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The Pathology of Spectators' Behavior in Sports Stadiums

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ABSTRACT

Sports has a potential to reinforce the elements in the cultural and social structures and creates them in a new form. The purpose of this study was to examine the spectators' behavior pathology in sports stadiums of Guilan, Iran. The method of this study was descriptive in terms of strategy, survey in terms of execution, and applied in terms of purpose. The statistical population of this study was spectators, coaches, referees, and players in Guilan. The collected data were classified by descriptive statistical methods and were analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficient and ANOVA. The Cronbach's Alpha method was used to determine the reliability of the test. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the studied variables, and the independent variables in the equation could predict and explain variances and changes in the dependent variable. Correlation between environmental factors and spectator behavior was 0.751 and the stadium in the occurrence of aggressive behavior was 0.474. The creation of corrective approaches in the current approach of media for popular sports and the reinforcement of the valuable and moral content of press and TV programs can be more effective. In addition, the necessary communication trainings for the responsible forces of the security of the stadiums and other executive factors of tournaments can be effective in order to respect for the spectators.

Introduction

A human has a social nature that wants to interact with others. This social instinct can earned through Sport. Other social values, such as teamwork, loyalty, and athletic morale can also be achieved through Sport (Lee, 2019). Sport is a cultural-social phenomenon that associated with a set of social institutions and structures. It means that the achievements of Sport and its activities are a general indicator that the level of social and cultural development of a society can be judged through it and the sports development is also dependent on social data and factors in a society (Toder-Alon et al.,

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2019). Sport as a social process involves dynamic forces that interact with each other to reinforce elements in the cultural and social structures and creates them in a new form. The football sport has examples of social processes that are considerable such as social exchanges, resource allocation, cooperation, compatibility, sociability, group performance, competition, control, conflict, violence, and aggression (Sofia & Cruz, 2017).

Today, Sport is one of issues that is discussed in different titles in the world and many groups are involved in various forms of it. Some people are professional athletes, some people are amateur athletes, some people are sport fans, some people are spectators in competitions and sports shows, and some people also spend their life through sports (Perron-Gélinas et al., 2017). Human's mental health is one of the functions of Sport. Mental health helps individuals to be aware of their own personality abilities and strengths, goals, motivations, and needs and to have self-esteem as well as to utilize the prominent characteristics of their personality. People who have self-confidence do not deny their existential reality and they easily accept failures and try to resolve their shortcomings without any worries (Öktem & Kul, 2020).

Therefore, this helps people to respect themselves and others. In other words, it increases humans' self-esteem that this feature is different from proud and flattery features (Kabiri et al., 2020). Self-esteem helps humans to live honorably, happily, and worthy and they avoid doing those things that cause their humiliation (Folkesson, Nyberg, Archer & Norlander, 2002). This very important social factor through mental health and the creation of the individual's adaptation spirit with the environment is one of the best methods for the prevention of the development and increase of social harms such as suicide, addiction, and depression. Our youth have many social harms, especially in regions and this issue causes problems for families and authorities of youth programs (Friman et al., 2004). Sports activities also refer to a set of individual and group physical activity that its goal is to achieve success on the basis of the expectations of each sport. Sports games are so important in the present age that all countries are aware of its importance, especially for adolescents and young people (Miller et al., 2008). Therefore, societies devote some time for the Sport training to achieve these goals in schools. Governments have always tried to work together to find the suitable framework and rules for sport activities along with the financial investment for the development of sport activities. In addition to the virtues that have been considered for sport activities such as the strengthening of generosity and self-sacrifice spirit, the power and victory in young people and adolescents' tendency to participate in competitive sports (Finch & Hennessy, 2000). The survey and explanation of violent events related to sport competitions are the important issues that social scientists and sociologists pay attention to those, especially in the last two decades (Eliot & Smith, 1993).

Today, it is not only the players, coaches and referees who vote to accept something in football, but also the spectators, investors and politicians. Spectators now have a special place in football, and if they do, your attention to their different presence in the sport of football will be shown more than before. One of these dimensions is the behavior of football spectators in stadiums during important and sensitive games, as well as after these games, which should be given more attention in this area, because these behaviors are due to following certain norms of behavior. Collective acts are sometimes damaged. In fact, the prevailing atmosphere in stadiums in football matches puts players and spectators in a situation that may lead to aggressive and violent confrontations due to violations of common rules and norms (Nourbala, 2010).

