

FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE

SPAIN REPORT





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



*Co-funded by the Erasmus
+ Programme of the
European Union*

Disclaimer

The content of this report does not reflect the official opinion of the European Union or of its Member States. Responsibility for the information and views expressed in the report lies entirely with the authors



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



ÍNDICE

1. INTRODUCTION	5
¿What is Fans Against Violence?.....	5
Spain's contribution.....	5
Project activities in Spain	6
Activities in 2015.....	6
History of Spanish Basketball	7
The onset	7
The consolidation: The second sport in Spain	8
2000 – 2015: Success	10
2. EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK	13
Short history of the European Union	13
The era of cooperation.....	15
Sport in the European Union	16
3. THE SITUATION IN SPAIN REGARDING VIOLENCE	18
Institutional Framework.....	18
Data on violence in Spain	19
Potentially dangerous fans	19
Incidents	20
Personal characteristics	24
10 private cases of violence in Spanish basketball	25
4. FACT FINDING CONFERENCE	30
Conference	30
Escuela de padres	36
Conference attendees	38
5. FANS SURVEY.....	41
6. FACE TO FACE INTERVIEWS.....	49
Players, Referees and Coaches	49
Answers: Fernando Romay, Former Player with the Spanish National Team	50
1- There was violence of several types, the most common was the verbal violence and occasionally there was physical violence.....	50
Answers: Jorge Garbajosa, former basketball player from the Spanish National Team...	51
Answers: Pedro Rocío, Basketball referee.....	52





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Answer: Juan Antonio Orenga, Former Spanish National Team Coach and former Real Madrid and Estudiantes basketball player.....	53
Answers: Elene Jiménez, Former Referee and Sports Journalist	54
<i>Fans</i>	56
Answers: Rosa Peña, member of the Ros Casares Fan Club.....	57
Answers: Pilar Dionisio, member of the Ros Casares Fan Club	58
Answers: Antonio Navas member of the Real Madrid Fan Club	59
Answers: Emilio Esquibel, member of the C.B.Fuenlabrada fan club	60
Answers: Manuel Gil, member of the Estudiantes Fan Club	61
<i>Other groups</i>	62
Answers. Jorge Rosal, Police inspector	62
7. CONCLUSIONS	63
8. BIBLIOGRAFY	64
<i>Referencias bibliográficas</i>	64
<i>Índice de imágenes</i>	65
<i>Índice de tablas</i>	65
<i>Índice de ilustraciones</i>	65





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



1. INTRODUCTION

¿What is Fans Against Violence?

“**Fans Against Violence**” is a project granted by the European Union under the Erasmus+ program 2014/2020 in the field of Sport to the Turkish Basketball Federation as the coordinator and in which the Federations of Lithuania, Croatia, Bulgaria and Spain participate as partners.

Among the goals set by the program in this section, the "Fans Against Violence" project is identified as one facing the threats to the integrity of sport, such as doping, match fixing, violence and all forms of discrimination or intolerance, at a global level. In particular, the project aims to reduce violence in basketball increasing empathy, understanding and tolerance between different groups of fans from different teams and countries.

The title describes the program as “Creating an effective model as reference for education and training,” within the K2 action in terms of cooperation and exchange of best practices.

The project, set to start in January 2015, will end in December of 2016. Due to delays in establishing the budgeting structure, the activity started in June 2015, date in which we consider the effective start of the project.

Spain's contribution

Spain's contribution to this project is not motivated by a significant presence of actions such as the ones described above, but by completely the opposite. Spain will contribute to the project the vast experience that we have in this field, with concrete security procedures in the organization of events and with the 1990 Law of Sport that regulates violence and that promoted the creation of a commission currently called the National Commission Against Violence, Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport (Comisión Estatal contra la Violencia, el Racismo, la Xenofobia y la Intolerancia en el Deporte). Since then, Spain is working to end violence, implementing preventive actions in the multiple high-level events organized within the last 25 years.

Regarding Basketball, the problems with violence among fans, spectators and players are scarce. The violence from years ago has been eradicated although there is a potential danger as aggressive and intolerant attitudes in football, a mass sport in our country, are increasingly copied by young athletes and future protagonists in the courts and on the stands.

In our country we promote the current good practices and actions with which we can collaborate for the preparation of the final documentation, the visibility of the project and the coexistence of fans and their mobility activities.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



We will also take advantage of the different actions to collaborate with the institutions, clubs and federations promoting the educational, training and prevention projects that they develop in their environment.

All the training documents, actions and reports produced at national or international levels will be made available to all basketball and sport stakeholders in Spain.

Project activities in Spain

Activities in 2015

- ✓ Conference for setting the context of the situation in Spain regarding violence in sport in general and in Basketball in particular (see part 4).
- ✓ Face to face interviews with persons of interest and representatives of the world of Spanish basketball: coaches, players, managers, referees ... (see part 6).
- ✓ Meetings with fan groups to understand the current situation (see part 6).
- ✓ Surveys among Spanish Basketball fans, designing a social and behavioural profile of Spanish fans in order to identify the main factors leading to such behaviours (see part 5).
- ✓ Report with the data obtained from the 2015 actions
- ✓ Visibility to the project online <http://www.feb.es/fans-against-violence>, in the written media (Marca and Diario AS), promoting the project web (<http://www.fansagainstviolence.net>), together with the communication of the project to the Regional Federations and fan clubs from the different professional basketball teams in Spain (Real Madrid, Rosa Casares, CB Fuenlabrada, Estudiantes ...).

Activities for 2016

- ✓ 3x3 tournament against violence with fans from different Spanish teams. The tournament is scheduled to take place in January the 2nd. The winners will classify to play the international tournament to be held in Lithuania in June.
- ✓ A selected group of young fans will travel to the University Games in Zagreb and Rijeka in July. We will select 40 fans among students from the participant countries to travel with the 15 Croatian students hosting the event.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



- ✓ A representative of the fans will travel to Turkey to the final meeting in December 2016.
- ✓ Actions to be publicized to give visibility to the project.
- ✓ Dissemination of the plan and project.

SPAIN ACTIVITIES			
2015	STATUS	2016	STATUS
Fact Finding Conference	Done	3x3 Against Violence	2nd January
Face to Face interviews	Done	Fans meeting in Madrid	February
Meeting with fans leaders	Done	Project's Publicity	All Year
Surveys	Done	International 3x3	Mid May
National Report	Done	Zagreb University Games	Mid July
Project's Publicity	Done	Final Meeting	December

Table 1: Activities to be carried out by Spain in the project (self managed, 2015)

History of Spanish Basketball

The onset

The Spanish Basketball begins its journey during the first part of 1921. Father Eusebio Millán starts practicing, in the San Antón de las Escuelas Pías school in Barcelona, a new sport that he had been in contact with in Cuba during his missionary activity in the Caribbean country. That sport was basketball.

Cataluña became the first activation territory of basketball. The Spanish Basketball Federation was founded in Barcelona, in year 1923. Finally, after several years of discrepancies and problems in the federation, in 1935, the Spanish Basketball Federation moves to Madrid.

Women's basketball did not stay behind. In 1928 the club "Femeni y de Sports" was founded in Barcelona. It was a women's-only association that had the following motto "Feminity, Curture and Sport" (Feminidad, Cultura y Deporte). Basketball was a sport discipline that these women could practice. The first women's basketball tournament in Spain, the Torneo Exposición, was played in Barcelona in 1930.

Year 1943, after the Spanish Civil War in which there was no basketball was an important year for the reconstruction. The Spanish Championships returned and they were played in Palma de Mallorca this time. Women played also the first edition of this championships that year and was won by the club Español from Barcelona.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



It was not until 1950 that Basketball starts noticing the reconstruction. The National Team classified to play the first World Championships in Buenos Aires and so starting a decade with a lot of international activity. Four years later in Barcelona, and in this same competition, Spain won the first basketball gold.

In season 1957/58 the first European Cup was played by the clubs winners of their National Leagues. The Real Madrid C.F., as the champion of the first Spanish League, was the first Spanish club representing Spain in this competition that had its first women's edition the following year.

At the beginning of the 60's the reconstruction after the Spanish Civil War was complete. Basketball was more and more popular and appeared in the press with news about tournaments in all categories and with the invaluable help of television. In February of 1963 TVE broadcasted the first live basketball game. It was a Euro Cup game between Real Madrid C.F and Honved from Budapest.

The Spanish National Team qualified to play in the Olympic Games for the first time in Rome. This was the first great achievement of this time. After that, the National Team was present in each European Championship and stepped on several podiums in the Mediterranean Games. Our National Team also participated in the Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968 and Munich in 1972. One year later, Spanish basketball stepped on an international podium becoming the silver medallist in the European Championships celebrated in Barcelona. This medal changed the vision of basketball in Spain. It became a very well-known sport practiced by many people.

The basketball clubs did not stay behind and so the Real Madrid C.F. played its first European Championships final in the 1961/62 season. They won their first title two years later.

Our Women's National Team played its first international game in 1963 against Switzerland in the small town Malgrat de Mar near Barcelona. It was a first experience in which they only played two games and had to wait until 1974 to restart the international activity. That year they competed for the first time in the European Championships celebrated in Italy.

The consolidation: The second sport in Spain

In the decade of the 80's, Spanish basketball grew exponentially in all categories and levels, not only in the number of wins, but also regarding its presence in the media and the growth of people practicing it.

This period started with another great success for Spanish Basketball. The Men's National Team competed in the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980 classifying for the first time to the Olympic Semi-finals. A year later, the historic silver in Los Angeles 1984 was the milestone for a period of growth for Spanish basketball that still continues today. The national repercussion was such that today, basketball is, after football, the second most popular and most practiced sport in Spain.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Imagen 1: Selección Masculina plata en JJOO Los Ángeles 84 (FEB, 1984)

In 1987, Spain finishes fifth in the Women's European Championships celebrated in Cadiz. This was the first step of an extraordinary period of women's basketball both at National Team and club levels. In 1990 our women won silver at the European Championships in Alcalá de Henares, the first international medal for Spanish women's basketball. A year later, the National Team wins gold at the Mediterranean Games in Athens, and after that they competed for the first time in the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992. A year later our Women's National Team won their first European title in the European Championships celebrated in Italy. Their debut in a World Championships was in Australia in 1994.

At club level women's basketball continued growing until a Spanish club, Valencia's Dorna Godella, won the first European Cup in the 1991/92 season. In the 1996/97 season, the national league changes name to Liga Femenina. POOL Gerafe was the first winner.

Men's club basketball was also producing good results. Real Madrid C.F, F.C. Barcelona, Juventut de Badalona, Taugres Vitoria, won several European titles and the national competitions were very present in the media. Basketball was living a golden period. In 1996/97, the FEB creates the Liga LEB, the second category league at national level.

The beginning of the 1990 decade brought more important events. In 1991 the men's National Team won a bronze medal in the European Championships in Italy, a step before our participation in the Barcelona Olympic Games one year later. In 1999, the National Team won silver in the European Championships in France.

The youth categories continued with a progression that started a decade before. 21 medals in different international championships show this growth. With no doubt, a highlight among all of them is the Men's Junior World Championships celebrated in Lisbon in 1999. Spain won against the U.S.A in the final capturing the first world title in the history for this category.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



2000 – 2015: Success

In the last 15 years, Spanish basketball has placed itself at the top of world's basketball. It is during these years that Spain conquers the most important victories with many international titles in both men's and women's and in all categories.

In year 2001 we won European bronze in Turkey and classified to play the World Championships the following year in Indianapolis where we placed fifth after defeating the U.S.A. In 2003 Spain plays again the Eurobasket final winning the silver medal.

After the Olympic Games in Athens, and a new European semi-final, this time in Serbia, Spain wins the most important title for Spanish basketball in all its almost 95 years of history. In 2006 Spain becomes World Champion in Japan.



WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

Imagen 2 : Selección Masculina campeona del Mundo en 2006 (FEB, 2006)

In year 2007, Spain hosts the Eurobasket and plays the final again but is defeated by Russia. In 2008 we play at the Olympic Games in Pekin. The final is played by the same teams that played it 24 years before, in Los Angeles, Spain vs. U.S.A. We then win the second silver Olympic medal demonstrating the leading position of the Spanish basketball in the world.

Four years later in the Olympic Games in London we repeat final in an unforgettable match in which the Spanish team was closer than ever to winning the Olympic title.

Going back to the Eurobasket, the Spanish National Team has dominated this competition since 2009. That year, Spain becomes European champion for the first time in Poland, a title that we win again in 2011 in Lithuania. Without stepping off the podium in 2013, Spain wins a bronze medal and this journey ends with a third European title, another gold medal this time in France, defeating the host country in the semi-final game.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Only two countries, which do not exist anymore today, URSS and Yugoslavia, have more titles than Spain in this competition. Spain is currently first in the European ranking of National Teams and second in the World Ranking after the U.S.A.

The women's National Team started in this period the same way as the men, on the podium. It is during this period that women's basketball has climbed above and has placed Spain on the top of world's basketball.

Since year 2001, starting with the bronze medal in France, to year 2015, Spain has been on the podium in all Eurobaskets except in year 2011. The best result was in year 2013 in which, 20 years after winning the first title, Spain won gold in the Eurobasket in France. Five bronze and one silver medal demonstrate the level maintained in Europe through the years.

But women's Basketball has not only excelled in this competition. After the Olympic debut in Barcelona 1992, Spain returns to the Olympic Tournament in 2004 in Athens and 2008 in Pekin completing the journey with the participation in all World championships from China in 2002 to the last one celebrated in Turkey in 2014. In 2010 Spain wins the first medal, a bronze, in the Check Republic and four years later we win the silver medal that placed our country in third place in the World Ranking after U.S.A and Australia.

The paths of our two Spanish Senior National Teams has placed Spanish basketball in the first place in European basketball and second place in the world ranking after U.S.A.

