

Innovations

The Potential Effects of Violence on Stadium and Expected Role of Sport Media in Football

¹ **Girma Reta;** ² **Dr. Kesatie Legesse;** ³ **Dr. Theodros Berhanu;**
⁴ **Dr. Hailay Gebretinsae**

¹ PhD candidate in Sport Management, ² PhD in Sport Science,

³ PhD in Sport Psychology, ⁴ PhD in Management

¹ Department of Sport Science, Arsi University, Ethiopia

^{2,3} Department of Sport Science, Mekelle University, Ethiopia

⁴ Department of Management, Mekelle University, Ethiopia

Corresponding Author: **Girma Reta**

Abstract: *This research investigates the dynamics of sport violence in Premier League football clubs in Ethiopia, focusing on the communication gaps among key stakeholders, including clubs, fans, and the Ethiopian Football Federation. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the study combines qualitative interviews with club officials, alongside quantitative surveys distributed to a broader audience of football supporters, players, security personnel, fans, and sports journalists. Both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were used to analyse the data obtained. Descriptive statistics such as mean, percentages and standard deviation were employed to summaries the data obtained from the respondents. The largest age group among respondents is 18-25 years, comprising 38.3% of the total. This suggests that younger adults are more likely to attend football events, indicating a strong interest in football among this demographic. The potential challenge of football violence are death with mean of 2.73 (SD ± 1.36), Major Injuries with mean of 3.46 (SD ± 1.38), Minor Injuries with mean of 3.80 (SD ± 1.37), Climate of Fear with mean of 3.61 (SD ± 1.29), Players Unable to Use Potential Fully with mean of 3.33 (SD ± 1.40), Biased decision of referee due to Shout with mean of 3.65 (SD ± 1.30), Program Fallacy with mean of 3.82 (SD ± 1.33). The result also revealed that there is Poor Communication Channels of Stakeholders and Premier League Clubs with mean value of 3.22 (SD ± 1.38), Poor Interrelationship Between Football Federation and Clubs with mean value of 3.33 (SD ± 1.37). sport media not playing a major role in awareness with mean value of 3.38 (SD ± 1.45). Sports Journalists Exaggerating While Reporting with mean value of 3.26 (SD ± 1.42), Stereotypical Communication of Fans Through social media with mean value of 3.86 (SD ± 1.25) The findings reveal significant deficiencies in the dissemination of FIFA laws and policies to*

fans, leading to misunderstandings that contribute to violent incidents during matches. Additionally, the study uncovers strained relationships between clubs and their supporters, driven by a lack of engagement and transparency. Biased media coverage further exacerbates tensions, often sensationalizing conflicts rather than fostering understanding. While there is a recognized need for specialized sports journalism to address these issues, it remains underprioritized compared to other pressing challenges within the sport. The structured interviews with experts and stakeholders yielded the following key findings for instance increased fear and discomfort among fans, particularly during matches involving rival teams, the interviews revealed a fragmented relationship among stakeholders (security personnel, coaching staff, and spectators),Media outlets should Promote responsible journalism that avoids sensationalism.Overall, the research underscores the critical need for improved communication strategies and collaborative efforts among stakeholders to mitigate violence and promote a respectful sporting culture in Ethiopian football.

Key words: *Potential Effect of Violence, Social Media, Communications of Stakeholders, Sport Journalist Role*

Introduction

Football violence is a security challenge affecting both developed and developing countries. The vast majority of football matches pass without antisocial or violent behaviour occurring and many fans have never witnessed such incidents first hand. According to (Dunning, 2000) However, negative behaviour at football matches is still a widely recognized and much publicized issue that has gain international media attention for decades. Violence has occurred at football grounds ever since football became a spectator sport, namely since the end of the 19th century in England and the early years of the 20th. This violence is of a spontaneous nature involving the whole body of supporters. The potential is there for the majority of spectators to be dragged into this kind of violence, depending on the circumstances and on the interplay between a combination of risk factors and emotional reactions (Nell, 2006). This spontaneous violence is not confined to professional football, but occurs widely in the amateur game both among spectators and among players and against officials and coaching staff. During football matches, the manifestation of deviant behaviour appears to be more frequent than in any other sport event (Wakefield, 2006). Football is not the only sport in Ethiopia, in which deviant behaviour of spectators occurs, but deviant disorders take place more frequently in football-related contexts than in the context of any other sport (DEVIANCE, 2015).