Football is a popular, exciting, and artistic sport. This lovely sport is an industry, trade, science and culture with a distinct pattern all over the world. The stock of big clubs are traded on valid exchanges. These clubs have many training fields, stadiums, member and non-member fans, capital, and television stations and those use a strong managerial staff (Courakis, 2004). The predictive factors or the risk of several factors can play a role in the formation of the violent behaviors in the fans of sports teams, especially in football sport that the accurate cognition of these factors to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the roots of this subject and to identify the restrictive factors of these behaviors are important (Hematinejad et al., 2001). Fans of sports teams usually watch the play of their favorite team from the stadium or watch it from the media and the internet. The argument that sport fans have to present in stadiums and the watching of games is that they can experience the

excitement of the game (Masoumi, 2008). If a special team or player shines, people will encourage him by clapping, chanting, Mexican wave or other types of methods. If the result is not in accordance with fans' wish, all the slogans and encouragements will take another color. Fans will throw soda cans and chairs into the ground in the most extreme state. This kind of fans' violent reaction is called devastation that it is not strange for sport fans of our society, especially in football sport. It should be noted in the etiology of football fans' norm-breaking behaviors that the existence of a risk factor in one person alone cannot lead to antisocial and violent behavior in him/her. Several factors must be linked in a chained way to handle these behaviors under the influence of an underlying condition of a collective violence in a period of time (Fathinia, 2005). All research and scientific literature in psychology and sociology agree that the large populations and especially young individuals' presence in stadiums causes spectators' emotional evacuation that should lead to peace that this is not unfortunately (Nourbala, 2010). Unlike many violent behaviors that are controlled by the intervention of military forces or other restrictive factors, these types of collective violent behaviors that are often uncontrollable by military forces and restrictive factors are manifested and those become unfortunately a phenomenon of collective violence in many cases and is rapidly expanded in a social space that its result is the destruction of public property and adventurers individuals, neutral people, and passengers' injuries and financial losses. Thus, the comprehensive recognition and pathology of this type of collective behaviors and the violence phenomenon is essential and important psychologically and sociologically that it should be investigated by cultural administrators in sport clubs and related organizations. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to identify the spectators' behavior pathological factors in sports stadiums of Guilan province and to provide strategies for the sports and youth organizations and the institutions of safe environment at the stadiums for individuals' active presence at these stadiums.

Method

The method of this study was descriptive in terms of strategy, survey in terms of execution, applied in terms of purpose, field in terms of data collection, and cross-sectional in terms of time. The statistical population of this study was spectators, coaches, referees, and players in Guilan province. The instrument was a questionnaire that was included 79 items.

The Aggression and Anger Questionnaire in Sport was designed and edited by Maxwell and Morris (2007) to measure aggression and anger in athletes. This questionnaire becomes two components of aggression and anger in sports and measures aggression and anger in sports based on Likert's five-choice range with a question such as (I get angry if I get hurt during a match). In this study, the meaning of aggression and anger in sports is a score that gives the respondents to the questions of the aggression and anger questionnaire in sports. In the project of Fathi Rezaei et al. (2014), the validity of materials and forms and criteria of this questionnaire have been adjusted. Cronbach's alpha coefficient calculated in the study of Fathi Rezaei et al. (2014) for this higher questionnaire was estimated to be 0.7. The data of this study was collected by a quantitative method, a survey technique. The research tool was distributed randomly among 530 spectators who attend the matches at the stadiums at various football tournaments of Guilan province.

The collected data were classified by descriptive statistical methods and were analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficient and ANOVA ($\alpha \leq 0.05$). The Cronbach's Alpha method was used to determine the reliability of the test.

Results

At first, the components that have been questioned, each one with relevant details in the descriptive tables have been discussed and then have been analyzed. The effective factors on the incidence of aggression in sport stadiums of Guilan province will be determined using inferential statistics.

Table 1. The failure of spectators' expectations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very little	10	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Little	20	3.8	3.8	5.7
	Somewhat	84	16.0	16.0	21.8
	Much	149	28.3	28.4	50.2
	Very much	261	49.6	49.8	100.0
Missing Total	Total	524	99.6	100.0	
	System	2	4		
		526	100.0		

The results in table (1) showed that 78% of spectators have chosen much and very much options that it indicated their dissatisfaction.