The Euroleague Basketball and clubs have had similar paths as the National Teams. Different teams both male and female have earned European titles in the different continental competitions and this only proves the high level of Spanish basketball.

If in different periods the youth categories have proven that the success with the senior continues with the youth, it is in this period that Spanish basketball has become a World leader. Both men and women of every category have won international titles. 66 medals in different European and World Championships demonstrate our level. We highlight year 2013 in which our Women National Teams won gold in the Women's European Championships in all categories, U20, U18, U16 and Senior winning every single game played in each of those championships. A one-off!





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Image 3: Spanish Women's National Team – European Champion in 2013 (FEB, 2013)

Latest Achievements

- 2001/ Men's basketball, 3rd place in the European Championship
- 2001/ Women's Basketball, 3rd place in European Championship
- 2003/ Men's basketball, 2nd in the European Championship
- 2003/ Women's basketball, 3rd in the European Championship.
- 2005/ Women's basketball, 3rd in the European Championship.
- 2005/ Women's basketball, 3rd in the Mediterranean Olympics
- 2005/ Men's basketball, 3rd in the Mediterranean Olympics.
- 2006/ Men's basketball, 1st in the World Championship.
- 2007/ Women's basketball, 2nd in the European Championship.
- 2007/ Men's basketball, 2nd in the European Championship
- 2008/ Men's basketball, 2nd in the OOGG
- 2009/ Men's basketball, 1st in the European Championship
- 2010/ Women's Basketball, 3rd in the World Championship.
- 2011/ Men's basketball, 1st in the European Championship.
- 2012/ Women's basketball, 1st in the OOGG
- 2013/ Women's basketball, 1st in the European Championship.
- 2013/ Men's basketball, 3rd in the European Championship
- 2014/ Women's basketball, 2nd in the World Championship.
- 2015/ Men's Basketball, 1st in the European Championship
- 2015/ Women's basketball, 3rd in the European Championship





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



2. EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK

Short history of the European Union

A peaceful Europe – the beginnings of cooperation

The European Union is set up with the aim of ending the frequent and bloody wars between neighbours, which culminated in the Second World War. As of 1950, the European Coal and Steel Community begins to unite European countries economically and politically in order to secure lasting peace. The six founders are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The 1950s are dominated by a cold war between east and west. Protests in Hungary against the Communist regime are put down by Soviet tanks in 1956; while the following year, 1957, the Soviet Union takes the lead in the space race, when it launches the first man-made space satellite, Sputnik 1. Also in 1957, the Treaty of Rome creates the European Economic Community (EEC), or 'Common Market'.

The 'Swinging Sixties' – a period of economic growth

The 1960s sees the emergence of 'youth culture', with groups such as The Beatles attracting huge crowds of teenage fans wherever they appear, helping to stimulate a cultural revolution and widening the generation gap. It is a good period for the economy, helped by the fact that EU countries stop charging custom duties when they trade with each other. They also agree joint control over food production, so that everybody now has enough to eat - and soon there is even surplus agricultural produce. May 1968 becomes famous for student riots in Paris, and many changes in society and behaviour become associated with the so-called '68 generation'. (Unión Europea)

A growing Community – the first Enlargement

Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Union on 1 January 1973, raising the number of member states to nine. The short, yet brutal, Arab-Israeli war of October 1973 result in an energy crisis and economic problems in Europe. The last right-wing dictatorships in Europe come to an end with the overthrow of the Salazar regime in Portugal in 1974 and the death of General Franco of Spain in 1975. The EU regional policy starts to transfer huge sums to create jobs and infrastructure in poorer areas. The European Parliament increases its influence in EU affairs and in 1979 all citizens can, for the first time, elect their members directly. (Unión Europea)

The changing face of Europe - the fall of the Berlin Wall

The Polish trade union, Solidarność, and its leader Lech Walesa, become household names across Europe and the world following the Gdansk shipyard strikes in the summer of 1980. In 1981, Greece becomes the 10th member of the EU and Spain and Portugal follow five years later. In 1986 the Single European Act is signed. This is a treaty which provides the basis for a vast six-year programme aimed at sorting out the problems with the free-flow of trade across EU borders and thus creates the 'Single





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Market'. There is major political upheaval when, on 9 November 1989, the Berlin Wall is pulled down and the border between East and West Germany is opened for the first time in 28 years, this leads to the reunification of Germany when both East and West Germany are united in October 1990. (Unión Europea)

A Europe without frontiers

With the collapse of communism across central and eastern Europe, Europeans become closer neighbours. In 1993 the Single Market is completed with the 'four freedoms' of: movement of goods, services, people and money. The 1990s is also the decade of two treaties, the 'Maastricht' Treaty on European Union in 1993 and the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1999. People are concerned about how to protect the environment and also how Europeans can act together when it comes to security and defence matters. In 1995 the EU gains three more new members, Austria, Finland and Sweden. A small village in Luxembourg gives its name to the 'Schengen' agreements that gradually allow people to travel without having their passports checked at the borders. Millions of young people study in other countries with EU support. Communication is made easier as more and more people start using mobile phones and the internet. (Unión Europea)

Further expansion

The euro is the new currency for many Europeans. 11 September 2001 becomes synonymous with the 'War on Terror' after hijacked airliners are flown into buildings in New York and Washington. EU countries begin to work much more closely together to fight crime. The political divisions between east and west Europe are finally declared healed when no fewer than 10 new countries join the EU in 2004, followed by two more in 2007. A financial crisis hits the global economy in September 2008, leading to closer economic cooperation between EU countries. The Treaty of Lisbon is ratified by all EU countries before entering into force on 1 December 2009. It provides the EU with modern institutions and more efficient working methods. (Unión Europea)

A decade of opportunities and challenges

The new decade starts with a severe economic crisis, but also with the hope that investments in new green and climate-friendly technologies and closer European cooperation will bring lasting growth and welfare. (Unión Europea)





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



The era of cooperation

The era currently lived within the Union is a new era. Europe has stopped being only an area for commerce or a Monetary Union. Right now, all efforts made by the institutions focus on making all citizens feel the benefits through cooperation between countries in order to improve their lives. That is, the people's Europe.

This very important cooperation for the European Union becomes latent in sport and physical exercise not only because they are part of the lives of millions of Europeans and is an essential aspect of them, but because they promote such cooperation, dialogue and participation.

In order to make these kind of projects possible, the EU has created the Erasmus+ (2014-2020) focusing its activities in grassroots sport. It can co-finance initiatives that contribute to develop, disseminate and implement innovative ideas and practices at EU level and at national, regional and local levels.

Sport is considered as important at European level because:

- It contributes to the physical and mental wellbeing
- It is educational and promotes fundamental social values
- It brings the different communities closer
- It represents an important economic and rapidly growing sector
- It contributes to growth and employment

However, it also poses problems, as doping, match fixing and violence, which require special attention both for those who suffer it directly and for those who have managed to resolve the problem to some extent, because we must be aware that in the Europe we live in, the problems of our neighbouring countries could be ours or our solutions could be theirs.

The EU supports cooperation between the policy makers and dialogue with sports organizations, to address the challenges and promote positive values linked to sport.

The project “Fans Against Violence” aims eventually to reduce violence in sport, particularly in basketball, raising the understanding and tolerance and involving the different partners: fans, players, clubs, coaches, referees, educators, parents, institutions, officials, etc. Spain has managed to eradicate these problems in the basketball courts long ago, however, given the context of cooperation in which we are immersed, we agree to collaborate together with the four federations involved so that this problem can be eradicated completely from the European sport.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Particularly the initiatives to be developed in all countries involved are:

- Replace the concept of “fanatic” by “sports fan”
- To specify the current situation in each country regarding violence.
- To achieve greater involvement of the players and clubs to actively participate with more responsibility and conscience about violence in sports competition.
- To specify a set of prevention and education policies aimed to reduce violence in the sport
- To encourage the sports fans leaders to create a good atmosphere and positive attitudes in the stands.

We will try to establish common standards aimed to eradicate the above problems by pooling the situation in each of the participant countries, but taking into account the cultural particularities in each one.

Sport in the European Union

The EU promote the physical exercise through the exchange and promotion of good practices among the EU countries and all stakeholders. Guidelines for physical activity in the EU (2008) show how to promote that goal through cross national policies. The Council Recommendation of 2013 on the promotion of physical activity as healthy in the different sectors:

- Promotes more effective policies in this área
- Contributes to the monitor de evolution of the standards and policies of physical exercise

The EU health policy also promotes exercise. Action against adverse tendencies is articulated in the framework of the European Platform for Action on Diet, Physical Activity and Health.

One of the great elements in sport, and what makes it so important, is that it can overcome social barriers of all kinds. It gives visibility to the potential of disabled people and empowers women and girls providing them with opportunities for developing leadership skills. When the EU countries request funding from the European Social Fund and the European Fund for Regional Development, they are encouraged to include projects to promote social inclusion through sport.

The EU fights against racism and violence in sporting events, support efforts on prevention and encourages sport bodies and police to exchange information about the fans that pose a risk.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



The EU advocates that the young sport talents receive academic or professional education at the same time as their intensive training, so that they can develop a dual career. The European guidelines about dual careers for athletes (2012) show how to promote this goal through national and EU policies.

In conclusion, since the creation of the EU the promotion has grown in the promotion and support of sport because of all the positive consequences on the lives of people. And, of course, the cross education on values and good behaviour for which sport is an example to follow.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



3. THE SITUATION IN SPAIN REGARDING VIOLENCE

Institutional Framework

The history of the fight against violence in sport in Spain lives up to the merits that our athletes have achieved in recent years.

The growing social concern about the increase of violence at or around sporting events, justifies that the Sport Act of 1990 incorporated certain measures to combat violence in this area. This Act was intended, on one hand, to assume the dictates of the European Convention on Violence, drafted by the Council of Europe and ratified in Spain in 1987; and, on the other hand, to include some of the recommendations and measures proposed by the Special Commission on violence at sporting events and approved unanimously by the Senate. Among these was the creation of a National Commission against Violence in sporting events that classified the administrative offenses related to violence and determined the appropriate sanctions for such violations. With the creation of this Act, the Anti-Violence Commission was established.

These provisions were updated in 2007 with the creation of the Law Against Violence, Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport. The commission changed name to National Commission Against Violence, Xenophobia, Racism and Intolerance in Sport. Moreover, in 2014 the Spanish Sports Council proposed the creation of an Observatory on Violence, Racism and Xenophobia in sport and it was established under the National Commission against Violence in Sporting Events.

If we ask any person (being a general follower of any sport or not) if they consider that violence is necessary in sport, the majority of answers would be negative. However, if there seems to be a social consensus that violence in sport is rejected, why is it still happening? This fact motivates the need for this project (Gómez 2007)

A second issue would be the “nature” of violence in sport. That is, if it is a specific type of violence or if it can be compared with violence in any other context. In this regard (Klein & Sorenson) analyzed with a criminologist’s point of view, and concluded that violence in sport is more or less predictable if we take into consideration what we know about violence in general. However, if we analyze violence in sport from the social psychology’s point of view, sport, especially team sports, has a series of elements that because of its nature of putting together large groups of people are capable of exacerbating what would in general be normal levels of aggressiveness, and so generating violence. (Gómez, 2007)

And a third issue is whether violence in sport has a solution and if it is possible to avoid it, reduce it or even eliminate it.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Data on violence in Spain

Potentially dangerous fans

- Visiting Fans

Professional Football League	Season 2014/15		TOTAL
	1st Round	2nd Round	
1st Division	12.340	5.508	17.848
2nd Division "A"	3.136	2.890	6.026
Total	15.476	8.398	23.874

Other Championships	Season 2014/15
	TOTAL
2nd Division "B" / Promotion to 2nd "A" league	10.398
Copa S.M. El Rey	1.831
Supercopa	110
Champions League	3.350
Europe League / National Team	1.448
ACB League and Copa de S.M. El Rey/Play-Off/Supercopa	938
Euroleague and Eurocup	45
Total	18.120

Table 2 : Number of people attending games as visiting fans and considered potentially dangerous (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)

- Local Fans

Professional football league	Season 2014/15		Total
	1st round	2nd round	
1 ^a	42.475	40.467	82.942
2 ^a "A"	36.205	46.191	82.396
Total	78.680	86.658	165.338

Other Championships	SEASON 2014/15
	TOTAL
2nd Division "B" / Promotion to 2nd "A" League	22.433
Copa S.M. El Rey.	11.881
Supercopa	1.300
Champions League	4.060
Europe League / National Team	5.436
ACB League/Play-Off/Supercopa/C.Rey	2.265
Euroleague and Eurocup	800
Total	48.175

Table 3 : Number of people attending games as local fans and considered potentially dangerous (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Incidents

In the Royal Decree, Article 8.4.a) from May 9th, regulating the State Commission, the Permanent Commission has assigned the role to "formulate proposals for the initiation of disciplinary proceedings which may qualify as infringement under Title II of Law 19/2007, ..." This article complements Article 74.1 of the Regulations to prevent violence, racism, xenophobia and intolerance in sport (Royal Decree 203/2010, from February 26th) "According to the minutes of each sport event, raised by the Security Coordinator ... " Once the reports and the complaints are received from the Security Coordinators, through the National Sports Office, from the Commissioner General of Public Safety at the Police Headquarters, the Commission proposes, if any, to open the disciplinary proceedings by the governmental authority concerned, something that happens in 97% of the cases. The most frequent reasons why disciplinary proceedings are not opened are that the Law 19/2007 from July 11th, against violence, racism, xenophobia and intolerance in sport is not applied to the alleged facts (notwithstanding that they may be considered violations by application of other rules) or that the facts or evidence are minor in nature (complaint by a fan without direct observation of an acting police officer).