It is considered to be a severe social problem, which often occurs on and off the football stadia concerning players, coaches, referees, owners of the teams and spectators. The report from the police and football administrators in Ethiopia does not show the actual causes of football violence but in most cases, it reports the

aftermath. There is a need to study underlying factors, circumstances and potential challenges in Ethiopian. (Mountjoy, 2016) tried to show the severity and need for increased research across academic discipline to overcome this issue and to identify effective strategies for dealing with sport related violence. Therefore, this study was investigated the current expected role of media in reporting violence, challenges stakeholder face and stakeholders' relationship by taking Ethiopian football premier league clubs as case study.

Research problems

Football is the world's most popular sport, with millions of fans annually watching professional football on their television or at public viewing places such as fan zones, or attending matches in person. Although violence is a major problem to the entire football planet, the problem seems to be taking deeper roots in Ethiopian soccer, and the game of football is taken back to the dark old days. The recent spate of violence involving Coffee FC, St. George, FC, Mekelle sabaenderta and Fasil FC Ethiopia's top four most popular clubs, has sent out a clear message that more needs to be done to fight this vice that threatens the very essence and fabric of the social aspects of sports. However, there seems to be a new twist in fan violence with a portion of criminal acts coming into the picture. Could there be dark forces bringing violence back to Ethiopian football? With whom does the buck stop when it comes to combating this vice? What is the potential challenge of violence? What is the role of media? This study sought to fill this gap by analyzing the factors contributing to soccer violence in Ethiopia.

Research objectives

- To find out the potential effects of violence on stadium infrastructure, spectators, the game, the players, the referees and the federation.
- To inspect the level of decision-makers and other actors their communication in implementing consistent policies on awareness raising and prevention.
- To assess the expected role of social and mass media to prevent violence on stadium.

Review of related literature

The motivation behind fan violence is researched in depth by sociologists around the globe. Much of the violence appears to be related to socioeconomic factors, such as poverty and class, but fan violence related to religion (e.g., Scotland) and regional issues (e.g., Italy and Spain) also occurs (Spaaij R. , 2014)

Research by (Koenig-Lewis, 2018) has shown that the perceptions and actions of spectators depend on the extent to which they identify with teams and athletes. Highly identified fans are more likely than others to link their team's performance to

their own emotions and identities. Although, by itself, this does not cause violence, it predisposes fans to take action if and when they have opportunities to do something that they think might help their team. This is important because team personnel and venue management encourage fans to believe that they can motivate home team players and distract visiting team players. Although most fans restrict their “participation” to cheering, stomping, and waving objects, some systematically harass and taunt opposing players. When tensions and conflicts are intense and widespread in a community or society, sport events may become sites for confrontations(Wanjala 2019).

The vast majority of studies on football violence focus chiefly on domestic violence, while international incidents have only been mentioned as side notes in a small number of readings. Scott and Reicher employ an incident involving English fans during the 1990 World Cup in Italy as a case study, but as (Warner, 2013) has noted, their study underestimates the nationalist motivations of a large portion of English fans. The literature reviewed found that there is no developed policy of addressing football violence in Ethiopia. This study therefore sought to analyze football Violence in Ethiopian premier league clubs.

Research methodology

Descriptive was used, in order to identify and describe the problem under investigation. Descriptive research design is a systematic method used to describe the characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied (Kim, 2017). It focuses on providing an accurate representation of the variables involved without manipulating them. This type of research is often employed in social sciences, education, and health studies to gather insights into various aspects of human behavior, opinions, and conditions. A stratified sampling procedure was used to choose sample respondents from the population of sixteen male football clubs' players in Ethiopian primer league. Stratification was designed based on regional and administration city club representatives. As a first step researcher was selected six teams out of the sixteen, according to particular criteria:

Therefore, expert of football federation, the coaching staffs of football clubs, sport journalist, referees, security personnel and players which are responsible to obtain information from them.

Document analysis was implemented to all clubs to assess sport violence seen, the frequency and incidence and impact of violence from club records and football federation. Based on formula the number of samples was 384 people but, the researcher increased it to 410 to promote reliability of study.

$$n = \frac{\left(z_{\alpha/2}\right)^2 pq}{d^2} = \frac{(1.96)^2 * 0.5 * 0.5}{(0.05)^2} = 384.16 \approx 384$$

The population size=N for all clubs is 5000. Out of this population, using the sample size determination formula given above the sample size was determined to be 384. However, the population is categorized in to 6 stratum. Hence, it is necessary to allocate the sample size to each stratum based on their respective size. $n_h = \frac{N_h}{N} * n$

Where n_h is sample size for hthstratum and N_h is the population size for hth stratum. Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) version 20.0 was employed for data analysis.Both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were used to analyse the data obtained.Descriptive statistics such as mean, percentages and standard deviation were employed to summaries the data obtained from the respondents. To confirm the prepositions in this study, inter item correlation was tested using Cronbach’s alpha test a value greater than 0.7 shows they are reliable measuring similar objectives. Ethical clearance has been given from Mekele University department of Sport Science. Then self-made questionnaire has been developed and distributed for respondents.