Table 2. A favorite player's protest and aggression

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very little	13	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Little	47	8.9	9.0	11.4
	Somewhat	106	20.2	20.2	31.6
	Much	197	37.5	37.5	69.1
	Very much	162	30.8	30.9	100.0
Missing Total	Total	525	99.8	100.0	
	System	1	2		
		526	100.0		

The results in table (2) showed that 2.5% of respondents have chosen a very little option, 8.9% a little option, 20.2% a somewhat option, 37.5% a much option, and 30.8% a very much option. These statistics showed that 68% of respondents knew their favorite player's protest and aggression as a factor in spectators' aggression.

Table 3. The opponent's violence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very little	10	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Little	24	4.6	4.7	6.6
	Somewhat	97	18.4	18.8	25.4
	Much	155	29.5	30.1	55.5
	Very much	229	43.5	44.5	100.0
Missing Total	Total	515	97.9	100.0	
	System	11	2.1		
		526	100.0		

The spectators were asked to comment about the opponent's violence of in the field. The results in table (3) showed that 74% of respondents believed that the start of a rough game by the player of opponent team played a role at the start of spectators' aggression.

Table 4. The provocative behavior of opponent team

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very little	16	3.0	3.1	3.1
	Little	6	4.9	5.0	8.0
	Somewhat	95	18.1	18.2	26.2
	Much	144	27.4	27.5	53.7
	Very much	242	46.0	46.3	100.0
Missing Total	Total	523	99.4	100.0	
	System	3	6		
		526	100.0		

The results in table (4) showed that this question referred to the provocative behavior of the opponent team on the field. The obtained data of the questionnaire showed that 73% of respondents chose a much option, and only 8% of them chose a low option and they believed that the creation of provocative behavior of the opponent team led to the start of spectators' aggression.

Table 5. The loss of a goal attempts

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very little	17	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Little	40	7.6	7.6	10.9
	Somewhat	55	10.5	10.5	21.3
	Much	187	35.6	35.6	57.0
	Very much	226	3.0	43.0	100.0
Missing Total	Total	525	99.8	100.0	
	System	1	2		
		526	100.0		

The results in table (5) show that spectators' opinion about the effect of losing of a goal attempts on the amount of their aggression. The obtained data showed that 78% of the spectators believed that losing such situations would provoke aggression in them.

Table 6. A favorite player's presence in the opponent team

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very little	21	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Little	18	3.4	3.4	7.4
	Somewhat	63	12.0	12.0	19.4
	Much	201	38.2	38.3	57.7
	Very much	222	42.2	42.3	100.0
Missing Total	Total	525	99.8	100.0	
	System	1	2		
		526	100.0		

The results in table (6) showed that 80% of the respondents have chosen much and very much options in the answer to this question that could a favorite player's presence in the opponent team lead to their anger? This indicates that a favorite player's play in the opponent team can lead to spectators' violence.

Table 7. The use of massive and exciting headlines

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very little	15	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Little	28	5.3	5.5	8.4
	Somewhat	111	21.1	21.8	30.2
	Much	193	36.7	37.8	68.0
	Very much	163	31.0	32.0	100.0
Missing Total	Total	510	97.0	100.0	
	System	16	3.0		
		526	100.0		

The results in table (7) refers to the use of massive and exciting headlines by the media. The obtained data of the questionnaire showed that 67% of the respondents have chosen much and very much options.

Table 8. The referees' poor judgment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very little	17	3.2	3.3	3.3
	Little	23	4.4	4.4	7.7
	Somewhat	59	11.2	11.3	19.0
	Much	160	30.4	30.7	49.7
	Very much	262	49.8	50.3	100.0
Missing Total	Total	521	99.0	100.0	
	System	5	1.0		
		526	100.0		

The results in table (8) showed that 80% of the respondents have chosen much and very much options in the answer to this question that could referees' poor judgment lead to their aggression?

