2.58 \pm 1.12$, $M = 3.58 \pm 1.24$ respectively) as compared to the individuals who had completed secondary level education ($M = 3.92 \pm 1.15$, $M = 2.17 \pm 1.04$, $M = 3.17 \pm 1.24$ respectively). More specifically, it is evident that the group of people with a higher educational level believe that the team management, the Athletes and the country's social situation are important factors which lead to acts of violence. The average values and important findings are depicted in Graph 10.

Graph 10 : Factors which lead to acts of violence during sporting events IV.

7 Comments on the Results

1. As far as gender is concerned, we see that men are more "fanatical", they are passionate about their teams as opposed to women who watch sporting events simply to relieve themselves from tension.

Also, men target Basketball, Volleyball and Polo because they have more intense visions for those sports when compared to women. But both genders showed preference to Football.

As for influential factors, men believe that the Media are one of them, which is very important since it can help interpret the relationship of owners/large shareholders of the Media with the sports teams.

On the contrary, women, being less fanatical and less knowledgeable of sports believe that the fans and the type of sport are most influential.

2. As far as age is concerned, which influences the way people think due to critical analysis and reenactment of experiences, it is only logical that the younger ones interpret social events differently and approach them differently just as they do with violence in sports. The younger people are also characterized by interest, passion and tension relief by watching sporting events, something which seems a perfectly reasonable approach. The highlighting of acts of violence in other sports as well other than football is notable and may have a twofold interpretation.

Either that they do not wish to declare that because they are "fanatics", or they think of it as something quite common and therefore unimportant. Of course, football gathered the most answers. The characteristic result as far as age is concerned is that the younger participants stated that the social and political situations

223 are "responsible", whereas the older participants stated that the type of sport and the sport management are to
224 blame.

225 It is also significant that the younger participants believe that the Media and referees' training are a means of
226 preventing-improving acts of violence at sporting events.

227 3. As far as education is concerned, higher education graduates, as opposed to primary and secondary education
228 graduates, believe that interest and recreation/entertainment are the most important factor in their relationship
229 with sports. They also seem to agree with the result based on gender and age, that Volleyball and Polo are sports
230 with frequent acts of violence. Of course, Football was the most preferred answer.

231 As for factors forming violent acts they believe that those are sport management, the athletes and the social
232 situation, while they offer no suggestion for possible ways of preventing/improving the phenomenon.

233 V.

234 8 Discussion

235 From the very few existing research reports throughout the country on the phenomenon of acts of violence during
236 sporting events, the need for temporal quest, recording and interpretation of social characteristics as significant
237 influential elements of the phenomenon, is evident. The first significant research into the phenomenon of violence
238 during sporting events in our country, was carried out by Professor of Criminology Mr. Panousis, "Perceptions of
239 Students and Staff of the Departments of Physical Education and Athletics of the Universities of Thrace, Athens
240 and Salonica" (Panousis, 1990(Panousis, & 1991)). The recording of perceptions of social groups of students and
241 professors of scientific institutions specializing in Sports show the "trends" they represent being directly involved
242 with the social phenomenon of violence. As seen from the analysis of the research, their opinions, regardless of
243 social background, are similar to the usual scientific analysis and also more general estimations that it is a serious
244 social problem. (Hainas, 2007).

245 They allocate responsibilities to lack of socialization, commercialization of sports, fanaticism cultivated in
246 various areas representation of private interests and they generally mark the direct relationship of the phenomenon
247 to Greek social reality (Panousis, 1991).

248 Another relevant research was carried out by Professor Kourakis on organized fans of a very young age with
249 differentiated characteristics "Violence in Greek football pitches: between theory and reality". The research was
250 carried out by the University of Athens (Kourakis 1991(Kourakis & 1997)).

251 As seen from the study the individuals who participated are working people of a very young age (Ave. 20 years
252 old), their parents are of good social and financial status and the basic reference point is "relief from tension"
253 through participation in games. This is consistent with the results of our research according to age. The study by
254 Tsouramanis, (1988), on the topic "research into objective factors which lead to acts of violence during a football
255 or basketball game" was carried out during the period of 1986-87 and was based on Neil Smelser's theory which
256 refers to "added value" of facts. From this study, it was concluded that human behavior cannot be marked since
257 it is "imponderable", and therefore it is not easy to prevent the reactions of fans (Hainas, 2007).

258 The next research is of interest, although it is focused on the social group of reporters, "Attitudes -Views
259 of reporters on the phenomenon of acts of violence in sports", a sociological research of Greek reporters which
260 showed that the differentiated "attitudes" they exhibit due to their origin, education, age and work, Television,
261 Radio, newspapers ??Konstantinakos, Douma, 2010).

262 The replies regarding the necessity or not of the presentation/viewing of the phenomenon via the Media
263 are notable, since there are differences due to age, area of domicile and the medium where the reporters are
264 professionally employed.