Results

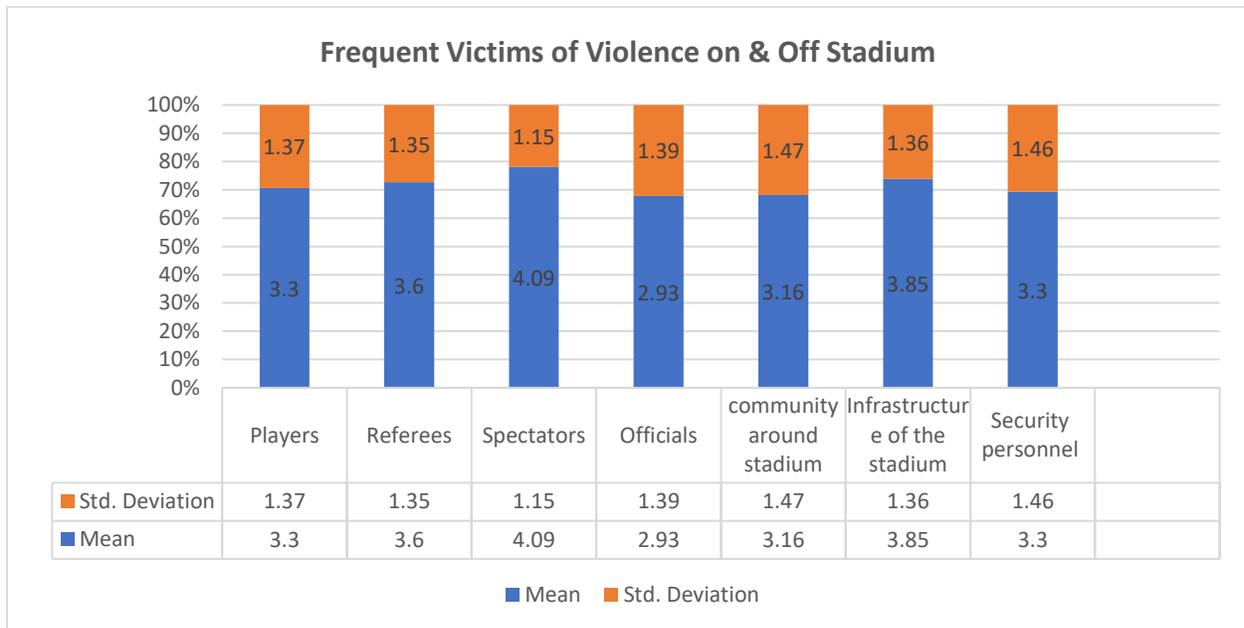
Table 1. Background Information of the Respondents

	Characteristics	Frequency	%
Age	18-25	157	38.3
	26-35	90	22.0
	36-45	98	23.9
	above 45	65	15.9
Sex	Male	355	86.6
	Female	55	13.4
Organization	Football federation	10	2.4
	Referee	10	2.4
	Sport Media	10	2.4
	Football club	23	5.6
	police	12	2.9
	fun	345	84.1

Table 1: Demography of respondents

The above table indicates the demographic characteristics of respondents on their age, Sex and organization, Accordingly, the largest age group among respondents is 18-25 years, comprising 38.3% of the total. This suggests that younger adults are more likely to attend football events, indicating a strong interest in football among this demographic. Respondents aged above 45 years represent the smallest group at 15.9%. This might suggest that older adults are less engaged with football events. The data shows that 86.6% of respondents are male, this suggests that male fans are more likely to participate in surveys while with only 13.4% of respondents identifying as female in order to incorporate their thoughts about football violence in and outside stadium. A significant 84.1% of respondents identified as fan members, reinforcing the idea that the majority of participants are regular supporters of football clubs. This overwhelming representation highlights the importance of fans in shaping the culture and popularity of the Ethiopian Football Premier League. The combined total of all professional organizations (Ethiopia Football Federation, Referees, Mass Media Broadcast, Football Clubs, and Ethiopian Police) accounts for 15.9% of respondents. This suggests the presence of referees, media, and police indicates a variety of perspectives that are essential for understanding different aspects of league operations, such as officiating, media coverage, and security.