Table 9. Not gates opening of stadium on time

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very little	7	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Little	37	7.0	7.2	8.5
	Somewhat	103	19.6	20.0	28.5
	Much	222	42.2	43.0	71.5
	Very much	147	27.9	28.5	100.0
Missing Total	Total	516	98.1	100.0	
	System	10	1.9		
		526	100.0		

The results in table (9) showed that 3.1% of respondents have chosen a very little option, 7% a little option, 19.6% a somewhat option, 42.2% a much option, and 27.9% a very much option. This shows that 70% of the spectators think not gates opening of stadium on time is effective on the formation of chaos among the spectators.

Table 10. The spectators' low socio-cultural class

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very little	41	7.8	8.1	8.1
	Little	55	10.5	10.8	18.9
	Somewhat	108	20.5	21.2	40.1
	Much	135	25.7	26.5	66.6
	Very much	169	32.1	33.2	99.8
Missing	55	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	Total	509	96.8	100.0	
	System	17	3.2		
		526	100.0		

The results in table (10) show respondents' opinion about football spectators' socio-cultural class. The obtained results show that 7.8% of respondents chose a very little option, 10.5% a low option, 20.5% a somewhat option, 25.7% a much option, and 32.1% a very much option.

Table 11. The results ANOVA to evaluate the statistical significant of results

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig
1	Regression	35411.45	6	5901.909	181.036	0.000 ^a
	Residual	11997.10	368	32.601		
	Total	47408.55	374			

- a. Predictors: (Constant) environment, media, referee, stadium, coach, player
b. Dependent Variable: behavior

The results in table (11) showed that there was a significant relationship between variables (sig=0.000). It means that the sum of the variables in the equation can predict and explain the variance and changes in the dependent variable.

Table 12. The correlation between variables

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-4.375	2.008		-2.179	0.30
	Player	0.313	0.057	0.213	5.499	0.000
	Coach	0.037	0.035	0.038	1.050	0.295
	Referee	0.468	0.072	0.234	6.505	0.000
	Stadium	-0.148	0.044	-0.114	-3.346	0.001
	Media	0.161	0.028	0.182	5.706	0.000
	Environment	1.126	0.079	0.501	14.182	0.000

- a. Dependent Variable: behavior

The results in table (12) showed that the largest beta coefficient is 0.50 that relates to the variable of environmental factors. This indicates that this variable has the highest correlation for the explanation of the dependent variable (while the effect of other variables have been controlled in the model). The second beta value is for the referee variable (0.234) and then it is for the player variable (0.213) that it shows their relationship is less with the dependent variable in comparison with the first variable. The beta coefficient obtained from the coach variable in this study is 038 and the stadium variable was -114. The beta coefficient was also obtained in the media variable 182. The stadium and media variables were respectively in the fourth and fifth ranks. Since the significance level of the five variables (environment, player, stadium, media, and referee) was less than 0.05, so the obtained

results were significant. The coach variable did not explain a significant variance in the dependent variable and it was not statistically significant.

Table 13. The correlation between environmental factors and spectators' behavior

Control variables		Behavior	Environment	Coach	Player	Referee	Media	Stadium
Behavior	Correlation	1.000	0.751	0.573	0.666	0.652	0.595	0.474
	Sig	.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	df	0	373	373	373	373	373	373
Environment	Correlation	0.751	1.000	0.495	0.497	0.461	0.460	0.582
	Sig	0.000	.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	df	373	0	373	373	373	373	373
Coach	Correlation	0.573	0.495	1.000	0.619	0.544	0.442	0.465
	Sig	0.000	0.000	.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	df	373	373	0	373	373	373	373
Player	Correlation	0.666	0.497	0.619	1.000	0.633	0.480	0.486
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	.	0.000	0.000	0.000
	df	373	373	373	0	373	373	373
Referee	Correlation	0.652	0.461	0.544	0.633	1.000	0.456	0.454
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.	0.000	0.000
	df	373	373	373	373	0	373	373
Media	Correlation	0.595	0.460	0.442	0.480	0.456	1.000	0.380
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.	0.000
	df	373	373	373	373	373	0	373
Stadium	Correlation	0.474	0.582	0.465	0.486	0.454	0.380	1.000
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.
	df	373	373	373	373	373	373	0
Behavior, player, Referee, Media, Stadium	Correlation	1.000	0.594					
	Sig	.	0.000					
	df	0	368					
Environment	Correlation	0.594	1.000					
	Sig	0.000	.					
	df	368	0					

The results in table (13) showed that the severity of correlation between environmental factors and spectators' behavior was 0.751 and their relationship was significant (sig=0.000), but when the partial correlation test was used to control the relationship of other factors with the independent variable, the severity of the relationship between these two variables decreased to 0.594. It should be noted that the relationship between two variables was statistically significant at this stage.