265 Also from the results of a study (Brady 2007) emerged only one association between media use and attitudes
266 toward interpersonal violence. It is also estimated that training/education of all people involved in sporting
267 events is a necessity, while the existing social/financial situation as an influence in the phenomenon of violence is
268 accepted. Other research approaches in our country are coming up with some notable reports on the attitudes of
269 "fanatics" who identify themselves with their teams, as organizations which solely represent the team's interest
270 regardless of any other factor. Just as an indication of these we mention the studies of Kotarides and Papageorgiou
271 "Fans and violent episodes during football meetings 1974 ?? (Kotarides, 2005)). "Insanity and Illness. Perceptions
272 and practices of sporting club fans in Greece" ??Papageorgiou 1995 ??Papageorgiou & 1998)).

273 In international literature, from a comparative study carried out by Russel and Goldstein between fans and non
274 fans in the Netherlands, phenomena of psychopathological and antisocial behavior are noted, with justifications
275 for excitement and escape from daily routine through acts of violence (Hainas, 2007).

276 In the studies carried out by Levy, Gantz & Wenner the stereotype of the male hooligan with a granted
277 involvement in acts of violence is accepted, mainly from individuals belonging to links of the relevant teams
278 (Levy, 1989;Gantz & Wenner, 1995). Such interpretations/justifications for participation in acts of violence in
279 sports are frequent in social research since they are accepted as social stereotypes which lead to exclusion, origin,
280 unemployment, low educational capital etc (Tsoukalas, 2013). The media attention, unemployment and aggressive
281 play on the pitch are significant explanatory factors for the occurrence of violence ??Braun & Vliegenhart 2008).

282 The results of (Forbes et al., 2011) research "were consistent with the hypotheses that a collectivistic society
283 and ingroup membership (CHINA) would be associated with more conflict-reducing behavior and less verbal and
284 physical aggression than an individualistic society (USA) and outgroup membership".

285 In conclusion, the following are identified as basic elements of the existence of the social phenomenon of acts of
286 violence in sports in Greece: a) politics, entrepreneur and structural/corporate involvement, b) the involvement
287 of the Media, c) social/financial status of the social groups, d) institutional, organizational and administrative
function of sports and e) social size concerning beliefs of a "fair" or "unfair" world ?? Bibliography



3

Figure 1: Graph 3 :

Statistical Presentation of the
Research
a) Results
i. Gender
241 men (59.80%) and 162 women (40.20%)
took part in the research

Figure 2:

288

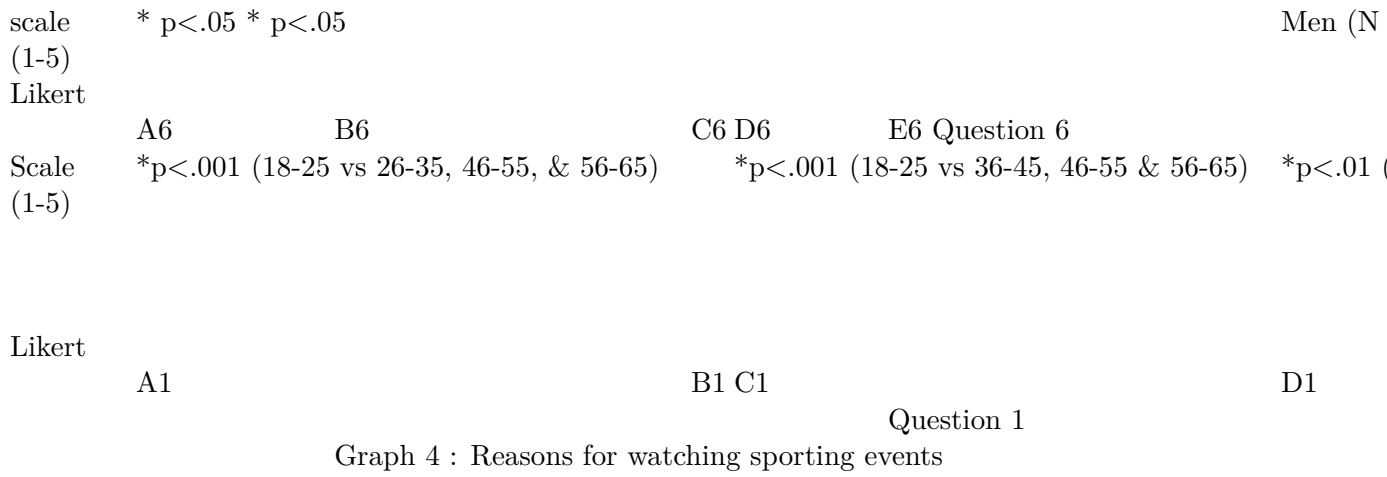


Figure 3:

Figure 4:

Scale (*p<.05, 18-25 vs 36-45, 46-55, 56-65) 18-25 (N = 77) 26-35 (N = 88) 36-45 (N = 101) 46-55 (N = 101) 56-65 (N = 101)

Likert
A6

B6 C6

D6

E6

Question 6

(b) for sub-question D7, age group 26-35 had higher values than those of age group 56-65. From the results it is evident that younger people believe that the education and training of the referees are ways of dealing with violence. The remaining pairs showed no statistical significance. The average values and important differences are depicted in Graph 7.

(*p<.05,
36-45
vs
18-25
&
26-35,

&
46-55
vs 26-
35)

Graph 7 : Ways of dealing with violence

Figure 5:

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