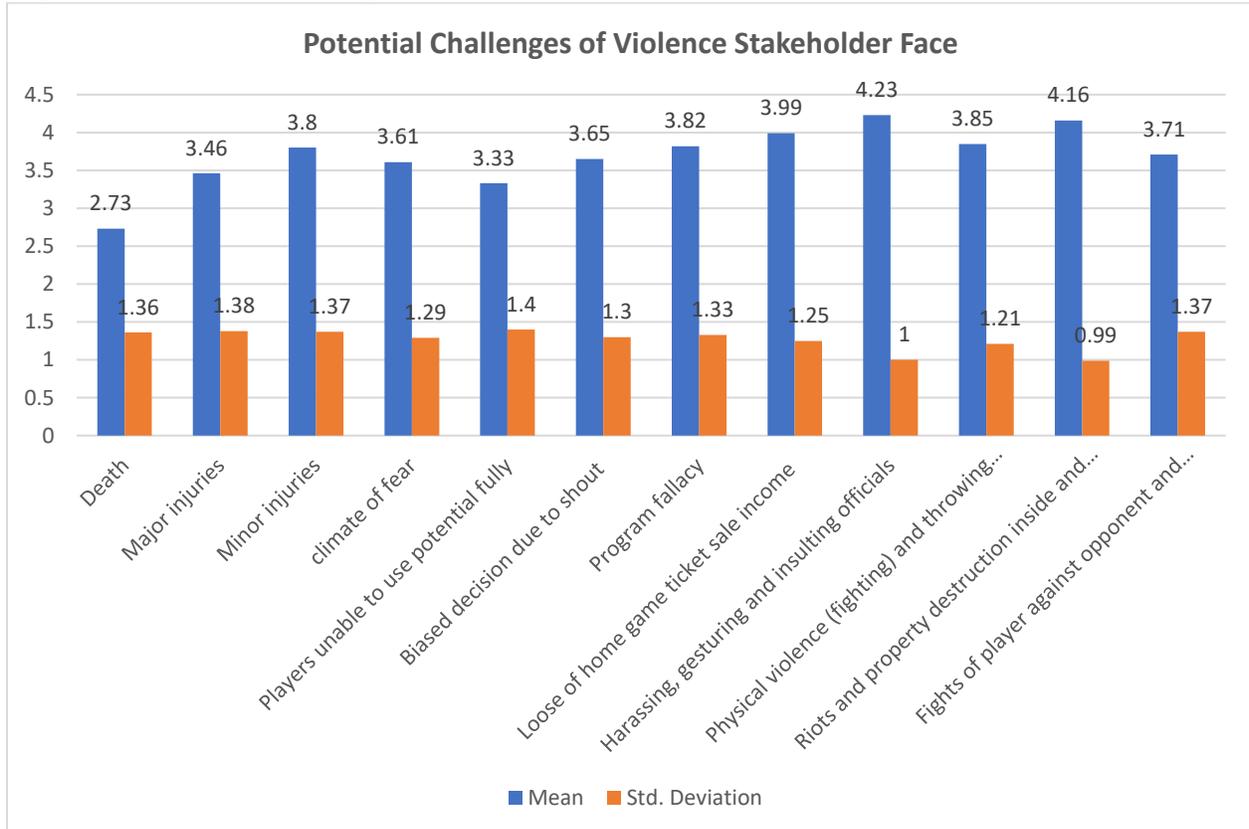
Fig 1. Frequent victims of violence on and off the stadium



From the above table we can see that the victim of violence in and outside the stadium for instance Players with mean of 3.30 (SD ± 1.37), Referees with mean of 3.60 (SD ± 1.35), Spectators with mean of 4.09 (SD ± 1.15), Officials with mean of 2.93 (SD ± 1.39), Community Around Stadium with mean of 3.16 (SD ± 1.47), Infrastructure of the Stadium with mean of 3.85 (SD ± 1.36), and Security Personnel with mean of

3.30 (SD ± 1.46). The highest mean score for spectators suggests that they are frequent victim of violence. The relatively high mean score for stadium infrastructure indicates it is highly lost as a result of fun violence. Most factors, including players, referees, and security personnel, have moderate ratings showing as a frequent victim of football violence. The community around stadium also affected as a result of violence outside the stadium.