Table 14. The correlation of referee's role in the incidence of aggression

Control variables		Behavior	Referee	Media	Stadium	Environment	Coach	Player
Behavior	Correlation	1.000	0.625	0.595	0.474	0.751	0.573	0.666
	Sig	.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	df	0	373	373	373	373	373	373
Referee	Correlation	0.652	1.000	0.456	0.454	0.461	0.544	0.633
	Sig	0.000	.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	df	373	0	373	373	373	373	373
Media	Correlation	0.595	0.456	1.000	0.380	0.460	0.442	0.480
	Sig	0.000	0.000	.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	df	373	373	0	373	373	373	373
Stadium	Correlation	0.474	0.454	0.380	1.000	0.582	0.465	0.486
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	.	0.000	0.000	0.000

	df	373	373	373	0	373	373	373
Environment	Correlation	0.751	0.461	0.460	0.582	1.000	0.495	0.497
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.	0.000	0.000
	df	373	373	373	373	0	373	373
Coach	Correlation	0.573	0.544	0.442	0.465	0.495	1.000	0.619
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.	0.000
	df	373	373	373	373	373	0	373
Player	Correlation	0.666	0.5633	0.480	0.486	0.497	0.619	1.000
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.
	df	373	373	373	373	373	373	0
Behavior, Media, Stadium, Environment, coach, player	Correlation	1.000	0.321					
	Sig	.	0.000					
	df	0	368					
Referee	Correlation	0.321	1.000					
	Sig	0.000	.					
	df	368	0					

The results in table (14) showed that the relationship between the referee's roles in the incidence of spectators' aggressive behavior has significantly decreased after the control of other independent variables. It should be noted that although the severity of the relationship decreased between the two variables, but the relationship between them was statistically significant.

Table 15. The role of the stadium in the incidence of spectators' aggressive behavior

Control variables		Behavior	Stadium	Environment	Coach	Player	Referee	Media
Behavior	Correlation	1.000	0.474	0.751	0.573	0.666	0.652	0.595
	Sig	.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	df	0	373	373	373	373	373	373
Stadium	Correlation	0.474	1.000	0.582	0.465	0.486	0.454	0.380
	Sig	0.000	.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	df	373	0	373	373	373	373	373
Environment	Correlation	0.751	0.582	1.000	0.495	0.497	0.461	0.460
	Sig	0.000	0.000	.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	df	373	373	0	373	373	373	373
Coach	Correlation	0.573	0.465	0.495	1.000	0.619	0.544	0.442
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	.	0.000	0.000	0.000
	df	373	373	373	0	373	373	373
Player	Correlation	0.666	0.486	0.497	0.619	1.000	0.633	0.480
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.	0.000	0.000
	df	373	373	373	373	0	373	373
Referee	Correlation	0.652	0.454	0.461	0.544	0.633	1.000	0.456
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.	0.000
	df	373	373	373	373	373	0	373
Media	Correlation	0.595	0.380	0.460	0.442	0.480	0.456	1.000
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.
	df	373	373	373	373	373	373	0
Behavior, Environment, coach, player, Referee, Media	Correlation	1.000	-0.172					
	Sig	.	0.000					
	df	0	0.368					
Stadium	Correlation	-0.172	1.000					
	Sig	0.000	.					
	df	368	0					

The results in table (15) showed that although the severity of correlation between the role of the stadium and incidence of spectators' aggressive behavior was high when the other independent

variables were also in the equation (0.474) and its significance level was less than 0.05, but the severity of relationship between the two variables decreased to -0.172 after the control of other independent variables.

