



Futbol stadyumlarında alınan güvenlik önlemlerine ilişkin seyirci algıları

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Araştırma Makalesi/Research Article

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.7739750

Gönderi Tarihi/ Received:
28.12.2022

Kabul Tarihi/ Accepted:
13.03.2023

Online Yayın Tarihi/ Published:
20.03.2023

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, futbol stadyumlarında alınan güvenlik önlemlerine ilişkin seyirci algılarını incelemektir. Nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan genel tarama modeli ile tasarlanan bu çalışmada, araştırma grubunu, 474 futbol seyircisi oluşturmaktadır. Veriler, 2021-2022 sezonunda Ankara'da 1. ligde yer alan profesyonel futbol kulüplerinin seyircilerinden elde edilmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen verilere göre, stadyumlardaki güvenlik önlemleri algıları cinsiyete, yaşa, eğitim düzeyine ve seyircilerin kendilerini seyirci olarak nasıl tanımladıklarına göre farklılık göstermektedir. Sonuç olarak, seyircilerin stadyum güvenliğine yönelik algılarına göre en yüksek puanın “şiddetin güvenlik güçleri tarafından önlenebileceği algısı” alt boyutuna, en düşük puanın ise “stadyum girişlerinde denetimler olduğu algısı” alt boyutuna ait olduğu görülmektedir. Özellikle, kadın seyirciler, statlardaki güvenlik önlemlerini yeterli bulmakta, ancak meydana gelebilecek herhangi bir şiddet olayında güvenlik güçlerinin bunu yönetemeyeceğini düşünmektedirler. Ayrıca eğitim düzeyi yüksek olan ve kendisini “çok iyi seyirci” olarak tanımlayan katılımcıların stadyumlardaki güvenlik önlemlerine ilişkin algılarının diğer seyircilere göre daha yüksek olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Futbol stadyumu, futbol seyircisi, futbol taraftarı, stadyum güvenliği, futbol güvenliği

Spectators' perceptions regarding the security measures taken in soccer stadiums

Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the spectators' perceptions regarding the security measures taken in soccer stadiums. The unrelated question model, which is one of the quantitative methods, was used in the research. The research group consists of 474 soccer spectators selected. The data were obtained from the spectators of professional soccer clubs in the first league in the 2021-2022 season in Ankara, Turkey. This study was designed as a general survey research, one of the quantitative research methods. According to the data obtained from the research, perceptions of security measures in stadiums differ according to gender, age, education level and how the spectators define themselves as a spectator. As a result, it is seen that the highest score belongs to the "perception that violence can be prevented by the security forces" sub-dimension, and the lowest score belongs to the "perception of controls at entrance to stadium" sub-dimension according to the spectators' perceptions of stadium security. Especially, women spectators find the security measures in the stadiums sufficient, but they think that the security forces cannot manage it in any violent event that may occur. In addition, it is seen that the participants with a high level of education and who define themselves as "very good spectators" have higher perceptions of the security measures in the stadiums.

Keywords: Soccer stadium, soccer spectator, soccer fan, stadium security, soccer security

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Genişletilmiş Türkçe Özet, makalenin sonunda yer almaktadır.

INTRODUCTION

Security may be considered as assured freedom from poverty or want, precautions taken to ensure against theft, espionage or a person or thing that secures or guarantees (Brooks, 2010). The situations where security is most difficult to provide are crowded environments where the number of people is high (Abbott & Geddie, 2000). One of the most common places with such crowds today is soccer stadiums. In stadiums, where soccer matches are played, security is the act or process of eliminating threats or dangers that may cause loss of life and/or property to athletes and spectators, including the facility itself, arising from using the facility or being in or around it (Yusuf et al., 2020). According to Fried (2004), "security" in sports complexes involves the implementation of contracts concluded in various areas, including preventive measures, electrical shocks, bombing, and sabotage cases. According to research results, providing the safety of sports venues and establishing discipline at stadiums during the tournament are among the essential concerns of sports managers in present conditions (Naderian-Jahromi et al., 2013).