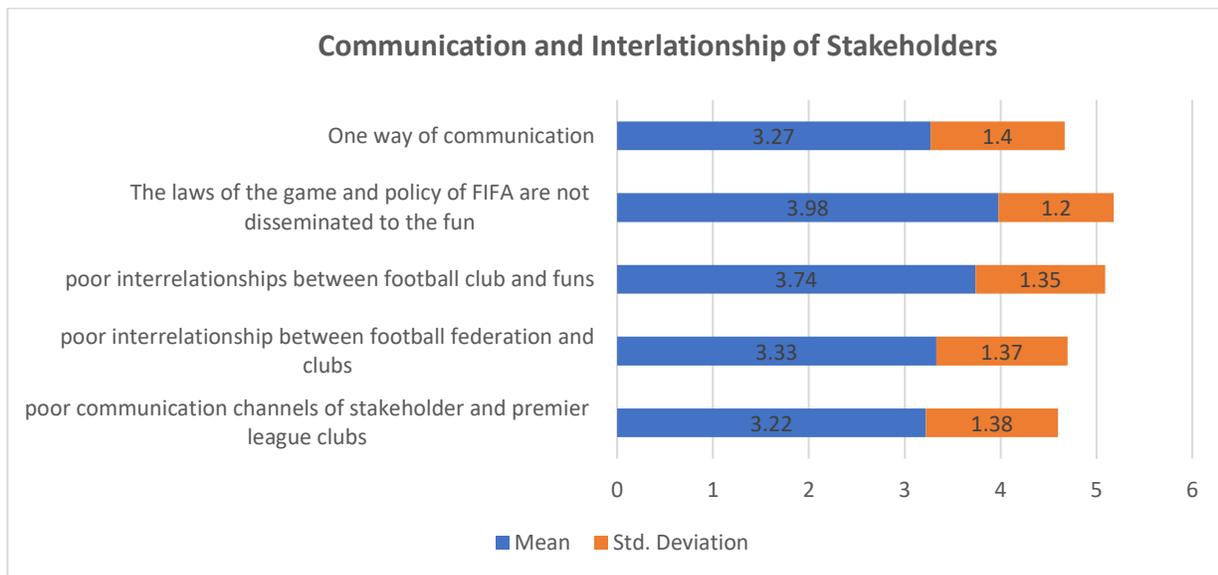
Fig 2. Potential challenges of violence stakeholder face



The above figure results show as the potential challenge of football violence. Death with mean of 2.73 (SD ± 1.36), Major Injuries with mean of 3.46 (SD ± 1.38), Minor Injuries with mean of 3.80 (SD ± 1.37), Climate of Fear with mean of 3.61 (SD ± 1.29), Players Unable to Use Potential Fully with mean of 3.33 (SD ± 1.40), Biased decision of referee due to Shout with mean of 3.65 (SD ± 1.30), Program Fallacy with mean of 3.82 (SD ± 1.33), Loss of Home Game Ticket Sale Income with mean of 3.99 (SD ± 1.25), Harassing, Gesturing, and Insulting Officials with mean of 4.23 (SD ± 1.00), Physical Violence (Fighting) and Throwing Objects with mean of 3.85 (SD ± 1.21), Riots and Property Destruction Inside and Outside Stadium with mean of 4.16 (SD ± 0.99), and Fights of Player Against Opponent and Referees with mean of 3.71 (SD ± 1.37). Riots and property destruction are seen as critical issues, with a high level of agreement among respondents about gravity. Harassing, Gesturing, and Insulting Officials are a serious issue, indicating potential challenges of football violence.

Physical violence is recognized as a significant concern, though not as severe as harassment towards officials. Conflicts between players and opponents or referees are viewed as a moderate concern. Physical violence is also recognized as a significant concern. The potential loss of income from ticket sales is perceived as a significant concern, reflecting economic impacts for clubs tied to safety and attendance of spectator in stadium. Program fallacy is viewed as a notable concern of violence. There is a moderate perception of biased decision-making influenced by crowd noise, suggesting concerns about fairness in officiating. Major injuries are perceived as a moderate concern, suggesting that while they are acknowledged, they are not seen as the most pressing issue. The perception of death as a concern is relatively low, indicating that respondents may not view it as a significant issue in this context it is rarely occur.