Discussion and Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to examine the spectators' behavior pathology in sports stadiums of Guilan province. Sport and its related activities have been allocated individuals' a lot time and energy in every society for themselves and have a significant place in the culture of societies. Sport competitions put athletes and spectators in a situation where rules, norms, and division of labor may easily lead to aggressive and violent confrontations. The hooliganism phenomenon is the most obvious example of violent behavior among fans of various sports that is common in a relatively organized form in countries that have had significant developments in sport field. The social science theorists and researchers have presented a number of reasons and different interpretations about the hooliganism behavior and spectators' violent that its scope is from macro-social changes to micro-factors. Its aggressive issues have attracted researchers' idea in recent years with the gradual expansion of the culture for support and spectators in sport (Rahmati & Mohseni Tabrizi, 2003). Football sport has long roots in Guilan province. This ancient field in Guilan draws many fans to the sport stadiums, so that Damash team with 163.000 spectators had the fifth place and Malavan Anzali team with 87.000 spectators had the 9th place in the 11th Premier League in the ranking of teams with many spectators. The presence of many fans in the stadiums of Guilan province has caused events that these events are not reasonable in a province like Gilan with cultural background and high education level. This study seeks to determine effective factors on spectators' unconventional behaviors of in these stadiums. The results of survey of the relationship between players and spectators' behavior in sport field showed that there was a significant relationship between these two variables. In addition to a significant relationship, the results of the multiple regression table indicated entered variables in the model that could predict the changes of the dependent variable. It has been found that players' role among other variables had the third priority in the effectiveness on spectators' behavior. Thus, the respondents emphasize that players' behavior during tournaments plays a decisive role in spectators' relaxation or lack of relaxation on the platforms. Therefore, the need for players' selection with high technical and ethical capabilities for the football clubs of the province or the attention to these players and their encouragement in the club and the explanation rules and justice and the respect for the rules, especially referees can eliminate chaos at the stadiums of the province. The results of this hypothesis is consistent with the results of Rahmati and Mohseni Tabrizi (2003); Folkesson et al. (2002); Miller et al. (2008); Hematinejad et al. (2001); Aghazadegan (2009); and Rashidi and Azad's (1998) study. Respondents considered the relationship between referees' performance and the spectators' behavior significant. This result was not a surprise, but it is important to note that they announced referees' role as a second effective factor on the incidence of spectators' aggressive behavior after environmental factors. This result can indicate that we should seek environmental factors in Premier League games of the country and in the Provincial League in Guilan province, until referees' role explains the significance of this relationship of referees' role in the incidence of spectators' violent behavior. The public circles, media, and research reports introduce referees as the first role in the incidence of spectators' these behaviors, but this role is not in the top priority in sports stadiums of Guilan province. Therefore, the football federation should try to select the motivated and talented people with for the judge due to the referees' role in the incidence of aggression in the sports stadiums of Guilan province. This results is consistent with the results Mohammad Kazemi et al. (2007); Shahmansouri and Mozafari (2006); Masoumi (2008); and Berlonghi and Alexander's (1995) study. The results of the relationship between media performance and spectators' behavior in the sport field showed that respondents considered that media performance was effective on the incidence of spectators' unconventional behaviors. According to the statistical analysis, there was a significant relationship between these two factors and it was in the fifth priority among the variables according to the multiple regression table. In fact, respondents considered the performance of local and national media as effective factors on the spectators'

behavior in sports stadiums of Guilan province. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct specific surveys on media performance. The result of this study is consistent with the results of Kajbaf, Rahimi, and Ahmadi (2005); Safabakhsh (2003); Fathinia (2005); and Nourbala (2010) study. It is recommended that club officials, coaches, and players organize periodic meetings in cities with a public call to eliminate ethnic and regional tensions among spectators, to conduct periodic meetings in each other city in public and with public appearances. In this regard, the presence of the members of football board in province and the pioneers of this field can be helpful. Also, clubs can select players who adhere to ethical principles, in addition to the hold of special cultural programs or the disciplinary committees of the clubs encounter with these behaviors. Also, referees' continuous and in-service trainings of and their physical and psychological tests be continuous and the organization of judgment talent in all parts of the province and country and the creation of the necessary motivations for the judgment between them by the football board in the province and the football federation can be an important and effective component in the prevention of aggression. The serious changes in the current approach of media for popular sports such as football and the increase of ethical value of content in TV programs and the press will be more effective in this field. The education authorities' serious attention to the students' mental and social problems, the reinforcement of counseling systems in schools, and the program for the reduction and elimination of the morale of aggression should be considered in educational programs.

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