Season	Complaints	Processed by Commission	Difference	Percentage processed
2010/11	1313	1267	46	96,5
2011/12	1436	1401	35	97,6
2012/13	1205	1177	28	97,7
2013/14	1493	1436	57	96,2
2014/15	1314	1284	30	97,7

Table 4: Complaints handled by the Anti-Violence Commission (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)

The study of 1284 complaints handled by the Anti-Violence Commission throws some data and we analyse it below. First, and establishing a difference between the football's first and second divisions and the rest of the sports disciplines in Spain, we can establish a difference between minor, serious and very serious offenses.

	Mild	Serious	Very Serious	Total
Spectators // Other persons	289	310	149	748
Clubs	0	26	1	27
Total	289	336	150	775

Table 5: Complaints in the Loga BBVA and Liga Adelante category (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



	Mild	Serious	Very Serious	Total
Spectators // Other persons	280	200	3	483
Clubs	0	22	4	26
Total	280	222	7	509

Table 6: Complaints in the rest of the Sport disciplines in Spain (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)

During the current season 2014/2015 sanctions to the clubs and organizations have been proposed for a total of 692.769,00 euros with an average of 13.711€. The most important ones (very serious offenses), were due to problems in the access control and permanence of fans in the facilities, mainly due to excess capacity either in the complete stadium or in certain areas. The most dangerous situation was proposed to be sanctioned with 120.00€. Among the serious offenses we highlight the poor management in the Registration Book of fan activities (25.000€) and the support to fan groups that are considered radical and/or violent (45.000 and 60.000€). During the season 2013/2014, the amount went up to 529.572,00 euros, an average of 7.455€ per case. Regarding spectators and other, the current season 2014/2015, there were sanctions proposed for a total amount of 11.313.357 €, with an average of 9.190€ per case. The most important ones (very serious offenses, 145 sanction proposals) are related with the incidents during the game Club Atlético de Madrid S.A.D vs. RC Deportivo de la Coruña on the 30th of November of 2014. For the first time, a sanction has been proposed for making public hateful statements inciting to violent and intolerant behaviour. During the 2013/2014 season, the amount proposed for the sanctions was 4.148.700€ with an average of 3.039€ per case.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



OFFENSES	AMOUNTS	CLUBS SSAADD ORGANIZERS	SPECTATORS OTHERS	TOTALS	%
MILD	Mínimo 150 €	0	182	182	14,17
	300 a 499 €	0	43	43	3,35
	500 a 999 €	0	195	195	15,19
	1000 a 1499 €	0	38	38	2,96
	1500 a 3000 €	0	111	111	8,64
	<i>Total Leves</i>		0	569	569
SERIOUS	Mínimo 3001 €	15	305	320	24,92
	3002 a 4000 €	24	151	175	13,63
	4001 a 6000 €	1	47	48	3,74
	6001 a 10000 €	4	6	10	0,78
	10001 a 15000 €	0	0	0	0,00
	15001 a 60000€	4	1	5	0,39
	<i>Total Graves</i>		48	510	558
VERY SERIOUS	Mínimo 60001 €	4	152	156	12,15
	6000 a 89999 €	0	0	0	0,00
	Más de 90000 €	1	0	1	0,08
	<i>Total Muy Graves</i>		5	152	157
TOTALS		53	1231	1284	100

Tabla 7: Sanciones y cuantías monetarias (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)

Conducting a comparative analysis by sport, we can see how basketball has only had the 1,26% of the sanctioned cases in the 2014/2015 season with a total of 16 offenses throughout the season.

SPORT	Num. Proposals			
	SEASON 13/14		SEASON 14/15	
	Offenses	Offenses	Offenses	%
Football	1384	96,38	1264	98,44
Basketball	24	1,67	16	1,25
Football Sala	5	0,35	2	0,16
Handball	2	0,14	1	0,08
Motocross	0	0,00	1	0,08
Automovilism	3	0,21		
Hockey Patines	8	0,56		
Football- Public viewing	10	0,70		
Total	1436	100,00	1.284	100,00

Table 8 : Sanctions proposed by sport (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



The causes for sanctions in the 2014/2015 season are detailed below:

Causas	Season 14/15		
	Int.	Ext.	Total
Promote and participate in riots	159	313	472
Invasion of the field	36	0	36
Throwing objects	16	12	28
Introduce weapons or dangerous objects	13	8	21
Banners or ads promoting violence	14	0	14
Damage to the facilities	13	0	13
Firecrackers, flares or canisters	8	7	15
Throw stones to vehicles	0	13	13
Consumption or introduction or sale of alcoholic beverages in rigid containers	59	0	59
Drug consumption	148	0	148
Attacks or attempts to attack to referees, players or liniers	3	1	4
Attacks or insults to the Police or Security Personnel	130	135	265
Indecent behaviour	1	1	2
Racist and/or Xenophobic actions	13	9	22
Other reasons	83	36	119
Clubs, organizations o S. A. D.	53	0	53
Contractors	0	0	0
TOTAL→	749	535	1284

Table 9: Reasons for proposed sanctions (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)

The column “Int” refers to the “interior of sporting facilities”. The column “Ext” refers to the “exterior of the sporting facilities”.

The total number of sanction proposals has decreased 10% (152 proposals) related to the 2013/2014 season. The most remarkable aspect we should mention is the decrease in number of proposals for sanctions for the use of pyrotechnic devices, as well as for the consumption and introductions of alcoholic beverages with rigid containers. There is also a light decrease in sanction proposals for acts of racism or xenophobia. Specific mentions deserve the proposals for promoting or participating in riots, which have significantly decreased, although they are more severe because 144 from the 472 (that is approximately one third of them) correspond to the incidents related to the game C. Atlético de Madrid SAD – RC Deportivo de la Coruña of the 30th of November of 2014. On the contrary, there is an increase of attacks and insults to Police Officers and Security Personnel (+23), for invading the field (+19), for throwing objects (+14), for introducing weapons or dangerous objects (+9) and for the consumption of banned substances (+42). Lastly, we want to mention that the number of sanction proposals for displaying banners inciting to violence, is the same as last season.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Regarding racism, xenophobia and intolerance, the evolution in recent years has been as follows:

Season	Incidents	Percentage
2009/10	26	Un 2,07 % de un total de 1.256 propuestas
2010/11	27	Un 2,13 % de un total de 1.267 propuestas
2011/12	7	Un 0,50 % de un total de 1401 propuestas
2012/13	9	Un 0,78 de un total de 1150 propuestas
2013/14	26	Un 1,81 de un total de 1436 propuestas
2014/15	22	Un 1,71 de un total de 1284 propuestas.

Table 10: Evolution of acts of racism, xenophobia or intolerance (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)

Personal characteristics

The average profile of the persons that have generated problems inside sporting venues is: male between 18 and 35 years of age.

Age groupss	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2013-14
Less than 18	40	44	35	74	64
between 18-25	464	592	436	608	506
from 25 to 35	422	454	389	438	404
from 35 to 45	165	156	167	149	158
from 45 to 60	71	70	67	81	77
61 and more	6	16	16	12	15
Not documented	0	0	0	3	7
Total	1168	1332	1110	1365	1231

Table 11: Complaints by age groups (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)

Sex	Number	%
Men	1204	97,81
Women	27	2,19
Total →	1231	100,00

Table 12: Complaints by gender (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



10 private cases of violence in Spanish basketball

• Case 1

-Teams: REAL MADRID –F.C. BARCELONA
-Category: Play-Off ACB
-Date: 19-06-13
-City: Madrid

-Facts: During the game, a F.C. Barcelona player was insulted by the spectators, to which the player answered with obscene gesticulations and a “peineta”. One fan started acting like a monkey (putting his hand in his underarms). The spectator was not identified at the time but he went to the club days later and recognized himself as the author of the offenses. He justified them with them being an answer to the player’s provocations.

-Offense: SERIOUS under Art. 22.2) related to Art. 7.1.b), from the Law 19/2007, of July 11, Against Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport.

-Proposed sanction: FINE of 3.001 euros (Art. 24.1.b) and the ban to enter sports arenas during a period of six months. Art., 24.3.b)

• Case 2

-Teams: LAGUN ARO GBC – GESCRAPI BIZKAI BILBAO BASKET
-Category: ACB
-Date: 14-10-12
-City: SAN SEBASTIÁN (GUIPÚZCOA)

-Facts: With 28 seconds remaining to finish the game, the defendant shows a flag of the Athletic Club. A few minutes later, another fan steals violently the flag starting a fist-fight against one another until they are separated by the acting officers and escorted outside of the facilities.

-Offense: SERIOUS under Art. 22.2) related to Art. 7.1.a) from the Law 19/2007 of July 11th Against Violence, Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport.

-Proposed Sanction: FINE of 3.001 euros and the ban to enter sports arenas during a period of six months. Art., 24.3.b).



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



- **Case 3**

- Teams: TUENTI MOVIL ESTUDIANTES – REAL MADRID
- Category: ACB
- Date: 07-12-2014
- City: Madrid

-Facts: The accused is on the stands at the arena, insulting and threatening the players from the rival team, ignoring the instructions given by the acting officers to calm down and stop this behaviour. They proceed to identify him and escort him outside the arena.

-Offense: SERIOUS under Art. 22.2) related to Art. 7.1.a) from Law 10/2007 of July 11th Against Violence, Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport.

-Proposed sanction: FINE of 3.001 euros (Art. 24.1.b) and the ban to access sport arenas during a period of six months. Art. 24.3.b).

- **Case 4**

- Teams: CAJA LABORAL – REAL MADRID
- Category: ACB
- Date: 20-12-10
- City: Vitoria (Álava)

-Facts: Deficiencies in the access and spectators control procedures. They did not prevent that a red flare was set on fire at 18:00 hours in Stand no. 308 of the sports arena. The authors were not identified.

-Offense: SERIOUS under Art. 21.2.a) related to Art. 3.1 from Law 10/2007 of July 11th Against Violence, Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport.

-Proposed sanction: FINE of 3.500 euros (Art. 24.1.b).

- **Case 5**

- Teams: BALONCESTO FUENLABRADA, SAD – C.B. VALLADOLID, SAD
- Category: Liga ACB
- Date: 12-01-11
- City: Fuenlabrada (Madrid)

Facts: The acting civil servants observe a riot on the stands that appears to be an argument. Once on the spot they see three persons arguing. Two of them state that the third person, who is the son of the local team president, had attacked them throwing violently one of them across and causing him mild injuries in arms and hands and breaking some of the seats in the area where he had fallen. The officers proceed as necessary.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



-Offense: SERIOUS under Art. 22.2) related to Art. 7.1.a) from Law 19/2007 of July 11th Against Violence, Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport.

-Sanction proposal: FINE of 3.001 euros (Art 24.1.b) and the ban to Access any sports facility during a period of six months (Art. 24.3.b). This proposal will be conditioned to the resolution of the Judicial Authority.

- **Case 6**

-Teams: POLARIS WORLD MURCIA – UNICAJA MALAGA

-Category: ACB

-Date: 27-01-08

-City: Murcia

-Facts: The accused throws an almost empty water plastic bottle to the three referees while standing on the Low East Stand, a place close to the locker rooms tunnel. The bottle did not hit anybody,

-Offense: SERIOUS under Art. 22.2) related to Art. 7.1.d) from the Law 19/2007 of July 11th Against Violence, Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport.

-Sanction proposed: FINE of 3.001 euros (Art. 24.1.b), and the ban to access any sports arena during a period of six months (Art. 24.3.b).

- **Case 7**

-Teams : REAL MADRID – POWER ELECTRONICS VALENCIA

-Category: Semifinal de la Copa De S.M. El Rey de ACB

-Date: 12-02-11

-City: Madrid

-Facts: The acting officers are called by the security personnel, who say that the accused was publicly urinating in one of the corridors in the arena. They proceed to identify him and confirm that he shows clear signs of alcoholic intoxication and at the same time showed an aggressive attitude. He was invited to leave the arena. Once outside, he keeps acting aggressively assaulting a police officer. He is arrested by the Police who proceed as necessary.

-Offense: SERIOUS under Art. 22.2 related to Art. 6.1.d and Art. 7.1.a), of the Law 19/2007 of July 11th Against Violence, Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport.

-Sanction proposed: FINE of 3.500 euros (art. 24.1.b) and the ban to access any sports arena during a period of six months (Art. 24.3.b). The present proposal will be conditioned to the resolution of the Judicial Authority.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



- **Case 8**

- Teams: VALENCIA BASKET – LABORAL KUTXA
- Category: Copa De S.M. El Rey ACB (1/4 de Final)
- Date: 07-02-14
- City: Málaga

-Facts: Hours after the end of the game and in the city center, the acting officers are called by a group of 6 Baskonia Laboral Kutxa fans, who claim that they have been attacked by a group of fifteen Real Madrid fans, who were leaving a nightclub wearing scarves and chanting songs for their team. According to their testimony, those Real Madrid fans started insulting them when they realised that they were Baskonia Laboral Kutxa fans: “TO BE A BASKONIA FAN IS A DESEASE”, “FUCKING BASQUE SHIT, BASQUE BASTARDS SON OF A BITCH, THEY MUST ALL BE KILLED” and “UH, UH, UH, ULTRA SUR”. At the same time they started attacking them with punches and kicks and hitting them even with a billboard from a nearby shop. As a result of this aggressions, one of the victims suffered a fracture in the tibia and fibula and needed medical attention. Later, the aggressor is identified without a doubt, as one of the authors of the attack in which he actively participated, and the police arrested him. He is being legally prosecuted.

-Offense: SERIOUS under Art. 22.2) in relation with Art. 2.1.a) from the Law 19/2007 of July 11th Against Violence, Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport.

-Proposed Sanction: FINE of 6.000 euros (Art. 24.1.b) and the ban to access any sports arena during a period of two years (art 24.3.b). This proposal will be conditioned to the result of the resolution by the Judicial Authority.