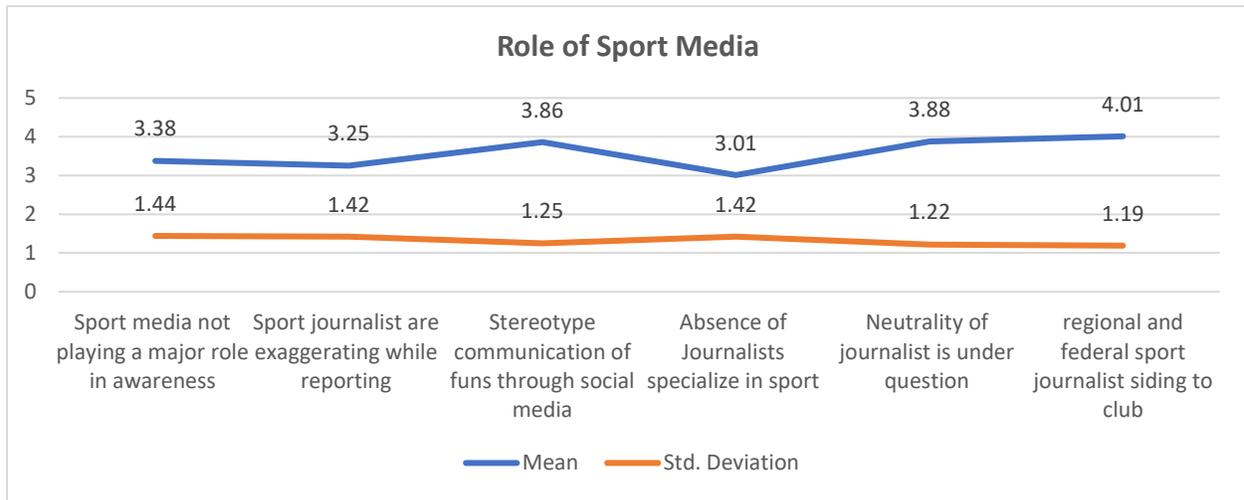
Figure 3: interrelationship of different stakeholder



The above table reveals that there is Poor Communication Channels of Stakeholders and Premier League Clubs with mean value of 3.22 (SD ± 1.38), Poor Interrelationship Between Football Federation and Clubs with mean value of 3.33 (SD ± 1.37), Poor Interrelationships Between Football Clubs and Fans with mean value of 3.74 (SD ± 1.35), Laws of the Game and FIFA Policies Not Disseminated to Fans with mean value of 3.98 (SD ± 1.20), and One-Way Communication with mean value of 3.27 (SD ± 1.40). The result revealed that the highest mean score among the factors, indicating a strong concern that laws and policies from FIFA are not effectively communicated to fans. This can lead to misunderstandings and conflict among supporters. Poor Interrelationships Between Football Clubs and Fans score reflects a relatively higher concern regarding the relationship between football clubs and their fans. The response indicates a moderate level of concern about the relationship between the football federation and clubs. Respondents indicated that there is

moderate concern regarding the effectiveness of communication channels between stakeholders and Premier League clubs.

Figure 4. Expected role of media while reporting the event



From the above figures, it can be seen that sport media not playing a major role in awareness with mean value of 3.38 (SD ± 1.45), Sports Journalists Exaggerating While Reporting with mean value of 3.26 (SD ± 1.42), Stereotypical Communication of Fans Through social media with mean value of 3.86 (SD ± 1.25), Absence of Journalists Specializing in Sport with mean value of 3.02 (SD ± 1.43), Neutrality of Journalists is Under Question with mean value of 3.88 (SD ± 1.23), and Regional and Federal Sports Journalists Siding with Clubs with mean value of 4.01 (SD ± 1.20). After mentioned variables sub scales of the study indicates that the highest mean score among the factors, indicating strong concern regarding regional and federal journalists showing bias towards specific clubs. This perception can lead to questions about fairness and objectivity in sports journalism. The highest scores related to journalists' neutrality and bias towards clubs suggest a critical issue for violence. The concern regarding the stereotypical communication of fans highlights the potential negative impact on fan identity and engagement within the sport. The belief that journalists exaggerate report of event aggravates fans and which leads to revenge. Relatively lower concern about the absence of specialized sports journalists, suggesting that while it is recognized, it may not be viewed as a pressing issue by respondents. Furthermore the structured interviews with experts and stakeholders yielded the following key findings for instance increased fear and discomfort among fans, particularly during matches involving rival teams, the interviews revealed a fragmented relationship among stakeholders (security personnel, coaching staff, and spectators) leads to football violence, Media outlets are exaggerating the event and siding to the clubs while reporting. Therefore journalist should report neutrally the event and should promote responsible journalism that avoids sensationalism.

Discussion

In this part of the research conducted to determine sport violence and its management approaches on and off the field among premier league football clubs of Ethiopia, the obtained data has been examined in the light of the relevant literature. The potential challenges posed by football violence encompass a wide range of issues that affect safety, economic stability, and the integrity of the sport. This finding aligns with extensive research demonstrating the prevalence of physical altercations in football settings (Draper, 2023). However, contrasting perspectives suggest that while physical violence is a concern, its frequency may vary significantly across different leagues and cultural contexts (Barboza, 2009).