Soccer is one of the sports branches where emotionality and fanaticism can reach high levels, and hooligan (a violent person who fights or causes damage in public places) and violence are seen more (İmamoğlu & Ceylan, 2018; Maksum, 2010; Spaaij, 2008; Yücel et al., 2018). Soccer, which affects huge masses today, brings with it important security problems (Frosdick & Marsh, 2013). Especially in recent years, there have been serious spectator security issues both in Turkey and in the world. In national and international matches, many problems occur for any reason, and the result of this is violence in and out of the field (Gültekin & Soyer, 2010; Hall et al., 2011; Madensen & Eck, 2008). Appenzeller (1998) stated that risks are inherent in sport and even the safest programs can never avoid accidents and injuries. Still, the law expects that sport managers develop risk management and loss programs to ensure a safe environment for all who participate in sports.

Everyone involved in soccer, from fans to officials and to players, should be able to enjoy the game in a safe and secure environment (Biçer et al., 2022; CAF, 2019). In this regard, the safety of spectators and participants in the stadium is a primary concern for the stadium manager (Madden, 1998). Failure of the stadium manager to take the necessary precautions for facility security will greatly increase the risk of harm to spectators and participants.

By providing a safe environment, an organization can reduce legal liability and positively increase the reputation of the organization (Clement, 1998). At this point, effective risk

management for sports organizations should identify as many responsibilities and risk factors as possible, offer alternative solutions and make cost-effective suggestions (Eraslan & Çimen, 2022; Lhotsky, 2006). Today, important soccer leagues make various applications in order to provide security in stadiums. For example, soccer stadiums in England use closed-circuit television applications for crowd management. At Leeds United stadium, one of the best stadiums, police officers are in a windowless room, with a series of video-monitors in front of them, controlling any part of the stands with zoomable cameras. This security camera system is so effective that a spectator in a match was arrested by the police 57 seconds after throwing a bottle onto the field (Lhotsky, 2006). There are similar applications in Turkey. The new stadiums now comprise of police and security forces, security cameras in and around stadiums, face-control mechanisms, and information systems that collect fans' personal data (Erturan-Ogut, 2020).

All kinds of measures to be taken in order to ensure security in stadiums, which have a large audience and are increasing day by day, affect spectators, athletes, referees and even the media (Gürbüz et al., 2019; Kural & Özbek, 2019). Violence, which has increased in stadiums in Turkey in recent years and continues to increase day by day, causes material and moral damages, causing injuries and even deaths. Hence, the concept of "Stadium Safety" has been the subject of research many times in terms of preventing all kinds of violence and similar tendencies to be experienced in stadiums. The current situation reveals the necessity of security measures to be taken in stadiums (Kaygusuz & Dindar, 2022; Taştan & Ataman-Yancı, 2016; Yücel et al., 2018). In a study conducted by Papadopoulos and Tsekouropoulos (2023), it was emphasized that one of the most important factors of service quality in soccer stadiums is safety. On the other hand, stadiums are places where soccer clubs offer their basic service, the game of soccer, to their most important customers, the spectators (Kelley & Turley, 2001). In addition to the soccer game, the physical environment of the spectators who come to the stadium mainly to watch the soccer game, and the interaction between them and the employees and other spectators in this environment have an important role in the formation of the quality perception of the service they receive (Gençer, 2005; Phonthanukitithaworn & Sellitto, 2018). In short, stadium security is also included in the service that soccer organizations should provide, apart from the legal requirement that the managers have to provide. Therefore, the opinions of soccer spectators on security are an important reference for soccer clubs to evaluate the service they offer and to avoid legal problems. From this point of view, the aim of this study is to examine the perceptions of the spectator regarding the security measures taken in soccer stadiums.

METHOD

Research model

This study was designed as a general survey research, one of the quantitative research methods. According to Creswell (2009), survey research; It is a quantitative or numerical description of the attitudes, views, perceptions and tendencies of a group.

Data collection tool

In this study the "Safety Precautions in Stadium Related with Audience Perception Scale" developed by Taştan and Ataman-Yancı (2016) was used as a data collection tool. The collection tool consists of 4 dimensions and 20 items. The dimensions of scale titled as: "perception of the adequacy of security measures (5 items)", "perception that violence can be prevented by security forces (6 items)", "perception of using security systems in stadiums (5 items)", "perception of controls at entrances to stadiums (4 items)". The questionnaire is on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree.

Participants

The criterion sampling method, one of the purposeful sampling methods, was used to determine the participants in the study. The basic understanding in the criterion sampling method is to study all cases that meet a predetermined set of criteria (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2016). Criterion sampling was preferred because it provides the opportunity to examine the research in more depth in line with the purpose of the study (Bütün & Demir, 2014). In this context, the criteria of attending at least 5 matches as a spectator were sought for the participants in the study. The data were obtained from the fans of professional soccer clubs in the super league in the 2021-2022 season in Ankara. The research group consists of 474 soccer fans (84.8% male, N=402) and 15.2% female, N=72) selected.