- **Case 9**

- Teams: REAL MADRID BALONCESTO – LAGUN ARO GBC
- Category: ACB
- Date: 19-05-13
- City: Madrid

-Facts: At the arrival of the visiting team, a group of fans located at the Fuente del Berro street, insult the players and they say to a female police officer: “THAT UNIFORM MAKES ME HARD, BOTTLE BLOND, BLACK CHOCOLATE, I WANT TO MARRY THIS POLICE OFFICER AND FUCK HER ALL DAY”, they actively participate in the riots with other fans. They proceed to identify the suspect by requesting him to show his ID card. He refuses to show it saying: “YOU ARE A NOBODY AND I WILL NOT GIVE YOU MY ID CARD. YOU HAVE NO RIGHT TO ASK FOR IT”. At the same time he pushes a civil servant and his companion against the wall causing them injuries in the elbow and right hand and in the left wrist, respectively. They were medically assisted by the SAMUR. He continued to gesticulate with his hands and scream and encouraging the people around to act against the civil





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



servants. They precede to arrest him and while waiting for the Police to arrive to take him to the Police Station, the accused says: “SONS OF A BITCH, YOU DO NOT KNOW WHO YOU ARE TALKING TO, YOU SUCK IT TO YOUR BOYFRIEND”. He repeats these sentences several times. He is being prosecuted.

-Offense: SERIOUS under Art. 23.2) related to Art. 2.1.a), Law 19/2007 of July 11th Against Violence, Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport.

-Sanction proposed: FINE of 5.000 euros (art. 24.1.b) and the ban to access any sports facility during a period of 12 months Art. 24.3.b). This proposal will be conditioned by the result of the Judicial Authority.

- **Case 10**

-Teams: C.B. GRANADA – POLARIS WORLD MURCIA

-Category: ACB

-Date: 22-04-07

-Team: Granada

-Facts: At halftime, three fans go to the restaurants area. When they go back to their place they see that their seats are being occupied by three young persons. They request twice that they leave their seats. One of the accused stands up and pushes the owner of the seats against the public, without falling to the ground, but when he stands up he punches him in the chin, grabs him from the chest and tears his clothes. After the aggression he runs away and is intercepted by the acting Police who witnessed the incident. They take him to the Police Station for identification. He is being prosecuted.

-Offense: SERIOUS under Art. 69. 3. B.a) related to Art. 69. 3. A. f), from Sport Law 10/1990 from October 15th.

-Sanction proposal: FINE of 4.000 euros (Art. 69. 4. A) and the ban to access any sports facility during a period not longer than 5 months. Art. 69. 5. B). This proposal will be conditioned by the result of the Judicial Authority.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



4. FACT FINDING CONFERENCE

Conference

On the 30th of June, the Fans Against Violence project was presented at the Spanish Sports Council Headquarters in Madrid.

At the presentation was included as part of one of the most important activities of the project, the Fact Finding Conference. And it was presided by the General Sports Director, Ms. Ana Muñoz, and many other important stakeholders' participated along the day: Mr. José Luis Sáez, President of the Spanish Basketball Federation; Mr. Daniel Hierrezuelo, ACB, Euroleague and FIBA referee, Mr. José Ignacio Gallardo, Vide Director of Marca Sport Newspaper; Javier Matallanas, AS Sports TV Director; Mr. Jorge Rosal, National Police Inspector and Professor Doctor in Social and Political Science from the National Institute of Physical Education.

Imagen 4 : Conferenciantes Fact Finding Conference (FEB, 2015)

Mercedes Coghen, Manager of the project in Spain, opened the conference in Spain and she defined the main objectives as follows:

1. To define the current situation of violence in Spanish basketball
2. To find the common space when the fans could participate and let them express their opinion on the subject.

Mr. José Luis Sáez, set up the position of the Spanish Federation with the focus on the players and the clubs encouraging them to actively participate. Also he explained the main actions to be taken regarding the education and prevention programs trying with them to reduce the violence and to clarify the difference between a sports fan and a fanatic. Finally, he encouraged the leaders of these fan clubs to create a good atmosphere and to have positive relations among them.

These goals are about to be achieving in Basketball but it is important not to lose the face to the problem and keep on educating the youngsters.

This good status is a consequence of the work at the Federation together with the players and coaches, which make it clearly different with other sports, especially football where we find the most incidents. The danger could appear when we stop following up the development in the education of the players, that make them drop out of school to become just professional players.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



The FEB has tried to go a step further regarding the usual concept for sport management, that is, that the main recognition comes from the sporting achievements. One of the FEB's goals is that sport becomes a tool for social transformation.

So, even though physical violence has no presence in basketball, more and more we are witnessing aggressive behaviour coming from the parents in the grassroots basketball that has to be controlled.

To achieve this objective, the FEB has launched the "Parent's School" project for clubs and schools. The mission is to bring the message to the school through parents and children.

The goal is to reduce the violent incidents in basketball, although we must confirm that the figures of sanction proposals are already very low, according to the official data.

Also through a project with volunteers, we promote that each person can be part of a project, disseminating the social spirit through sport.

After the president's speech, Ms. Ana Muñoz, General Sports Director of the Spanish Sports Council, confirmed the good situation of Spanish basketball regarding violence and the good behaviour of the fans. But she also confirmed the different situation in the Spanish football where the core of the problem exists.

It is football the sport that is mainly present in all the weekly Anti-violence Commission meetings where the sanctions are proposed. This commission is made up of representatives of the Education Culture and Sciences Ministry, Federations, Sports professional leagues, etc.

This commission is regulated by a law but is also inspired by the sanctions imposed week after week and the improvements made by all the sport stakeholders in their own activity: athletes, referees, coaches, managers, responsible institutions.

It is really necessary, to include the sport supporters and fans in this meetings. Fans are many times the anonymous addressee of the commission decisions. The law can act only against known people, so that means it is necessary to know who is doing an illegal action to punish him or her.

When the sport event can be attended by approximately 100.000 people, the organizers of the club responsible must assume a bigger responsibility because they have a closer and bigger influence with fans and institutions.

The relationship between a club and its fans allows actions against them that a common





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



law doesn't, as the admission rights to the sport venue. The football clubs and their presidents have begun taking some important actions to avoid the admission of some fans to the venue. But it is necessary that Federations, Public Institutions and the public in general help the club to take the necessary actions against violence so that the clubs do not feel alone against violent public who want to access the sporting facilities in any way possible. These actions can be uncomfortable for the supporters in general but the goal is that the families can securely attend the matches with children.

The concept of fan must make a difference between fanatic and ultra supporter. We do not want the “ultras” to enter the arenas. An “ultra” does not share the passion for the team and the sport, he is someone who steps over the rules and limits. Their objectives can be as varied as to “ruin a game”, to get attention, or to get social recognition within an anonymous mass of people, recognition they do not find in their daily routine.

Be included in an anonymous mass, trying to get a social relevance protected by the other's behaviour, makes this kind of ultra-fans feel very comfortable in their role. Media it's also another key tool to fight against violence in sport. The media are the main information source for the Commission, but they are also the indirect supporter of these ultra groups who can see themselves, for the very first time, as the protagonist on the public stage.

Lastly, Ana Muñoz asked the athletes to confirm their opposition to have radical supporters cheering for them at the arenas.

Jose Ignacio Gallardo Vice-director of Marca sport newspaper asked in his speech for giving a higher visibility to the fight against violence.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



He was very interested in analysing the reasons why we find lower levels of violence in basketball, trying to extrapolate them to the other sports, especially to football. In his opinion, the media has to contribute more to the fight against violence showing a firm attitude, denouncing and chasing the violent fans in order to have a healthy sport.

He asked to include the press permanently in the Anti-violence Commission as a very important asset to help eradicate this problem.

The media plays also an important role in a day-to-day basis when a journalist gives an opinion regarding sanctions and showing complicity with the fans who provoke incidents, as so promoting violence in general.

There must be a common firm and overwhelming message against violence outbreaks and behaviour.

This message has to be firm and common for everyone: media, institutions and clubs. However, the basic piece of this puzzle is the athlete. They are the best message prescribers for the fans.

They have to assume their important role avoiding light messages in which they don't dare to condemn the violence because of fear to confronting the violent sector of the stands. In his opinion, the way to be more powerful to front them isn't one by one but all the stakeholders together.

He also highlighted the importance of the children education at home. Parents have to make the first move towards teaching their children respect, the values of sport and a civic behaviour.

Mr. Daniel Hierrezuelo, international referee, also participated and spoke about the importance that the social networks have acquired in our society.

The experience of a referee in social networks means, before anything, a rise in the general public exposure. In these networks, the minorities are the ones who make most noise sending open messages to create currents of thought or violence against the world of refereeing or against the individuals.

These attitudes shown by these individuals go from mere insults, to humiliating comments about personal and family circumstances, or personal statements stepping step over every boundary.

Even though the relationship of basketball with the sports media is very careful and neat in the way they value the refereeing, they sometimes, unconsciously, can promote behaviour that push the fans to react with violence against the officials.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



We can promote good practices to reduce physical or verbal violence, if we bring the fans to the world of refereeing allowing them to know the person behind a referee.



Image : Assistants to the Fact Finding Conference (FEB 2015)

Jorge Rosal, a Police inspector, presented his view of the situation of violence in sport in Spain.

He contributed to the conference with a lot of data, and highlighted the evidence we have already described. Basketball in Spain is not a violent sport. The concept of the Spanish Copa del Rey with 8 teams from different cities and fan clubs in the same venue at the same time, would be impossible to organize in a sport like football, even if we would reduce it to 4 teams.

Even though the violent riots can be attributed to ultra and radical fan groups, there is also the verbal violence at the stands produced by a great number of supporters, which becomes an educational problem that will take many years to eradicate and overcome.

With the murder in Madrid on November 2014 at the match between Atletico de Madrid and Deportivo de la Coruña, new and severe actions were taken. We are improving the security inside the arenas by installing cameras with better resolution, biometric control systems to control the fans that could cause problems and we are sanctioning some offending chants on the stands.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



We are improving communication between the Police Department and the clubs, because they are the ones who have to raise conscience to eradicate the violent fans at the stadiums, eliminating the benefits that they might have had in the past.

At European levels, and to avoid problems during traveling, the police are focusing on the services that they give to these people, because we have proof that there is a relationship between the decrease in violence and the good services provided to them.

This is related to the new police systems that are being developed in which we try that the fan sees the police as a help and not as a deterrent. For the Police the ideal situation would be no to have to enter the arenas in uniforms because they are private facilities, but the little respect shown by the fans towards the private security personnel and the stewards prevent us from doing it.

Thus, it is necessary that the institutions help us face these problems and take actions, because these incidents also happen outside the arenas. In England, the premier model eradicated the violence in the stadiums thanks to the support of the institution that they went as far as confiscating the passports or house arresting these violent persons.

He finished his presentation, giving advice about the importance of connecting with the sports fans via the available channels of communication. The social networks can be very helpful to the police because they can spread in an easy and fast way, concrete information about any incident during the games.

Lastly, Javier Durán, said that Sport conveys many values that are usually intended to be used positively but if they are not well communicated or well interpreted can even be used negatively: leadership, discipline, team work, motivation ... taken to the extreme these could even be used for example within terrorist groups.

All of those values that we must convey to the youth are the ones that can emotionally commit with one another, regardless where they come from. These are the values that mean sacrifice for the others' benefit (integrity, honesty, solidarity, generosity, etc.)

In competition is difficult to be worried about others, because our first goal is to win. This is precisely why the aggressive and violent incidents could appear against everybody who tries to keep us from winning: the rival players, referees, fans from the other team, etc.

This is why it is so important that parents and coaches teach us the ethical implications of respecting others without hurting our healthy competitiveness required by any sporting competition.

From all the presentations, we can extract some recommendations that would help reduce violence in sports. One of them is that the media should consider violent actions as serious but isolated incidents instead of making them a show. Also that the coaches,





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



managers, players, journalists, referees and policemen should participate in workshops about the definition of both violence and aggressive behaviour to ensure that they understand the consequences of them and how can they be controlled.

As a final conclusion we can say that the best tool to change an attitude regarding violence in a medium term are prevention programs based on early education of the young athletes and the implementation of awareness programs in sporting atmosphere (family, media, players, coaches and fans).

Escuela de padres

El proyecto “escuela de padres” de RSC (Responsabilidad Social Corporativa) de la FEB, del cual se encargan los exjugadores Fernando Romay e Elisa Aguilar empezó su andadura en Octubre del 2011 llamándose “vía deportiva”.



Imagen 5 : Elisa Aguilar y Fernando Romay explicando Escuela de Padres en la Fact Finding Conference (FEB, 2015)

El contenido ha sido el mismo desde su nacimiento hasta el día de hoy; la educación en valores a los padres y entrenadores explicándoles la importancia del apoyo a sus hijos tengan una buena o mala actuación en los partidos e incidiendo que lo esencial de la práctica del baloncesto es más que la actuación deportiva. Las distintas enseñanzas que van a adquirir conviviendo con personas que tienen distintos pensamientos, comportamientos, cultura y por supuesto valores como solidaridad, humildad, disciplina, respeto y tantos otros, que les va a hacer mejores jugadores pero aún más, mejores personas.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



La dinámica del coloquio con los padres y entrenadores es, con el apoyo de material visual, incidir que el principal motivo por el cual los niños juegan al baloncesto es por diversión.

Durante el desarrollo de esta, van saliendo ejemplos que suceden en las canchas de baloncesto por parte de los padres y entrenadores que muestran comportamientos contrarios al de los motivos por los cuales un padre querría que su hijo jugara al baloncesto. Comportamientos paternos como críticas al mal juego, chillidos al árbitro, insultos a jugadores del equipo contrario... lo único que hacen es alejar a sus hijos de lo que más les gusta, que es jugar al baloncesto.