The analysis highlights concern about biased officiating as a challenge stemming from violence, which can further exacerbate tensions in matches. This is supported by studies indicating that perceived bias among officials can lead to heightened aggression from fans and players (e.g., (Jones, 2012)). However, some researchers argue that biases can be mitigated through better training and support for officials (Pereira, 2021). The analysis indicates that violence can lead to injuries among players and fans. This concern is supported by research showing a correlation between violent incidents and injury rates in football (Rookwood, 2017).

Key areas of concern include harassment of officials, riots, loss of ticket sales, program fallacy, physical violence, biased officiating, climate of fear, injuries, player performance impacts, and conflicts between players and officials, loss of stadium infrastructure, and surrounding communities. (O'Neill, 2013), who discuss how intense rivalries can escalate into violent confrontations. However, other research by (Russell, 2004) emphasizes that not all matches with high tensions lead to riots; factors such as police presence and crowd management strategies play a critical role in preventing violence. The analysis notes that violence can lead to increased conflicts between players and officials. This finding resonates with research indicating that aggressive behavior from fans can influence player reactions toward officials (Cottingham, 2012).

The analysis highlights potential damage to stadium infrastructure as a consequence of violent incidents. The result highlights significant concerns regarding communication and interrelationships among various stakeholders in football. The data suggests strong concern that laws of the game and FIFA policies are not effectively communicated to fans. This lack of dissemination can create misunderstandings about rules, regulations, and changes within the sport, potentially leading to conflict among supporters. Research by (Pearson, 2024) supports this observation, noting that a lack of clear communication from governing bodies can result in confusion among fans regarding rules and regulations.

Many stakeholders feel that communication flows predominantly in one direction from clubs or federations to fans without adequate opportunities for feedback or

dialogue. This can hinder meaningful engagement and lead to feelings of alienation among fans. This aligns with findings from (Jenkins, 2012), who argues that one-way communication can lead to a sense of alienation among fans, as they are not given a platform to express their views or concerns. Furthermore, research by Houghton et al. (2021) emphasizes the importance of establishing two-way communication channels to foster engagement and build trust between clubs and their supporters.

A stronger interrelationship is vital for fostering collaboration on issues such as regulatory compliance, development programs, and strategic initiatives. Research by (Yiapanas, 2024), emphasizes the importance of collaborative networks among stakeholders in football for addressing common challenges, such as violence and regulatory compliance. Regional and federal journalists siding with clubs, highlighting a significant issue regarding bias in sport journalism. Such bias can undermine trust in media outlets and lead to perceptions of unfairness, which can exacerbate tensions between different fan groups. The expected role of sport media concerning bias, representation, and its impact on fan identity aligns closely with existing scholarly research. Issues such as bias in reporting, the impact on fan identity, stereotypical communication through social media, exaggeration in reporting, and the overall role of media in fan engagement are well-documented in the literature. **Impact on Fan Identity:** The concerns about stereotypical communication and bias in reporting suggest that these factors could negatively affect fan identity and engagement. Fans may feel misrepresented or marginalized, leading to disengagement from the sport or even hostility towards rival groups. The stereotypical communication of fans through social media is a significant concern. This suggests that the portrayal of fans can reinforce negative stereotypes and create divisions within the fan community. This concern is echoed in the work of (Boisvert, 2025), who discuss how social media can perpetuate stereotypes and contribute to a polarized fan culture. Their research suggests that sensationalized narratives can create a binary view of fans, leading to an "us vs. them" mentality that exacerbates rivalries.

Conclusion

The analysis highlights several critical issues related to violence in football, with respondents expressing strong agreement on the severity of riots and property destruction. Harassment, gesturing, and insulting officials are identified as serious problems, indicating a potential challenge to the integrity of the sport. While physical violence is acknowledged as a significant concern, it is perceived as less severe than harassment towards officials. Conflicts between players, opponents, or referees are viewed as moderate concerns. Additionally, the economic impact of violence is underscored by concerns over potential income loss from ticket sales. The concept of program fallacy is recognized as a notable concern, along with a

moderate perception of biased officiating influenced by crowd noise. Major injuries are acknowledged but not seen as the most pressing issue, while the perception of death as a concern remains relatively low. The findings highlight critical gaps in communication and relationship management within football, particularly between governing bodies, clubs, and fans. The lack of effective communication can lead to misunderstandings that undermine the sport's integrity and fan engagement. The findings underscore significant challenges in sports journalism that could impact fan behaviour and the overall integrity of the sport. The perceived bias and exaggeration in reporting can foster divisiveness among fans and contribute to an environment of hostility, making it essential to address these issues for the betterment of the sport.