Data analysis

In data analysis, descriptive statistics was used to investigate the frequency and percentage distribution of the participants' demographic variables. Firstly, skewness and kurtosis analysis methods were used to test the normality. After it was determined that the data showed a normal distribution (see table 2), parametric tests were used. Accordingly, t-test was used for variables consisting of two groups, and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used for variables with more than two groups. Cronbach's Alpha analysis was applied to determine the reliability of the measurement tools. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for all these statistical procedures.

FINDINGS

Table 1. Demographics of the participants

Demographics	Group	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	402	84.8
	Female	72	15.2
Age	18-25	240	50.6
	26-33	54	11.4
	34-41	72	15.2
	42-49	60	12.7
	50 or older	48	10.1
	Single	294	62.0
Marital status	Married	180	38.0
	High school	113	23.8
Education level	Associate degree	36	7.6
	Undergraduate	277	58.4
	Graduate	48	10.1
How would you describe your spectatorship as a soccer spectator?	Bad	30	5.1
	Moderate	60	12.7
	Good	150	31.6
	Very Good	234	49.4
With whom do you go to the stadiums to watch the match?	Alone	60	12.7
	Friends	354	74.7
	My family	60	12.7
	Managers	48	10.1
Who do you think is responsible for the violence in stadiums?	Hooligans	210	44.3
	Security forces	60	12.7
	Media	78	16.5
	Athletes	30	6.3
	Fans	48	10.1

As seen in Table 1, it is seen that 84.8% (N=402) of the spectators participating in the research are male and 15.2% (N=72) are female. The majority of the spectators (14.8%, N=240) were 18-25 years old and single (62%, N=294), and have undergraduate education (58.4%, N=277). It is seen that almost half of the participants (49.4%, N=234) describe themselves as very good supporters and most of them (49.4%, N=234) watch soccer matches with their friends. In addition, the majority of the spectators (44.3%, N=210) stated that violence in stadiums was caused by hooligans.

Table 2. Reliability, skewness and kurtosis values of the data

Sub-dimensions	$\bar{x}\pm s.d.$	Skewness	Kurtosis	C.Alpha
Perception of the adequacy of security measures	2.29±0.571	-0.570	-0.390	0.79
Perception that violence can be prevented by security forces	2.38±0.710	0.199	-0.247	0.86
Perception of using security systems in stadiums	2.17±0.578	0.282	0.286	0.76
Perception of controls at entrances to stadiums	1.77±0.629	0.469	0.266	0.83

Since the skewness and kurtosis values ranged from +1 to -1, the data were considered to have a normal distribution. Each of the dimensions was found to be internally consistent according to the recommended minimum threshold of 0.7 by Tabachnick and Fidel (2007). Cronbach's alpha coefficients ranged from 0.76 to 0.86 for this study.

According to Table 2, it is seen that the highest score belongs to the "perception that violence can be prevented by security forces" sub-dimension and the lowest score belongs to the "perception of controls at entrances to stadiums" sub-score according to the spectators' perceptions regarding the security measures taken in stadiums.

Table 3. T-test analysis results for opinions according to gender

Sub-dimensions	Gender	N	$\bar{x} \pm s.d.$	t	p*
Perception of the adequacy of security measures	Female	72	2.51±0.535	-3.64	0.000
	Male	402	2.25±0.569		
Perception that violence can be prevented by security forces	Female	72	2.20±0.423	2.250	0.024
	Male	402	2.41±0.747		
Perception of using security systems in stadiums	Female	72	2.18±0.498	-0.134	0.894
	Male	402	2.17±0.592		
Perception of controls at entrances to stadiums	Female	72	1.65±0.621	1.790	0.074
	Male	402	1.80±0.629		

When Table 3 is examined, according to the gender variable in the sub-dimensions of the Safety Precautions in Stadium Related with Audience Perception Scale, significant differences were found in the sub-dimensions of "perception of the adequacy of security measures" (t=-3.64; p<0.05) and "perception that violence can be prevented by security forces" (t=2.25; p<0.05). This difference is in favour of women in the "perception of the adequacy of security measures" sub-dimension, while in favour of men in the "perception that violence can be prevented by security forces" sub-dimension.