También se trabaja la relación de padres y entrenadores. Por ello, siguiendo la metodología anterior, se hace hincapié en que los entrenadores son como un profesor de matemáticas o de inglés, haciendo necesaria una relación igual de estrecha tanto con estos como los entrenadores. Una reunión previa al inicio de la temporada para sentar las bases de comportamiento y de mejora del jugador así como un continuo feedback ayudan a completar la experiencia positiva del niño para su formación en valores.

La satisfacción por parte del presidente de la FEB, Jose Luis Sáez es absoluta. “En la FEB nos sentimos muy orgullosos del trabajo que realizamos a nivel social a través de nuestra RSC, y Escuela de Padres es un programa muy valioso porque siembra en la base, que es un concepto prioritario de nuestros proyectos porque es un punto de partida imprescindible desde el cual construir el mejor futuro posible”.

El presidente de la FEB valora el hecho de que “se llega a niños y niñas a través de los elementos más importantes de su formación: sus padres y sus entrenadores-formadores”.

En las últimas semanas, Sáez ha insistido en que “la formación que pretende transmitir la FEB es una formación integral, que vaya más allá de las canchas pero que haga del juego una herramienta de asunción de valores, que es lo que queremos transmitir a través de programas como Escuela de Padres”.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Conference attendees

NÚMERO	EMPRESA	NOMBRE	APELLIDOS	ASISTENCIA
1	FED. BALONCESTO CASTILLA Y LEÓN	LUIS	BARRIOCANAL ARNATE	
2	SEBITRO INTERNSC.	DANIEL	HIERREZUELO	
3	DIARIO AS	JAVIER	GOMEZ MATAILLANAS	
4	FEDERACIÓN DE BALONCESTO MADRID	FRANCISCO	OLMEDA DE PARRA	
5	Federación Andaluza Baloncesto	Antonio	Gullén Garcia	
6	Asociación Canaria Baloncesto	MIGUEL	TOME RUIZ	
7	Federación Canaria de Baloncesto	MANOLO	GOMEZ RODRIGUEZ	
8	EL JUGADOR.	VICENTE	PANIAGUA	
9	CAM	PABLO	SALAZAR	
10	AGENCIA EFE	ÁLVARO	MOLINA	

NÚMERO	EMPRESA	NOMBRE	APELLIDOS	ASISTENCIA
11	INEF	Javier Durán	Duran	
12	LIEM	Francisco	díez Vayas	
13	UCJC	Elena	Jiménez Herrera	
14	Rivas ECÓPOLIS	José	Juarez Vicente	
15	Prrensa CSD	JESUS	ZULESIAS HERREROS	
16	FEB	Rosa	Urein Dosem	
17	TVE	Jose Juan Vela	Blanchet	
18	CSD	MAURO SAAZ	SAAZ VAZQUEZ	
19	CLUB BALONCESTO FUENLABRADA PEÑA	Emilio	Esquivel CILVU	
20	CSD	José	Moreno Cervero-M.	





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



NÚMERO	EMPRESA	NOMBRE	APELLIDOS	ASISTENCIA
21	UMV. CARLO LÓPEZ CELA	JANA	GALLARDO REBEL.	
22	SANTIAGO AIZPURI.	ARMANTINA	SANTIAGO AIZPURI	
23	LEEB	JUAN MA	GARCIA ROSAS	
24	AEDO	VIGENTE	MAUR.	
25	MARCA	Juan Ignacio	Gallardo	
26	BALONCESTO FLENERIA	Gloria	Noveno	
27	CNP- CN D	JORGE	ROSAL COIANC	
28	COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	ANTONIO	GOENBERG OLEO	
29	BALONCESTO LEONARDO	SERGIO	WALTER HERNANDEZ	
30	Elise Aguilar			

NÚMERO	EMPRESA	NOMBRE	APELLIDOS	ASISTENCIA
31	KSD	LUCIA	MUNOZ REPIO	
32	CSD	VICTOR	LEPE LASA	
33	CSD	SUSANA	P. AMOR	
34	CSD	NATALIA	FLORES SANZ	
35	ENCANCHA	SANTIAGO CARLOS	ORTIZ MARTIN	
36	La Liga	Rodrigo Arce		
37	CSD	MARIA	REYES NAVARRETE	
38	CSD	ANTONIO	PRIETO UZASLO	
39	CPE	Alonso	SO FUE	
40	ZINKOO	Raul	Chapado	





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



NÚMERO	EMPRESA	NOMBRE	APELLIDOS	ASISTENCIA
31	CLUB DE MADRID	COLB	ROMERO MARTÍ	
32	CUB ESTUDIANTES	JOSE	ARENSIO	DIRECTOR GENERAL
33	FEB	RUTH	POMBA BARRIO	
34	EL PROYECTO 12 (FIAT-CLES; REEF; URJC)	SONIA	CALVO HERRERO	
35	Fundación FEB	Elisa	Aguilar Lopez	
36	ESPALIO2014	Raúl	BARRERA JESÚS	
37	FEB	PABLO	ROMERO CASTILLO	
38	Fundación FEB	Fernando	Rodríguez Pérez	
39	NANAMUSL Y DUAZE CONSULTOR	JESUS	gentiles NAIMUEL	
40	FEDERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA BALONCESTO	FERNANDO	DELGADO DE OJEDA	





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



5. FANS SURVEY

To know in detail the reasons why the fans might have violent behaviour in a basketball court, a survey was conducted with 597 persons from the FEB's volunteer's database. They are a group of people directly involved with basketball and with a great degree of experience and presence in basketball courts.

The largest age group is the one that are from 20 to 24 years old, so the profile of the respondents are mostly young people.

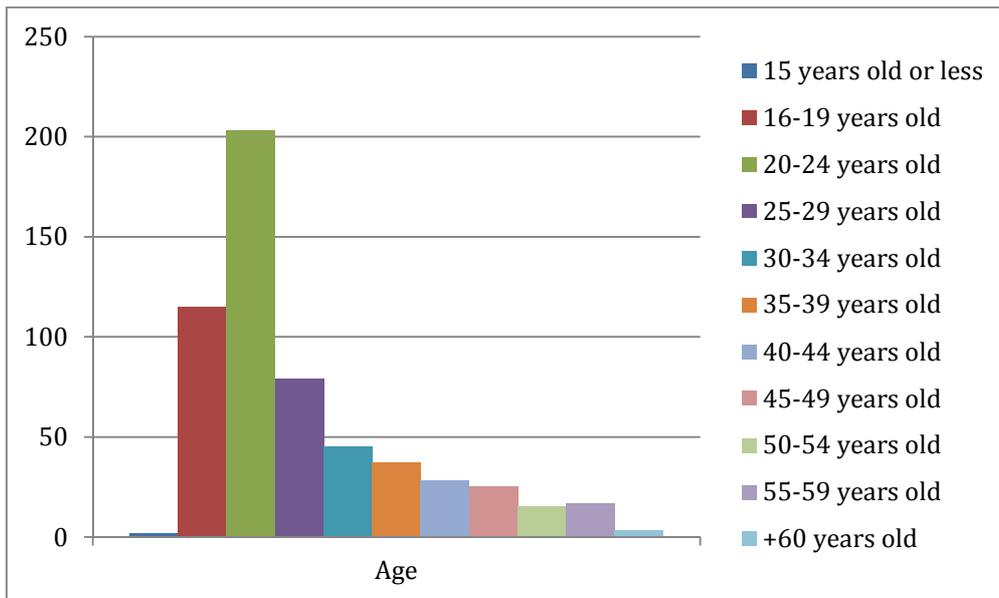


Illustration 1: Age of the persons participating in the survey (FEB 2015)

There are more men than women, but the difference is not as big as it might be expected. This reinforces the belief that basketball is a sport with family tendencies where the presence of both parents and couples is common.

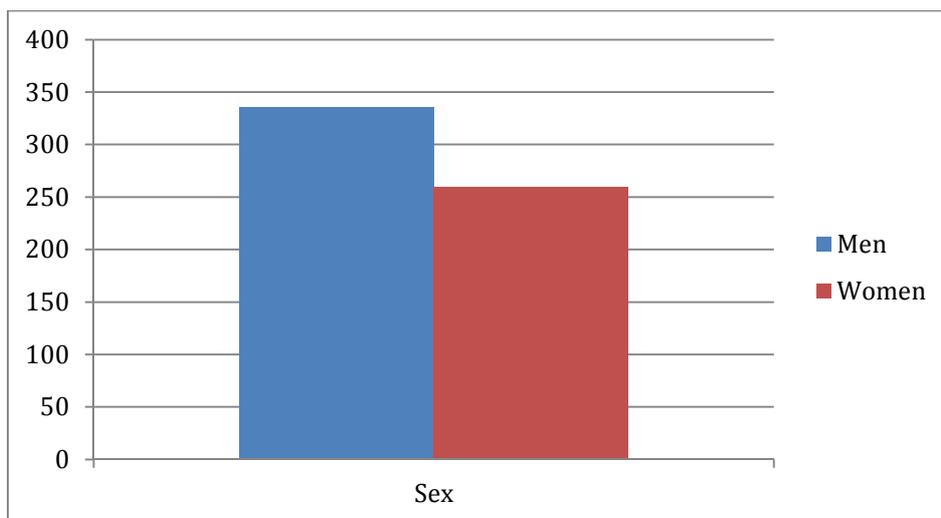


Illustration 2 : Sex of the people participating in the survey (FEB 2015)



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Regarding the age of the young people participating in the survey, most of them are University students, a sector that has always been closely related to the world of basketball.

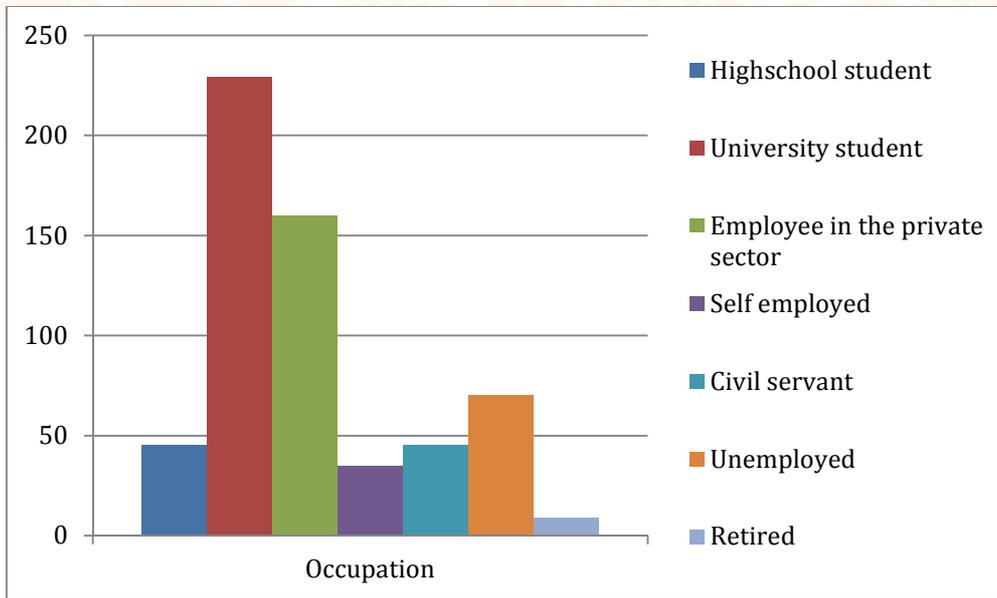


Illustration 3: Occupation of the people participating in the survey (FEB 2015)

The great majority of the people participating in the survey do not belong to any fan club, although this does not mean that they reject them because many of them declare that they would like to belong to one. In Spain, the basketball fan groups are usually limited to participating in shows during the games, with a pleasant atmosphere for the fans.

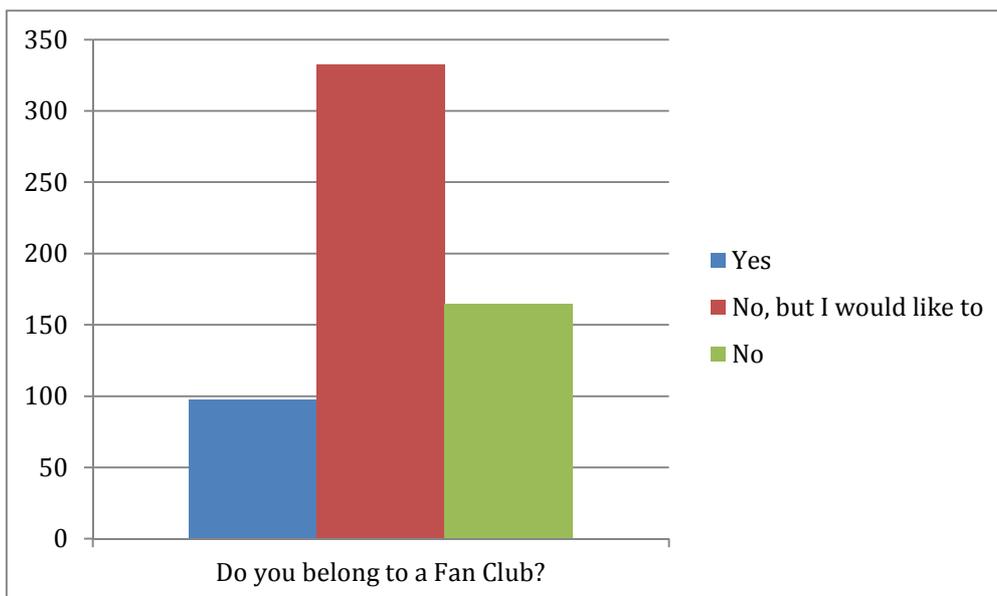


Illustration 4: Participants in the survey who belong to a fan club (FEB 2015)



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



The majority of the people participating in this survey interact in a proactive way with their team, that is, they attend the games with more or less frequency.