Recommendation

From the results of the study the following recommendations has been discussed in this study as followed: Provide comprehensive training for security personnel to better equip them in managing crowd behavior and ensuring a safe environment during matches. Enhance security protocols at stadiums to prevent violence and protect spectators, players, and officials. Launch campaigns aimed at educating fans about the consequences of violence and promoting a culture of respect during matches. Establish guidelines to minimize biases in officiating influenced by crowd noise, ensuring fairness in decision-making. Establish regular forums or meetings between the football federation, clubs, and other stakeholders to enhance collaboration and address concerns effectively. Encourage media outlets to adopt strict guidelines ensuring fairness and objectivity in reporting to mitigate bias towards specific clubs. Implement training programs focused on neutral reporting and responsible journalism to reduce exaggeration and promote accurate representations of events. Develop initiatives to improve communication between journalists and fans to address stereotypes and foster a more positive fan identity.

References

1. Barboza, G. E. (2009). *Individual characteristics and the multiple contexts of adolescent bullying: An ecological perspective*. . *Journal of youth and adolescence*, 38, 101-121.
2. Boisvert, S. &. (2025). *When TV Shows Get More Inclusive, Yet Audiences More Divided: How to Study Fan and Anti-Fan Communities Online*. In *The Routledge Companion to Media Audiences* (pp. 189-202). Routledge.
3. Cottingham, M. D. (2012). *Interaction ritual theory and sports fans: Emotion, symbols, and solidarity*. . *Sociology of Sport Journal*, 29(2), 168-185.
4. DEVIANCE, A. S. (2015). *Breaking the Normative Rules. Sociological Perspectives on Sport: The Games Outside the Games*.

5. Draper, G.W. (2023). *Do environmental temperatures and altitudes affect physical outputs of elite football athletes in match conditions? A systematic review of the 'real world' studies.*
6. Dunning, E. (2000). *Towards a sociological understanding of football hooliganism as a world phenomenon. European journal on criminal policy and research.*
7. Giulianotti, R. (2011). *Sport mega events, urban football carnivals and securitised commodification: The case of the English Premier League. Urban studies, .*
8. Jenkins, H. (2012). *Interactive audiences? The collective intelligence of media fans. The new media book, 157, 170.*
9. Jones, M. V. (2012). *The impact of a team's aggressive reputation on the decisions of association football referees. Journal of sports sciences, 20(12), 991-1000.*
10. Kim, H. S. (2017). *Characteristics of qualitative descriptive studies: A systematic review. Research in nursing & health.*
11. Koenig-Lewis, N. A. (2018). *Sports events and interaction among spectators: Examining antecedents of spectators' value creation. . European Sport Management Quarterly.*
12. Lee, S. S. (2008).). *Celebrity fan involvement and destination perceptions. Annals of tourism research, 35(3), 809-832.*
13. Mountjoy, M. B.-S. (2016). *International Olympic Committee consensus statement: harassment and abuse (non-accidental violence) in sport. . British Journal of Sports.*
14. Nell, V. (2006). *Cruelty's rewards: The gratifications of perpetrators and spectators. . Behavioral and Brain Sciences.*
15. O'Neill, J. (2013). *Gender in public space: Policy frameworks and the failure to prevent street harassment. Senior thesis at Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University.*
16. Pearson, G. (2024). *An ethnography of English football fans: Cans, cops and carnivals. In An ethnography of English football fans. Manchester University Press.*
17. Pereira, M. M. (2021). *Understanding and reducing biases in elite beliefs about the electorate. . American Political Science Review, 115(4), 1308-1324.*
18. Rookwood, J. &. (2017). *Violence in football (soccer): Overview, prevalence, and risk factors. The Wiley handbook of violence and aggression, 222-231.*
19. Russell, G.W. (2004). *Sport riots: A social-psychological review. Aggression and violent behavior, 9(4), 353-378.*
20. Spaaij, R. (2014). *Sports crowd violence: An interdisciplinary synthesis. Aggression and violent behavior.*
21. Spaaij, R. (. (n.d.). *Sports crowd violence: An interdisciplinary synthesis. Aggression and violent behavior.*

22. Wakefield, K. L. (2006). *An examination of dysfunctional sport fans: Method of classification and relationships with problem behaviors. . Journal of Leisure Research.*
23. Warner, A. (2013). *For honor and country: understanding the link between football hooliganism and nationalism.*
24. Yiapanas, G. T. (2024). *Enhancing sustainability through collaborative value creation in the football ecosystem. FIIB Business Review, 23197145241280491.*