Table 4. ANOVA test results for opinions according to age variable

Sub-dimensions	Age	N	$\bar{x} \pm s.d.$	F	p*	Difference
Perception of the adequacy of security measures	18-25	240	2.36±0.572	4.49	0.001	18-25 > 26-33, 42-49
	26-33	54	2.11±0.785			
	34-41	72	2.38±0.461			34-41 > 42-49
	42-49	60	2.10±0.496			
	50 or older	48	2.27±0.415			
Perception that violence can be prevented by security forces	18-25	240	2.32±0.653	7.42	0.000	42-49 > 26-33
	26-33	54	2.05±0.772			
	34-41	72	2.66±0.825			34-41 > 18-25, 26-33
	42-49	60	2.55±0.751			
	50 or older	48	2.41±0.445			
Perception of using security systems in stadiums	18-25	240	2.19±0.574	0.565	0.688	-
	26-33	54	2.17±0.559			
	34-41	72	2.08±0.611			
	42-49	60	2.21±0.503			
	50 or older	48	2.15±0.662			
Perception of controls at entrances to stadiums	18-25	240	1.74±0.638	0.679	0.607	-
	26-33	54	1.80±0.603			
	34-41	72	1.85±0.617			
	42-49	60	1.73±0.620			
	50 or older	48	1.84±0.651			

When Table 4 is examined, a significant difference was found in the "perception of the adequacy of security measures" sub-dimension [F (4.469) =4.49, p<0.05] and in the "perception

that violence can be prevented by security forces" sub-dimension of the Safety Precautions in Stadium Related with Audience Perception Scale [F (4.469) =7.42, p<0.05]. Tukey's multiple comparison test was used to determine between which groups there was a significant difference. Accordingly, in the "Perception of the adequacy of security measures" sub-dimension, it was determined that the mean scores of the participants aged 18-25 were higher than the mean scores of the participants aged between 26-33 and 42-49. In addition, it is seen that the mean scores of the participants in the 34-41 age group is higher than the mean scores of the participants in the 42-49 age group.

In the "Perception that violence can be prevented by security forces" sub-dimension, it was determined that the mean scores of the participants aged between 42-49 was higher than the mean scores of the participants in the 26-33 age group. In addition, it was determined that the mean scores of the participants between the ages of 34-41 was higher than the mean scores of the participants in the 18-25 and 26-33 age groups.

Table 5. ANOVA test results for opinions according to education variable

Sub-dimensions	Educational Level	N	$\bar{x} \pm s.d.$	F	p*	Difference
Perception of the adequacy of security measures	High school	113	2.03±0.602	9.200	0.000	High school < Undergraduate, Graduate
	Associate degree	36	2.33±0.669			
	Undergraduate	277	2.38±0.529			
	Graduate	48	2.37±0.467			
Perception that violence can be prevented by security forces	High school	113	2.04±0.744	17.88	0.000	High school < Associate degree, Undergraduate, Graduate Undergraduate < Graduate
	Associate degree	36	2.47±0.604			
	Undergraduate	277	2.40±0.627			
	Graduate	48	3.00±0.714			
Perception of using security systems in stadiums	High school	113	2.13±0.614	0.588	0.672	-
	Associate degree	36	2.13±0.523			
	Undergraduate	277	2.18±0.580			
	Graduate	48	2.21±0.524			
Perception of controls at entrances to stadiums	High school	113	1.87±0.579	1.09	0.358	-
	Associate degree	36	1.76±0.717			
	Undergraduate	277	1.73±0.644			
	Graduate	48	1.79±0.577			

When Table 5 is examined, a significant difference was found in the "perception of the adequacy of security measures" sub-dimension [F (4.469) =9.20, p<0.05] and in the "perception that violence can be prevented by security forces" sub-dimension of the Safety Precautions in Stadium Related with Audience Perception Scale [F (4.469) =17.88, p<0.05]. Tukey's multiple comparison test was used to determine between which groups there was a significant difference. Accordingly, in the "perception of the adequacy of security measures" sub-dimension, it was determined that the mean scores of the participants in the high school group was lower than the mean scores of the participants in the "undergraduate" and "graduate" groups.

In the "perception that violence can be prevented by security forces" sub-dimension, it was determined that the mean scores of the participants in the "high school" group was lower than the mean scores of the participants in the "associate", "undergraduate" and "graduate" groups. In addition, it was determined that the mean scores of the participants in the undergraduate group was higher than the mean scores of the participants in the graduate group.