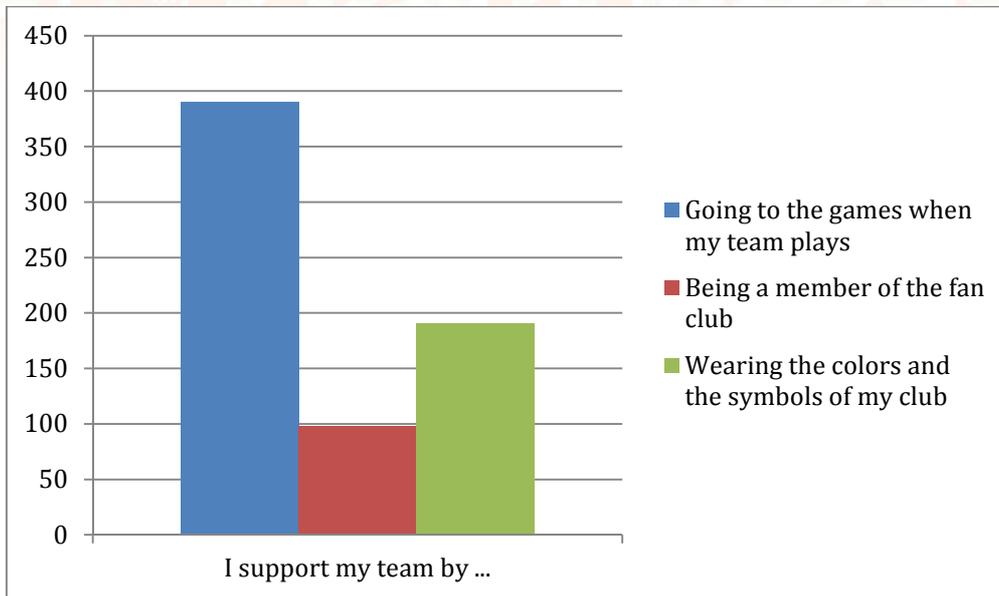


Illustration 5: Way I which the people participating in the survey support their team (FEB 2015)

Within the survey there are several questions that better help to understand the situation of violence in Spain. In the next question we will see these relevant data.

The first thing to highlight would be obtained through this question. What or who played a decisive role that made you become a basketball fan?

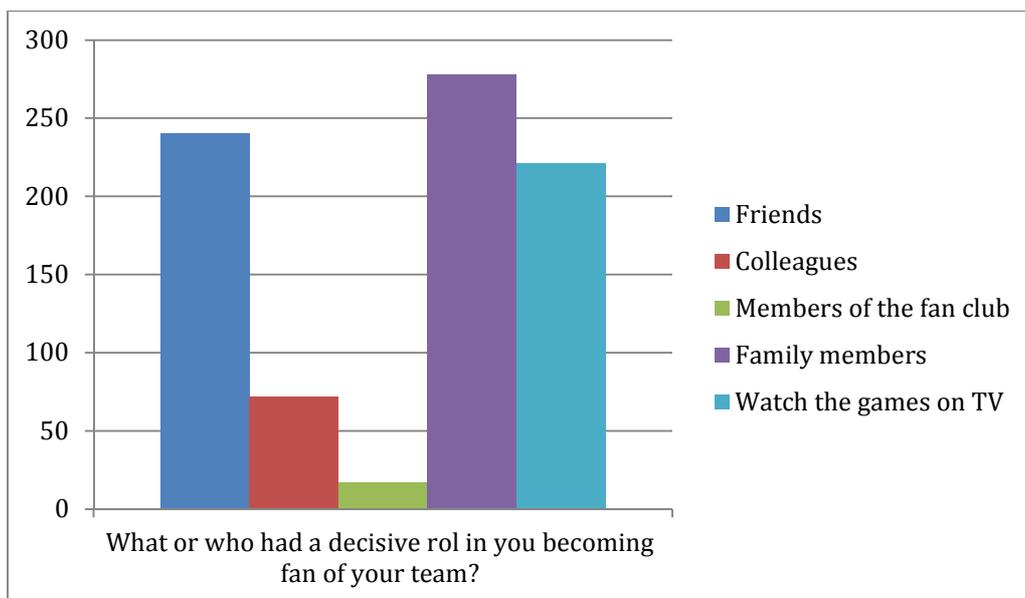


Illustration 6: Decisive role for the people participating in the survey to become a Basketball fan (FEB 2015)





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



The question, with multiple-choice answers, show how the taste for basketball begins to take shape with family and friends, wither in the arenas or watching games on television, giving less importance to the fan groups as key to engage new fans. This may lead us to think that by getting the first notions of basketball in an environment where the values are understood and respected, this is just conceived in the peaceful environment in which we saw it was developing.

Another of the important results obtained by this survey, are the answers to the question “I go to a basketball game because ...” Where the options for answers are:

1. *The ticket price is affordable*
2. *It is a way to spend my time*
3. *It is an opportunity to share my opinion about other topics I am interested in*
4. *I have fun*
5. *I love basketball*
6. *I love the atmosphere*
7. *I like how my team plays*
8. *I like to be part of a fan club*
9. *I like to go to sporting events with my friends*
10. *I like the recreation areas in the arena*
11. *I like the colours and symbols of my club*
12. *My team is one of the leaders*
13. *My children play in the club*
14. *I live in this city*
15. *I have friends in the team*

Each person participating in the survey has been able to choose up to five answers, and the answer that was chosen by the most people was the one about having fun. More than 70% of the people participating in the survey watch basketball simply because they have fun, beyond the final result.

With a similar percentage, and with a similar background are the options of the people participating in the survey that show their love for basketball with a 66% and those that go because they like how their team play with 65%.

These three results show that the Spanish fans go to the basketball games for recreational reasons.

The characteristics of this sport, as we have been able to see above, are those of a family sport emanating from the school grounds. That is why reasons like to be able to express opinions on other subjects only identifies the people participating in the survey.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Although almost 50% of the people participating in the survey belong to a fan club or have sympathies with one, it does not make the typical problems that these groups generate in other countries appear within our borders.

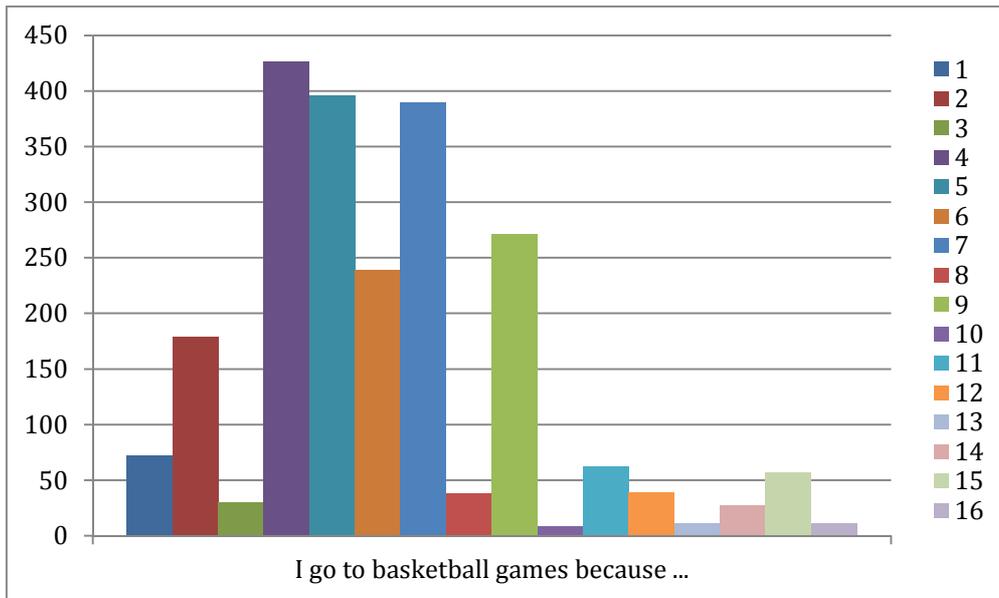


Illustration 7: Reasons why people participating in the survey go watch basketball games (FEB 2015)

To the question “What are the main reasons you see the fans from the other team as rivals?” we obtain somehow different answers than expected in view of the previous results.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE

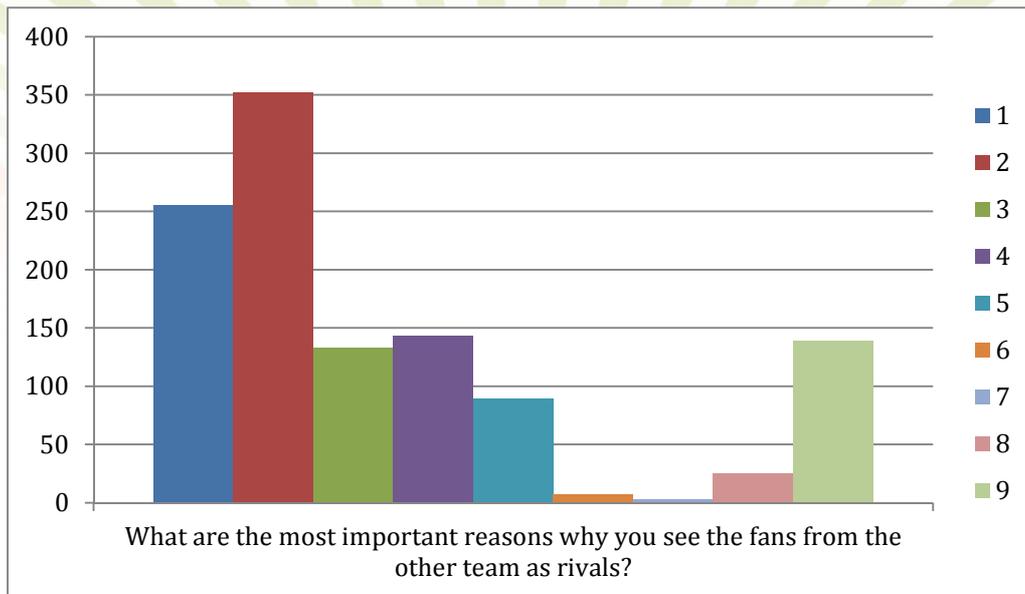


Illustration 8: Main reason why the people participating in the survey see the fans from the other team as rivals (FEB 2015)

The options for answers are as follows:

1. *There is a historic hostility between our cities or districts*
2. *There is a historic hostility between our fans/clubs*
3. *Their team obtains profit from the league*
4. *Their team is more successful than ours*
5. *Their team is richer than ours*
6. *We have a racial confrontation*
7. *We have a religious confrontation*
8. *They have any foreign players*
9. *They have different ideas and values*

57% of the people participating in the survey think that the rivalry with fans of other teams are due, at least in part, to the historic rivalry and 42% think that the rivalry is due to a historic hostility between cities and districts.

By the results that we have been obtaining, the fact that 23% see this rivalry as a consequence of having different ideas or values can be surprising. However, because of the data that we see below, this rivalry does not go beyond being rivals in sport and they do not see each other as enemies, which could cause the problems.

Regarding the question “What are the most common reasons for an aggressive and violent behaviour by fans during basketball games? We obtain as the most significant answers for aggressive and violent behaviour alcohol consumption or provocations by fan groups from the rival team. The options for answer were as follows:





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



1. Extremely fanatic attitude by some fans
2. Provocative behaviour by the players from the other team
3. Alcohol consumption
4. Drug use
5. Referee decisions
6. Show solidarity with the rest of the fans
7. Unhappy with the coach
8. Desire to provoke the fans from other teams
9. Fun
10. Historic hostility with the fans from certain teams
11. Historic hostility between districts or cities
12. Being part of a plan by the leaders of the fan clubs
13. The behaviour of the Police and Security officers
14. Poor performance of your team
15. Opportunity to have the media attention
16. Opportunity to release negative energy from personal problems
17. Tight game
18. Little security
19. Provoking and offensive chants by the fans from the rival team
20. Desire to prove oneself and defend your honour

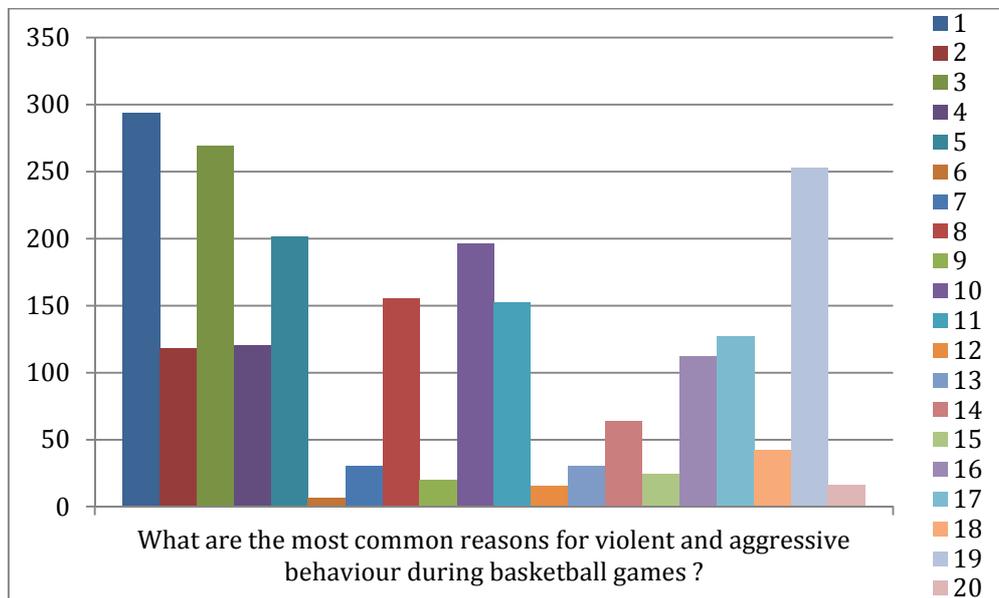


Illustration 9: Most common reasons for aggressive and violent behaviour by the people participating in the survey (FEB 2015)

With the question “Have you ever participated in a riot against the Police or followers from other teams?” We can confirm what we explained in the previous question. Only 7 persons out of the 597 people who participated in the survey has been present in a riot with followers from the other team or with the Police, which is less than 2% of the sample.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Did you ever participate in a riot with the police or with fans from the rival team?

