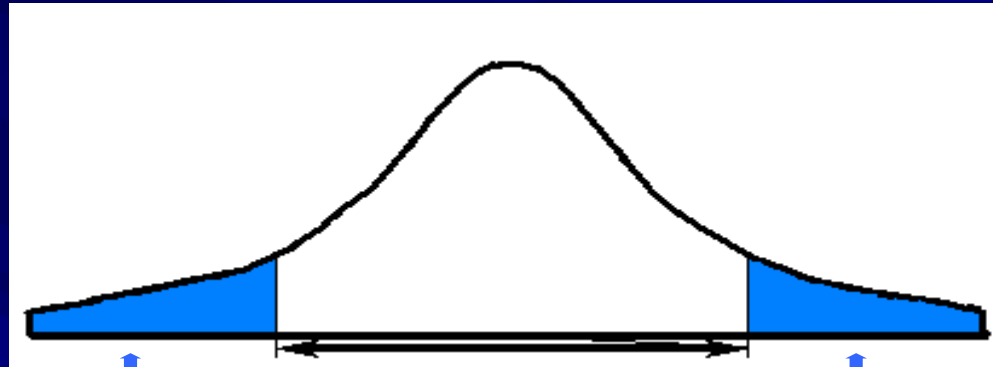


Sport and Social Deviance/Violence :
Is it out of control? How does it affect our lives?

Two types of deviance in sports



Underconformity

"Deviance" based on ignoring or rejecting

norms; involves "sub-normal" behaviors and, in extreme cases, leads to anarchy



Normally accepted range of behavior

Overconformity

"Deviance" based on the unquestioned acceptance of norms; involves "supernormal" behaviors and, in extreme cases,

leads to **fascism**

Ex. Driving in high way, ice hockey, boxing, etc.

I. Definitions :

1. **Aggression**: behavior which harms or injures another and forceful and vigorous action
2. **Intimidation**: to coerce, especially with threats, to frighten, scare or overawe.
3. **Violence**: physical harm which is intended (hostile)

II. Why do fans behave violently?

Theories:

1. **Contagion theory(전염이론)**: individual identity disappears into the collective identity and rationality dissolves into the hysteria of the crowd
2. **Emergent norms theory(규범발생설)**: collective behavior seems to be governed by norms, not held by the larger society(Turner)

3. **Frustration**(aggression hypothesis): aggression is the consequence of certain environmental conditions.
4. **Social learning theory**: aggression is learned through observing and imitating others.
5. **Value added theory**: when several factors come together class, rivalry, crowding, and etc.·

III. How to mitigate sports violence?

External constraints include:

- a. changes in rules
- b. stricter enforcement of existing rules
- c. changes in handling fans
- d. changes in equipment
- e. more force by police
- f. reduce media coverage of violence

Internal constraints include: changes in attitudes, values and perceptions of athletes, management and fans.

Does watching a violent sports increase aggressiveness?

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Yes

IV. Practical facts

1. More aggression after and during team than individual sports
2. Anger causes anger
3. Team members display more aggression if there are spectators
4. More aggression between traditional rivals.
5. More education is not a deterrent to fan aggression.
6. If teams are from the same areas or close are as there will be more aggression than if geographically separated
7. More violence at night