Table 6. ANOVA test results for opinions according to the variable "at what level" the participants define themselves as the spectator

Sub-dimensions	Spectatorship Level	N	$\bar{x} \pm s.d.$	F	p*	Difference
Perception of the adequacy of security measures	Bad	30	2.36±0.566	10.202	0.000	Bad, Moderate, Good > Very good
	Moderate	60	2.36±0.380			
	Good	150	2.49±0.385			
	Very good	234	2.13±0.662			
Perception that violence can be prevented by security forces	Bad	30	2.26±0.462	1.59	0.174	-
	Moderate	60	2.28±0.438			
	Good	150	2.48±0.561			
	Very good	234	2.35±0.858			
Perception of using security systems in stadiums	Bad	30	2.28±0.581	0.871	0.481	-
	Moderate	60	2.08±0.519			
	Good	150	2.20±0.556			
	Very good	234	2.16±0.605			
Perception of controls at entrances to stadiums	Bad	30	1.71±0.604	0.683	0.604	-
	Moderate	60	1.73±0.644			
	Good	150	1.76±0.582			
	Very good	234	1.80±0.659			

When Table 6 is examined, a significant difference was found in the "perception of the adequacy of security measures" sub-dimension [F (4.469) =10.202, p<0.05] of the Safety Precautions in Stadium Related with Audience Perception Scale. Accordingly, in the "perception of the adequacy of security measures" sub-dimension, it was determined that the mean scores of the participants in the "very good" group was lower than the mean scores of the participants in the "bad", "moderate" and "good" groups.

Tablo 7. ANOVA test results for opinions according to people with whom participants go to the stadiums to watch the match

Sub-dimensions	People With Whom Participants Go to the Stadium	N	$\bar{x} \pm s.d.$	F	p*	Difference
Perception of the adequacy of security measures	Alone	60	2.34±0.663	0.492	0.688	-
	Friends	354	2.27±0.580			
	My family	60	2.34±0.393			
Perception that violence can be prevented by security forces	Alone	60	2.21±0.883	3.250	0.022	Alone<My family
	Friends	354	2.40±0.705			
	My family	60	2.38±0.510			
Perception of using security systems in stadiums	Alone	60	2.17±0.582	0.389	0.761	-
	Friends	354	2.18±0.572			
	My family	42	2.11±0.616			
Perception of controls at entrances to stadiums	Alone	60	1.71±0.590	0.559	0.642	-
	Friends	354	1.77±0.635			
	My family	42	1.85±0.634			

When Table 7 is examined, a significant difference was found in the “perception that violence can be prevented by security forces” sub-dimension [F (3.470) =3.25, p<0.05] of the Safety Precautions in Stadium Related with Audience Perception Scale. Accordingly, it was determined that the average score of the participants in the “alone” group was lower than the average score of the participants in the “my family” group.

DISCUSSION and CONCLUSION

Spectators’ perception of security measures taken in stadiums according to gender

According to the gender variable in the sub-dimensions of The Safety Precautions in Stadium Related with Audience Perception Scale, women find the security in stadiums more adequate than men. Regarding the prevention of violence in stadiums, it is seen that the perception of men is higher than that of women.

The presence of female spectators is very important for the dissemination of sports. For this reason, many soccer clubs aim to increase the number of female spectators by increasing safety (Ahmadi et al., 2020). This is because the perception of security perceived by the spectators in the stadium is among the most important services when evaluating the stadium environment (Biscaia et al., 2013). In line with this purpose and with the increasing security service, it is seen that the participation of women in sports competitions as spectators has increased significantly in recent years (Farrell et al., 2011; Mintert & Pfister, 2015; Cere, 2002). It is a normal result that female spectators, who are aware of this, have a high perception of the adequacy of the measures taken in the stadiums. On the other hand, the low perception of women that violence in stadiums can be prevented may be explained by the incidents of

violence, even though security measures are taken. In a study conducted by Çemrek (2015) to investigate the factors that cause female fans not to watch soccer matches in stadiums, it was stated that the most important factor is violence in matches.

Spectators' perception of security measures taken in stadiums according to age

A significant difference was found in the sub-dimensions of "perception of the adequacy of security measures" and "perception that violence can be prevented by security forces" of The Safety Precautions in Stadium Related with Audience Perception Scale, according to the age variable. Accordingly, in the "perception of the adequacy of security measures" sub-dimension, it is seen that the mean scores of the relatively younger spectators is higher than the older spectators. On the other hand, in the sub-dimension "perception that violence can be prevented by security forces", it is seen that the mean scores of the relatively older spectators is higher than the younger spectators.