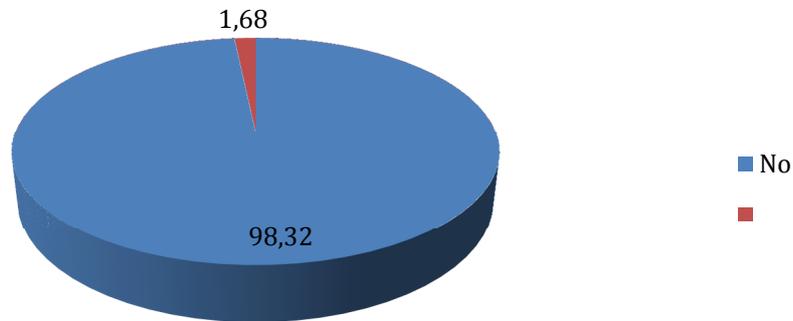


Illustration 10: Participation in violent riots (FEB 2015)

Inside the sporting arena the amount is even lower. Only one person has been in a violent scenario that led to the security personnel escorting the subject to leave the premises.

Where you ever invited to leave a sporting arena?

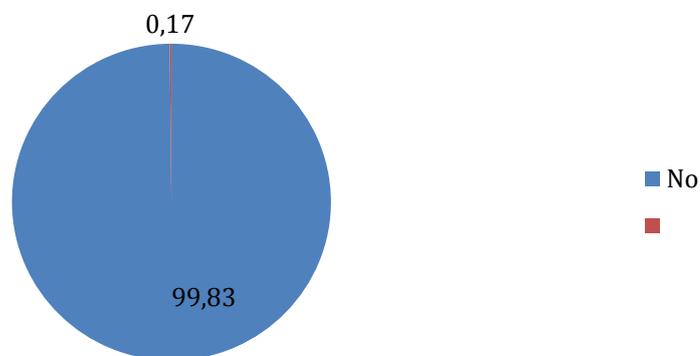


Illustration 11: Security personnel escorting people participating in the survey outside the premises (FEB 2015)

From all the data analysed and commented, we can conclude that the violence in Spanish sports arenas are null. The prevention work done by all the stakeholders, and the family culture that surrounds sport in all its aspects, have overcome these problems already some time ago.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



6. FACE TO FACE INTERVIEWS

Players, Referees and Coaches

For these groups the questions analysed are as follows:

- 1- *What type of violence was there when you were competing?*
- 2- *Was it very common?*
- 3- *Did the fan groups cause the violent incidents?*
- 4- *In your opinion, how did the fan groups develop in this regard? How do you think we could stop having violence in sport? What measures do you think could be taken?*
- 5- *Why do you think basketball is so different than football in terms of violence?*
- 6- *Do you think there is more or less violence now than when you actively played sport?*
- 7- *Have you been in a violent riot in a basketball game?*
- 8- *Who do you think could be the role models to avoid having violence in basketball?*

Answers: Amaya Valdemoro, Retired Basketball player from the Spanish National Team

- 1- *I have been lucky not to have been present in any violent game. Maybe a passionate fan against a player due to press misunderstandings.*
- 2- *No.*
- 3- *If you consider violence an insult or a verbal aggression, I have not seen or lived anybody inciting to it.*
- 4- *During games in which the fans of both teams have a strong rivalry (or football teams with other sports sections within the club) the Police has to be always present. Access controls must be in place, Police control during the hours before the game around the arena and if possible, something I see difficult, try to control de provocations of the media.*
- 5- *Fewer followers, lees media attention, a completely different public. When there is violence in basketball it is usually between teams that belong to football clubs, in countries with rivalry and political differences.*





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Image 6: Amaya Valdemoro responding to the Face to Face questions (FEB 2015)

- 6- I really do not know what to say. I think that we have moved on but the violence is still present and there continue to be incidents like the one last year in Turkey with Red Star and Galatasaray where a fan died.
- 7- Yes, in the Final Four in Istanbul 2012. Because there was a European game and not a league game, the fans from Galatasaray could enter de Arena together with the fans of Fenerbahçe and that caused problems. They threw flares and seats etc. ... It was women's basketball game but the fans were football fans.
- 8- Everybody, including presidents of the clubs, coaches and players, should commit to it especially before the derby games where there could be conflicts.

Answers: Fernando Romay, Former Player with the Spanish National Team

- 1- There was violence of several types, the most common was the verbal violence and occasionally there was physical violence.
- 2- No. It was higher depending on the importance of the games. For example, in the final in Nantes there were some football radicals from our team and many radical fans from the other team, PAOK. They made a Salónica-Nantes without tickets and that made the fans fight against the Real Madrid fans to steal their tickets.
- 3- Yes. There were two types of fans: the ones that cheered and then a smaller group of people that were a lot more violent.
- 4- It has developed in a positive way. Basketball has many followers and their behaviour is exceptionally good in most of the courts. To eradicate some of the behaviour there is nothing like to isolate them and not justify their actions.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



- 5- For many reasons, first the type of followers in basketball is more of a family fan. Second the social mass in basketball is smaller and thus the effect of putting people together is lower. And third, because basketball starts in the schools, the fan education is a lot higher.



Image 7: Fernando Romay responding to the Face to Face questions (FEB 2015)

- 6- There are less
7- Yes
8- The players because they are the protagonists and role models followed by the fans. Also the basketball stakeholders who set the way forward.

Answers: Jorge Garbajosa, former basketball player from the Spanish National Team

- 1- I have never seen violence beyond specific events like the final in the Italian league and some games in Turkey or Greece.
2- No
3- Almost never, although sometimes the players themselves provoked the fans.
4- The organizations must be a lot more inflexible and the must not let the pressure or economic reasons influence the clubs
5- Because the fan volume is lower
6- Less
7- No



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Image 8: Jorge Garbajosa responding to the Face to Face (FEB,2015)

- 8- The players as example but the clubs and the organizations should be truly responsible and be subject to severe sanctions.

Answers: Pedro Rocío, Basketball referee

- 1- I experienced some violent situations live among players and among fans, even in some women's games I saw referees who had to be escorted out by the police. One of the things that cause most damage is with young referees when parents in the mini or very young players insult and verbally assault the officials. This provokes a high degree of dropout rate among young referees. Some regional federations have made campaigns to fight against this (for example, "Do not tell the referee what you would not want your son to be told")
- 2- We are lucky that in basketball it is not common, except in the example of the minis. The news in Spain is when something like this happens and when it happens it is very significant (when they have the licence plate number of your car or when they say that they will murder you).
- 3- They really have persons who control de group. For example in a game of the EBA league, there were about 50 persons cheering a team and among them four kids who were repeating what some adults were saying (some non-desirable words) and who were not being a good example for the children.
- 4- Because of the type of public that goes to each sport. In many places people go see basketball to enjoy and the fan clubs do not have as many people involved in them nor they are as fanatic as in football.
It is very rare that people enter the sports facilities with forbidden material and we have not had incidents as in a football stadium.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Imagen 9: Pedro Rocío respondiendo las preguntas del Face to Face (FEB 2015)

- 5- In our sport we are lucky that there were and are very few incidents.
- 6- Yes among players, violence against referees by players and incidents with the public throwing objects to the court.
- 7- The parents. This should start in the families. They must learn to enjoy sport and all the people involved with sport (players, referees, coaches and managers) should know the importance that our words have and the actions that will raise the tension that each game might have.
- 8-

Answer: Juan Antonio Orenga, Former Spanish National Team Coach and former Real Madrid and Estudiantes basketball player

- 1- It was limited to verbal violence. A lot of people screaming on the stands with some insults.
- 2- Only one time in 20 years.
- 3- No. Not in general. They are the ones who go to the court and cheer. There is always a radical minority that cause problems. The example of tolerance in basketball is clear in events like the Spanish Copa del Rey where 8 fan groups get together in the same sports arena. Also the Final Four and FIBA Tournaments.
- 4- There were phases in which violence grew, but people realised that it did no good to their own team and it all went back to normal. There are arenas in which



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



the public cheers and put pressure on the other team but without threats of physical danger.

- 5- One factor is overcrowding. If there are more people, it is more probable that incidents occur. Another reason could be the closeness in the sport. It is a closer sport and easier to control.



Image 10: Juan Antonio Orenge answering the Face to Face questions (FEB 2015)

- 6- They have always been specific situations. In our country it has never been a normal thing.
- 7- As a player only in one game in Greece.
- 8- Everybody. First the players, coaches on the benches, managers with their public statements, fans controlling the violent people around them and institutions like the FEB or CSD who must be involved with prevention campaigns.

Answers: *Elene Jiménez, Former Referee and Sports Journalist*

- 1- Sexist and verbal violence on the stands. Typical things like “You are bad, go home, go mop your house, you are only good to be in the kitchen, fat ass, “arbitrucha” ...
- 2- Once in a while but when you hear them it is quite rude ...
- 3- Well, unfortunately some where parents and had small children next to them. As an example. My mother remembers a game in the EBA League in Guadalajara. She came to see me officiate the game and she had a “madman” sitting next to her. He was throwing Sunflower seeds to me all the time when I



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



- passed in front of him down on the court. He was also insulting all the time and had his children next to him.
- 4- This is all about education at home and in school... club managers, other parents who see this and do nothing. Other people who do not seem bothered by this kind of behaviour or when it gets too far nobody suspends the game so it does not happen again.
 - 5- I think that there is more education; some sanity prevails in the clubs, among the managers and federations. For example, last year, parents of a Madrid team that were out of line in several games and were stopped via the Federation and the Referee Association. A warning message in time is always good. The Copa del Rey is a good example. It is a fest for 8 fan groups that experience and enjoy four days without incidents. This would be unthinkable in football ...
 - 6- It is different ... maybe now it is easier to see women referees, coaching or managing clubs and federations. The situation has been normalized. I do see that at the level of game in the grassroots level there is more tension generated because the parents protest everything. They are not good losers or they might think that their children are going to be the next Pau Gasol. Carefull with this! There must be a school for parents!
 - 7- I do not remember while I was officiating the games. But I do remember as a journalist in some games like the Final in the World Championships in Indianapolis 2002 between Argentina and Serbia. They almost get into a fist-fight and there was a tremendous riot on the stands. It was scary! Also in Turkey, the Eurobasket 2001 games and the Eurpean Champioship in Belgrade in 2004. Very “hot” and dangerous fan groups and a lot of Police and Security.
 - 8- First the players being role models ... then the clubs and National and International Federations with exemplary punishments for violent behaviour and more so if there are cameras and live coverage. Last year the ACB league punished two players with a ban to play 4-5 games because they started a fight behind the basket in front of a kid. We hope that this does not happen again.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Image 11: Elena Jiménez answering the Face to Face questions (FEB 2015)

Fans

For these groups the questions were as follows:

1. *What are the main things that you as fans are identified with?*
2. *What does mean your favourite basketball club for you?*
3. *What does it mean to be a fan for you?*
4. *Are you aware of the number of your fans that usually attend the basketball games of your team?*
5. *How do you demonstrate your love to the team? Do you have any activities and initiatives related to the fans? What are the main problems that you face in interacting with the fans?*
6. *Are there any traditions or rituals that you follow before, during or after the games?*
7. *What kind of persons the fans of the team are? What is the background of your fans? Could you say something interesting about them?*
8. *How do you accept new fans? Are there any requirements that they have to meet, do you judge them in any way? Are there any separate groups of fans?*
9. *What makes your fans to support the team?*
10. *How do you distinguish aggressive from violent behaviour?*



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



11. *What are the most common reasons for bad (aggressive and/or violent) behaviour of the fans?*
12. *What forms of such behaviour and reactions of your fans you could mention? Where and when does it happens more often?*
13. *How do you handle with the most emotional and exuberant fans during the basketball games?*
14. *The fans of which team you consider as your biggest rivals? Why?*
15. *Do you have a tradition as a fan group to visit other sports events of your favourite club?*
16. *How do you cooperate with the basketball club and the police/security? Do you have any recommendations for improving your communication with them and other important partners as well?*
17. *How do you evaluate your interaction with the club? How the club facilitates your work?*

Answers: Rosa Peña, member of the Ros Casares Fan Club

- 1- Loyalty, commitment and respect for my team
- 2- For me, my team means passion, ability to overcome difficulties, competitiveness ...
- 3- I am proud and I identify myself with the team I support
- 4- 1000 – 2000 people.
- 5- Following my team and cheering them everywhere they go. Display mosaic or banners on the stands, to chant support songs, promote and disseminate all information related to the team and the fans. The problems are that not everybody commits the same way and with the same intensity and this is sometimes demotivating. I respect the fans from the other team with the rivalries normal in all sports.
- 6- To go with enough time ahead to the arena and organize whatever was prepared for the game. To wait for the team and players to arrive and leave.
- 7- All kinds of people, since they are kids until they are old.
- 8- To be someone who want to encourage and cheer the team. Having fun must be the only condition.
- 9- Identifying yourself with the team, love for basketball in our case.
- 10- Mainly because of the vocabulary and the gestures.
- 11- Lack of education and citizenship.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



- 12- Positive and negative evaluations, as appropriate, of my team's performance, the performance of the referees and coaches. But mainly to show support and motivate my team when they need it.
- 13- I think that it is not handled. It is spontaneous depending on the performance on the court. You can start supporting with chants or support phrases that other people can repeat.
- 14- Salamanca in our case, because of the rivalry and classification of both teams ... There should be maximum rivalry on the stands when there is also rivalry on the court.
- 15- We organize the trips when possible to other cities to see our team.
- 16- To ask the club sometimes when there are activities organized to see if it is possible that they help us if we need the police.
- 17- The interaction is good because they do help us when possible.