2 Typologies (recognize these types)

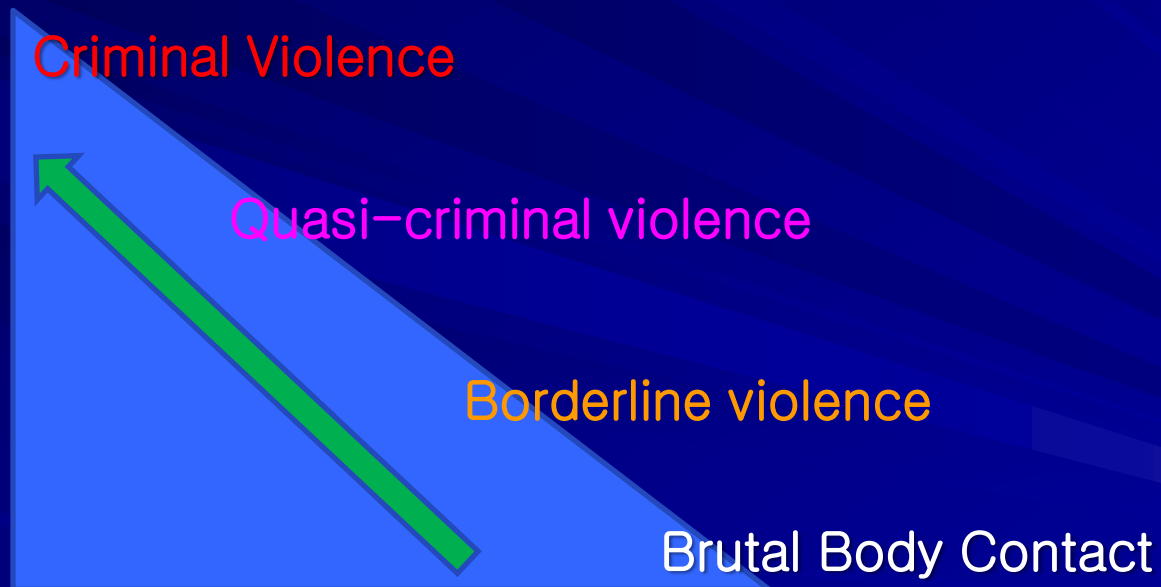
1. Crowd disorders

- a. **Frustration**: when spectators expectations concerning the game are thwarted
- b. **Outlawry**: when groups of violent prone spectators use sports to act out antisocial behavior.
- c. **Remonstrance**: when games are used for expressions of political grievances.
- d. **Confrontation**: disorders over religious, geographic, ethnic, or patriotic issues.
- e. **Expressive riot**: accompanies victory or defeat

2. Crowd control measures

- a. Improved organization of sports events
- b. Segregation of the crowd
- c. Seating arrangements
- d. No gambling or drinking
- e. Prevent field erosions

Levels of Sports Violence



Typology of Sport violence (levels)

a. **Brutal Body Contact**

- all kinds of physical contact under official rule
- ex) tackle, body check, etc.

b. **Borderline violence**

- illegal action under official rule but referee /player accepted – relatively legitimate
- ex) dangerous tackle, intentional bean ball

c. **Quasi-criminal violence**

- ex) hit with bat, hit with hockey stick

d. **Criminal violence** death is often involved, premeditated violence

Cases of Sports Violence via Spectators



Year	Country	Competition	Contents
1964	Peru	Soccer	Protested –no goal → 300 people killed
1968	Argentina	Soccer	74 people death, 150 people injured
1971	Turkey	Soccer	400 people death, 600 people injured
1971	Scotland	Soccer	66 people death, 140 people injured
1973	Canada	Hockey	Pole Smith shot against player after game
1985	Belgium	Soccer	38 people death, 437 people injured
1989	England	Soccer	95people death, 1650 people injured
1994	Columbia	World cup	Assassinate player –score an own goal
1996	Zambia	World cup	15 people death, 52 people injured: after Zambia heat Sudan

Relativity of Sports Deviance

Social culture, institutions, time, location, circumstances, and social status depending on who is to evaluate the degree of divergence may.

- **Time** : 1st Olympic Games opened in the plains of Mount Olympus, the runners as they ran naked. At that time it was very natural, naked, but now it's regarded as a deviation.
- **Location** : nude swimming suit at Haeundae Beach, Zuni Indian (Zuni Indian) residents are trying to keep ahead of your opponent does not. In those areas it is entirely reasonable and it is being tolerated, but such behavior is generally regarded as a deviation from Sports Venues.
- **Circumstances** : The action shows up on the golf course to colleagues like boxing.
- **Social status** : Superstar players in any sport to them, to avoid negatively affecting the personnel authority, like many others before and no other celebrity has to take action [**duality**].

ex) O. J. Simpson– The murder of his wife and hired a famous lawyer, received a not guilty maintaining ongoing popularity.

Deviant Behavior in Sports

- Eitzen(1981) : 사회 가치+스포츠 가치의 위반
 - a. against behavior of the rule
 - b. break through sportsmanship and faireplay sprit
 - c. people, equipment, property are damaged by illegal behavior
- ex : use drug, brute force, dishonest act