It is known that one of the factors affecting the perceptions of individuals towards sports activities is age (Waite, 2003; Ritchie et al., 2009). Being in unsafe environments has negative consequences for all people, especially young people, such as feeling vulnerable (Dellaserra et al., 2018). Therefore, the low perception that the violence in stadiums can be prevented by the security forces can be explained by the fact that the majority of the spectators are young and feel vulnerable. This situation also explains the fact that the older spectators find the security measures in the stadiums sufficient.

Spectators' perception of security measures taken in stadiums according to educational level

A significant difference was found in the sub-dimensions of "perception of the adequacy of security measures" and "perception that violence can be prevented by security forces" of the Safety Precautions in Stadium Related with Audience Perception Scale according to education level. Accordingly, the mean scores of the spectators with higher education level is higher in both sub-dimensions.

The high level of education of the spectators is a very important issue to control the behavior in stadiums (Kazemi et al., 2008; Rahimi et al., 2003; Ramazanoğlu, 2012; Shahmansouri & Mozafari, 2006). On the other hand, in a study by Naderian-Jahromi and Akhavan (2021), it was stated that education level had no effect on fear of crime in stadiums.

The perception of the spectators regarding the security measures taken in the stadiums according to "at what level" participants define themselves as spectators

A significant difference was found in the sub-dimension of "perception of the adequacy of security measures", which is one of the sub-dimensions of the Safety Precautions in Stadium Related with Audience Perception Scale, according to "at what level" participants define themselves as spectators. Accordingly, it is seen that the scores of the participants who define themselves as "very good" as supporters are higher than the scores of the participants who describe themselves as "good" and "moderate".

In Derbaix et al.'s (2002) study, the concept of "good fans" was tried to be explained and four main features were determined. These are identification, integration, expression, and sanctification. These concepts are also very important in fan loyalty (Polat et al., 2019). Individuals who describe themselves as "good fans" or "loyal fans" tend to feel close to, love and admire everything about the team they support (Bozyiğit & Doğan, 2018). All these feelings explain the higher mean scores of the participants who describe themselves as "good supporters" in this study for the "perception of the adequacy of security measures" sub-dimension. In addition, it is expected that the person will watch soccer matches more because the "good fans" show a strong commitment to the team, and a fan's repeated attendance at stadiums may indicate behavioural commitment to a team (Bauer et al. 2008). Therefore, going to more soccer matches may increase awareness about the perception of security in stadiums. On the other hand, in the study of Alkibay (2005) on the ways of increasing the fan relations of professional soccer clubs, there is the following statement: "Stadiums should be modernized, safety should be increased, and the quality of service provided in stadiums should be increased in order to increase and satisfy the expectations of the spectators".

The perception of the spectators regarding the security measures taken in the stadiums according to the people with whom the participants go to the stadiums to watch the match

A significant difference was found in the "perception that violence can be prevented by security forces" sub-dimension of the Safety Precautions in Stadium Related with Audience Perception Scale according to the people with whom the participants go to the stadiums to watch the match. Accordingly, it is seen that the mean scores of the participants who go to the stadiums to watch the match with "their family" is higher than the participants who go "alone".

As of 2014, the reduction of violence in stadiums is shown as one of the reasons for the use of Passolig instead of paper tickets in Turkey. In addition, it is guaranteed that those who

have a Passolig card will enjoy watching soccer matches comfortably with their loved ones by sitting in their own seats (Saygın, 2016). Parallel to the demographic information of this study, the majority of the spectators participating in soccer matches in Turkey are men. Among the reasons why women do not go to soccer matches, there are statements such as "violent events in competitions scare me", the behaviour of men in stadiums disturbs me" and "bad cheers in stadiums disturb me" (Çemrek, 2015). Despite these concerns of women, the fact that men go to matches with their family explains their high perception that the security forces in stadiums can prevent violence.

As a result, in this study examining the perceptions of the spectators regarding the security measures taken in soccer stadiums, the spectators believe that the violence in the stadiums can be prevented by the security forces, but they find the control at the stadium entrances insufficient. The female spectators find the security measures in the stadiums sufficient, but they think that the security forces cannot manage any violent event that may occur. The ages of the spectators vary in their perceptions of the security measures taken in stadiums. In addition, it is seen that the participants with a high level of education and who define themselves as "very good spectators" have higher perceptions of the security measures in the stadiums.