Answers: Pilar Dionisio, member of the Ros Casares Fan Club

- 1- I identify myself with the values of sport: self-improvement, competition, equal opportunities, recognition ...
- 2- I like female basketball and I enjoy each game. I experience it together with my team.
- 3- I always support my team, and I am with them whether we win or lose. I am the "sixth player"
- 4- It depends. About 100 people.
- 5- The role of a fan is to support always the team and never stop doing it during the games. The players must feel on the court our strength and support. The problems that could arise with other fans are usually lack of respect and lack of education. We must always reject violent conducts.
- 6- We will simply go to enjoy the basketball game and see our team play.
- 7- We are a diverse group of people with different backgrounds: doctors, teachers, civil servants ... and we like basketball.
- 8- Our group is also open to new fans, but they always have to show respect and never be violent.
- 9- In our team, it is our colours. You always have to be with the team. Our team is a feeling.
- 10- An aggressive behaviour could be for example, when there is a completely full arena that is constantly cheering during 40 minutes with a lot of noise. This could be uncomfortable and annoying.
- 11- A violent behaviour is when the public insults or when there is physical violence. It is also violence when people throw objects to the court, cause damage in the facilities; attacks to other fans ... Sport shows the violence that is currently in our society. There are fans who go to the games to "release pressure" from their personal problems.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



- 12- Of course we do not like it when our team loses a game, but we know that this is sport. We prefer to think on the next game with the hope that we will win it.
- 13- It is very clear to us that we go to the games to have fun; we know that violence can never be associated with sport.
- 14- Normally the team that is in first place, because they are a direct rival.
- 15- We like to interact with the team outside the field, as a partnership. This creates links with fans.
- 16- Fortunately we have no problems with violence. Our relationship with the club is strictly related to sport. With the club there is a good relationship and we work to eradicate violence at the games.
- 17- There should be less tolerance with breaches to the rules and change the mentality of the youth so that they reject violent behaviour. It is everybody's responsibility: Parents, teachers, coaches, media, sports clubs, etc.

Answers: Antonio Navas member of the Real Madrid Fan Club

- 1- With passion for my team. The most important thing in our group is to try to help our team, regardless the result or the circumstances. Sometimes, you really feel “the sixth player”.
- 2- For me it is the embodiment of the values that sport should convey. During all these years I have always seen my basketball team convey these values in and outside the courts, something that I cannot say regarding other sports in my club.
- 3- A bit the same as what I said in the first question. I understand being fan as helping my team. You know that you go to the arena to stand up and cheer up, even though this is not the most comfortable way to watch a game, but it is necessary so there is good atmosphere and the team feels supported.
- 4- Our group is only 10 years old, but we are almost 500 people. Effective assistance to the games ... we could say that it is more or less the same number. There are a lot of people that are not members of the fan club but come with us to the important games.
- 5- I think that something different in us from the rest of the fans is that we are there when things go bad. Everybody says good things and cheer when the team wins, but when they loose and things go wrong is when you really must be there.

We usually go to several away games during the year and in the important ones at home we display mosaics and banners, something that gives more “color” to the games.

The main problem could be that the work in the group is usually done by the same people. Even if you are almost 500 in the group, the commitment of the majority is usually no more than going to the games and cheering up.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



- 6- Nothing in particular. Everyone goes to the arena with a group of friends. Some go inside early to watch the warmups, some get together in a bar to have a bite ... Before important games like the Final Four, or Liga Endesa finals or Copa del Rey we usually get together somewhere and wait together until the game starts.
- 7- In y group, I have seen people that are 60 or older and also 3 year-old kids. The group is very diverse in age, occupation and personal circumstances. I arrived to the group when I moved to Madrid, and now I can say that I am one more member. They are people who understand the values of sport and with whom it is very nice to share those moments.
- 8- Yes. You have to sign a document accepting the group policies including no violence and no politics.
- 9- We try to make the team more comfortable and more motivated to win the game.
- 10- On the stands I think it is difficult to be something in between a normal and a violent behaviour in basketball. Regarding the players I do see that an aggressive behaviour is going to the limit allowed by the rules and a violent behaviour is going beyond what it is allowed by the rules.
- 11- Normally, it is related with the moments of tension in the game which is when people are most nervous and cannot control themselves as much as they would like. But in our group it has never gone further than an insult to the referee or to a player from the other team.
- 12- The behaviour is usually good. If something occurs it usually because there was a provocation by a rival fan or a player from the rival team.
- 13- It has never come to a situation where the term “handle” could be used. There is a megaphone used to start the chants but sometimes it is also used to remind people of the standards of behaviour.
- 14- Although our direct sporting rival is the F.C. Barcelona Lassa, we play very few games against them. This makes the Estudiantes, a club from Madrid, the fan group with which we have most rivalry.
- 15- No. We are a basketball group. Although there are people in our group, including me, that sometimes go to football games with other groups.
- 16- The club usually give us early access to the arena to get everything ready when there is a mosaic or a banner. The Police and the security personnel treat us just as they treat every other fan, because there is absolutely no risk.
- 17- Could be better but it is correct. They allow us access the Santiago Bernabeu stadium to work in our material when we ask. Sometimes they help us get tickets at reduced prices when we travel to see the team away.

Answers: Emilio Esquivel, member of the C.B.Fuenlabrada fan club

The leader of the C.B. Fuenlabrada Fan Club attended the Fact Finding Conference, where he explained the characteristics of his group. Emilio commented that the family circumstances of the fan group and the 40 years without any problem on the courts show that basketball is not a violent sport and does not need specific actions to fight





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



against violence. This does not mean that there must work done on prevention to avoid that the problem in other sports would come to basketball.

Answers: Manuel Gil, member of the Estudiantes Fan Club

- 1- Fun and good atmosphere, animation and friends
- 2- The Estudiantes is my life
- 3- Cheer the team everywhere they go and in every game.
- 4- 50
- 5- Cheering at home and away. We draw mosaics and organize 3x3 basketball tournaments
- 6- Drink some beers
- 7- They are varied and they work in everything they can. I would highlight their love for Estudiantes and the time that they give altruistically to the team.
- 8- Anyone that comes to cheer is welcome.
- 9- Because they like to have fun, regardless if they win or lose.
- 10- When it is done by someone with force or intimidation
- 11- Not to understand that basketball is a sport
- 12- Dementia has been applauded in most of the courts in Spain
- 13- The Real Madrid, because they are the neighbouring team and the one with more rivalry traditionally. They disrespect us because they cannot stand that most of the titles that they have won, they have done it with players raised in the Ramiro or in the rival team, the Estudiantes.
- 14- The Copa del Rey
- 15- We collaborate whenever we can even when this does not always work in reverse.
- 16- The club help us as much as they can. From 0 to 10, they help us 10.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Other groups

Answers. Jorge Rosal, Police inspector

1- How would you define fan violence?

Any type of attitude by fans of any sport, both inside and outside the sporting venues, that threatens the physical or moral integrity of people participating in sports events, the rest of the fans or deployed personnel.

2- What is the main reason for this to happen?

It is not only one reason, but a combination of circumstances among which we include: the rivalry between teams, the specific circumstances of a specific sports event, the excessive intake of alcohol or other substances, the use of sport by radical groups to attract followers while advertising their ideals, the “fan culture” by which some behaviour seem to be accepted, etc.

3- What type of collaboration exists among the people involved in prevention of violence? How do you think this could improve?

The collaboration among public institutions, organizations and fan groups is good although it could be better. Educational campaigns should be promoted from the grassroots sports, and require full involvement of the organization (clubs) and promote “zero tolerance“ with violence. There should be new ways of communication established or improving the existing ones between fans and institutions, Police force and security personnel and the clubs.

4- How would you design the platforms to treat this subject where the objective is to promote unity among the fans and the rest of the stakeholders?

In reality, in some sports like football, this platform is already created. There is a person who serves as link to the fans (a person hired (or not) by the clubs, recognized by the fan groups of a specific club as the valid speaker and link between the fans and the club, the police, etc.), although this is still not effectively implemented in our country.



7. CONCLUSIONS

Basketball fans in Spain have a varied profile, mainly young people and quite balanced in terms of gender.

Therefore, it is a very familiar and friendly sport, two aspects that, according to surveys are the principal mainstays for becoming a fan of this sport.

The presence of women and children is one of the reasons that the Spanish basketball fan is not violent but attends the matches for pure joy.

Fans in Spain are uncommonly associated to an organized fan club, probably because of the lack of information and custom. Fan clubs are barely dependent on the parent structure, although they take advantage of the economic advantages in terms of subscriptions, tickets or travelling.

90% of the activity focuses on the attendance and cheering during the matches. In contrast with the different bodies concerned with basketball and sport in general, and the results of several surveys and interviews, the result is clear that there is no violence as such, in its maximum degree, nor can we historically talk about it. Despite the fact that violence is not usually present in basketball, there are isolated cases of physical or verbal aggressions, usually directed to the referees and players.

The results of the Fact Finding Conference and the face-to-face interviews agree on a number of points:

- Little historical violence in basketball, that is less crowded than football.
- A smaller court and fewer fans that are easier to control by the security members of the events.
- A familiar sport with a strong presence in schools.
- Increased incidents of verbal aggression and bad behaviour of the players' parents in junior leagues.
- Imitation of the non-civic attitudes of radical football fans.



FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Proposals

- Mass media awareness on the treatment of the news concerning violence in sports. From being tolerant to being critical.
- Incorporation of the fans in the reunions of the anti-violence commission.
- Creation of a “linking” figure between clubs, fans, security forces, etc.
- Major involvement of the organizing clubs.
- Imposition of tougher sanctions in case of violence.
- Players must give example.
- Development of prevention campaigns.
- Education: activities and programs that focus on children and especially on parents.

Examples of different programs in Spanish basketball:

- School for Parents FEB.
- Campaign of the Federación Madrileña: “In the court you play, in the tier you enjoy”.
- Campaign of the Federación Murciana: “Don’t say to the referees what you don’t want someone to say to your child”.

8. BIBLIOGRAFY

Referencias bibliográficas

Consejo Superior de Deportes. (2015). *Violencia en Espectáculos Deportivos. Datos Violencia Temporada 2014-2015*. Madrid.

Gómez, Á. (2007). La violencia en el deporte. Un análisis desde la psicología social. *Revista de psicología social*, 63-87.

Klein, M., & Sorenson, S. (s.f.). *Contrasting perspectives on youthful sports violence*. University of New York Press.





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Unión Europea. (s.f.). *La Historia de la Unión Europea*. Recuperado el 24 de Noviembre de 2015, de http://europa.eu/about-eu/eu-history/index_es.htm#goto_2

Índice de imágenes

Imagen 1: Selección Masculina plata en JJOO Los Ángeles 84 (FEB, 1984)	9
Imagen 2 : Selección Masculina campeona del Mundo en 2006 (FEB, 2006)	10
Image 3:Spanish Women’s National Team – European Champion in 2013 (FEB, 2013)	12
Imagen 4 : Conferenciantes Fact Finding Conference (FEB, 2015)	30
Imagen 6 : Elisa Aguilar y Fernando Romay explicando Escuela de Padres en la Fact Finding Conference (FEB, 2015)	36
Image 7: Amaya Valdemoro responding to the Face to Face questions (FEB 2015)	50
Image 8: Fernando Romay responding to the Face to Face questions (FEB 2015)	51
Image 9: Jorge Garbajosa responding to the Face to Face (FEB,2015)	52
Imagen 10: Pedro Rocío respondiendo las preguntas del Face to Face (FEB 2015).....	53
Image 11: Juan Antonio Orenga answering the Face to Face questions (FEB 2015)	54
Image 12: Elena Jiménez answering the Face to Face questions (FEB 2015)	56

Índice de tablas

Table 1: Activities to be carried out by Spain in the project (self managed, 2015)	7
Table 2 : Number of people attending games as visiting fans and considered potentially dangerous (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015).....	19
Table 3 : Number of people attending games as local fans and considered potentially dangerous (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015).....	19
Table 4: Complaints handled by the Anti-Violence Commission (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)	20
Table 5: Complaints in the Loga BBVA and Liga Adelante category (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015).....	20
Table 6: Complaints in the rest of the Sport disciplines in Spain (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)	21
Tabla 7: Sanciones y cuantías monetarias (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)	22
Table 8 : Sanctions proposed by sport (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015).....	22
Table 9: Reasons for proposed sanctions (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015).....	23
Table 10: Evolution of acts of racism, xenophobia or intolerance (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)	24
Table 11: Complaints by age groups (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015)	24
Table 12: Complaints by gender (Consejo Superior de Deportes, 2015).....	24

Índice de ilustraciones

Illustration 1: Age of the persons participating in the survey (FEB 2015)	41
---	----





FANS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Illustration 2 : Sex of the people participating in the survey (FEB 2015)..... 41

Illustration 3: Occupation of the people participating in the survey (FEB 2015) 42

Illustration 4: Participants in the survey who belong to a fan club (FEB 2015) 42

Illustration 5: Way I which the people participating in the survey support their team (FEB 2015) 43

Illustration 6: Decisive role for the people participating in the survey to become a Basketball fan (FEB 2015) 43

Illustration 7: Reasons why people participating in the survey go watch basketball games (FEB 2015)..... 45

Illustration 8: Main reason why the people participating in the survey see the fans from the other team as rivals (FEB 2015) 46

Illustration 9: Most common reasons for aggressive and violent behaviour by the people participating in the survey (FEB 2015) 47

Illustration 10: Participation in violent riots (FEB 2015)..... 48

Illustration 11: Security personnel escorting people participating in the survey outside the premises (FEB 2015) 48