GENİŞLETİLMİŞ ÖZET

GİRİŞ

Güvenlik, "toplum yaşamında yasal düzenin aksamadan yürütülmesi, kişilerin korkusuzca yaşayabilmeleri, güven içinde yaşam sürmeleri" olarak kabul edilir (Brooks, 2010). Güvenliğin sağlanmasının en zor olduğu durumlar ise insan sayısının fazla olduğu kalabalık ortamlardır (Abbott & Geddie, 2000). Günümüzde bu tür kalabalıkların en yaygın olduğu yerlerden biri de şüphesiz futbol stadyumlarıdır. Futbol müsabakalarının oynandığı stadyumlarda güvenlik, "tesisin kendisi de dahil olmak üzere sporcuların ve seyircilerin tesisi kullanmalarından veya tesis içinde veya çevresinde bulunmalarından kaynaklanan can ve/veya mal kaybına neden olabilecek tehdit veya tehlikelerin önlenmesi için yapılan işlemlerdir" (Yusuf ve ark., 2020). Seyirci kitlesi oldukça büyük olan ve gün geçtikçe bu kitlenin arttığı stadyumlarda güvenliğin sağlanması adına alınacak her türlü önlem seyirci, sporcu, hakem ve hatta medyayı dahi etkilemektedir. Bu nedenle gerek Türkiye’de gerekse uluslararası literatürde "Stadyum Güvenliği" kavramı birçok araştırmaya (bkz. Ali ve ark., 2011; Au ve ark., 2018; Shaw & Rogers, 2013; Yücel ve ark., 2018) konu olmuştur.

Türkiye’de son yıllarda stadyumlar içerisinde artan ve gün geçtikçe artmaya devam eden güvenlik zafiyetlerine bağlı şiddet olayları maddi-manevi zararlar vermekte olup, yaralanmalara ve hatta ölümlere sebep olmaktadır. (Kaygusuz & Dindar, 2022; Taştan & Ataman-Yancı, 2016; Yücel ve ark., 2018).

Diğer taraftan bu zararlara ek olarak, insanların bir futbol müsabakasına gittiğinde algıladığı hizmet kalitesi içinde futbol oyununun yanı sıra içinde buldukları fiziksel çevre ve bu ortam içerisindeki çalışanlar ve diğer seyirciler önemli role sahiptir (Gençer, 2005; Phonthanukitithaworn & Sellitto, 2018). Dolayısıyla stadyumlardaki kaliteyle ilişkili olarak, seyirciler sakin ve güvenli bir ortamda müsabaka izlemek istemektedirler (Mazzei ve ark., 2020; Cleland & Cashmore, 2018; Turner, 2017). Papadopoulos ve Tsekouropoulos (2023) tarafından yapılan bir araştırmada, futbol stadyumlarındaki hizmet kalitesinin en önemli faktörlerinden birinin güvenlik olduğu vurgulanmıştır. Dolayısıyla, futbol seyircilerinin güvenlik konusundaki görüşleri futbol kulüplerinin sundukları hizmeti değerlendirmeleri ve yasal açıdan sorun yaşamamaları adına önemli bir referanstır. Ancak, mevcut durum stadyumlarda alınacak güvenlik önlemlerinin gerekliliğini de gün yüzüne çıkarmaktadır (Kaygusuz & Dindar, 2022; Taştan & Ataman-Yancı, 2016; Yücel ve ark., 2018). Bu noktadan hareketle, bu çalışmanın amacı, futbol stadyumlarında alınan güvenlik önemlerine ilişkin seyirci algılarının incelenmesidir.

YÖNTEM

Bu çalışma, nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden genel tarama araştırması olarak desenlenmiştir. Creswell'e (2009) göre tarama araştırması; bir grubun tutum, görüş, algı ve eğilimlerinin nicel veya sayısal olarak betimlenmesidir. Veri toplama aracı olarak Taştan ve Ataman-Yancı (2016) tarafından geliştirilen "Stadyumda Seyirci Algısına İlişkin Güvenlik Önlemleri Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Ölçek, 4 boyut ve 20 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Bu boyutlar; "güvenlik önlemlerinin yeterliliği algısı (5 madde)", "şiddetin güvenlik görevlileri tarafından önlenilebileceği algısı (6 madde)", "stadyumlarda güvenlik sistemlerinin kullanılması algısı (5 madde)" ve "stadyum girişlerindeki kontrol algısı (4 madde)" şeklinde sıralanmaktadır. Araştırmada katılımcıların belirlenmesinde amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden biri olan ölçüt örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Ölçüt örnekleme yöntemindeki temel anlayış, önceden belirlenmiş bir dizi ölçütü karşılayan tüm durumların incelenmesidir (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2016). Bu kapsamda araştırmaya katılanlarda en az 5 futbol müsabakasına seyirci olarak katılma kriteri aranmıştır. Veriler, Ankara'da 2021-2022 sezonunda süper ligde yer alan profesyonel futbol kulüplerinin taraftarlarından elde edilmiştir. Araştırma grubu, seçilen 474 futbol taraftarından (%84,8 erkek, n=402) ve %15,2 kadın, n=72) oluşmaktadır. Verilerin analizinde, katılımcıların demografik değişkenlerinin frekans ve yüzde dağılımını araştırmak için tanımlayıcı istatistikler kullanılmıştır. Normalliği test etmek için ilk olarak çarpıklık ve basıklık analiz yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde değişkenler arasındaki farklılıkları belirlemek amacıyla ilgili örneklemlere t-testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) testleri uygulanmıştır. Araştırmada kullanılan yanıtların tutarlılığını belirlemek için Cronbach's Alpha analizi uygulanmıştır. Tüm bu istatistiksel işlemler için SPSS programı kullanılmıştır

SONUÇ

Sonuç olarak, futbol stadyumlarda alınan güvenlik önlemlerine ilişkin seyirci algılarının incelendiği bu çalışmada, seyirciler stadyumlardaki şiddetin güvenlik güçleri tarafından

önlenebileceğine inanırken, stadyum girişlerindeki kontrolü ise yetersiz bulmaktadırlar. Kadın seyirciler stadyumlardaki güvenlik önlemlerini yeterli bulmakta, ancak meydana gelebilecek herhangi bir şiddet içeren olayda güvenlik güçlerinin bunu yönetemeyeceğini düşünmektedirler. Seyircilerin yaşları, stadyumlardaki alınan güvenlik önemlerine ilişkin algılarında değişiklik göstermektedir. Ayrıca, eğitim düzeyi yüksek ve kendisini “çok iyi seyirci” olarak tanımlayan katılımcıların stadyumlardaki güvenlik önlemlerine yönelik algılarının da daha yüksek olduğu görülmektedir.

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KATKI ORANI CONTRIBUTION RATE	AÇIKLAMA EXPLANATION	KATKIDA BULUNANLAR CONTRIBUTORS
Fikir ve Kavramsal Örgü <i>Idea or Notion</i>	Araştırma hipotezini veya fikrini oluşturmak <i>Form the research hypothesis or idea</i>	Ali ERASLAN
Tasarım <i>Design</i>	Yöntem ve araştırma desenini tasarlamak <i>To design the method and research design.</i>	Ali ERASLAN
Literatür Tarama <i>Literature Review</i>	Çalışma için gerekli literatürü taramak <i>Review the literature required for the study</i>	Ali ERASLAN
Veri Toplama ve İşleme <i>Data Collecting and Processing</i>	Verileri toplamak, düzenlemek ve raporlaştırmak <i>Collecting, organizing and reporting data</i>	Ali ERASLAN
Tartışma ve Yorum <i>Discussion and Commentary</i>	Elde edilen bulguların değerlendirilmesi <i>Evaluation of the obtained finding</i>	Ali ERASLAN
Destek ve Teşekkür Beyanı/ Statement of Support and Acknowledgment		
Bu çalışmanın yazım sürecinde katkı ve/veya destek alınmamıştır. <i>No contribution and/or support was received during the writing process of this study.</i>		
Çatışma Beyanı/ Statement of Conflict		
Araştırmacıların araştırma ile ilgili diğer kişi ve kurumlarla herhangi bir kişisel ve finansal çıkar çatışması yoktur. <i>Researchers do not have any personal or financial conflicts of interest with other people and institutions related to the research.</i>		
Etik Kurul Beyanı/ Statement of Ethics Committee		
Bu araştırma, Gazi Üniversitesi Etik Kurulunun 27.12.2022 tarihli ve E-77082166-604.01.02-556811 sayılı kararı ile yürütülmüştür. <i>This research was carried out with the decision of Gazi University Ethics Committee dated 27.12.2022 and numbered E-77082166-604.01.02-556811.</i>		



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