



U19 (AGE 16-19) INVESTIGATION OF VIOLENCE TENDENCIES OF SOCCER PLAYERS

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Abstract:

Purpose: This study was conducted to evaluate the violence tendency levels of U-19 team athletes in football clubs according to familial factors. **Methods:** In our study, 150 athletes who played football in U19 teams as licensed in amateur sports clubs participated (n = 150). The universe of the study is the football clubs in Gaziosmanpaşa district. Our sample group consists in U19 (16-19 years) team players who officially joined the football teams of Gaziosmanpaşa district. The personal information form developed by the researcher was used to learn the socio-demographic information of the voluntarily participating players and the Violence Tendency Scale was used to measure the violence tendencies. **Results:** According to the demographic characteristics of the participants, 8.7% of the mothers were not literate, 16.0% were literate, 49.3% were primary, 19.3% were high school and 6.7% were university graduates. Looking at the situation of exposure to domestic violence, 12% answered yes and 88% answered no. **Conclusions:** When the participants' exposure to domestic violence and their tendency to violence are examined, it is seen that there is no significant difference between those who are exposed to domestic violence and those who are not.

Keywords: violence, violence in football, violence in sports, domestic violence

1. Introduction

As in the rest of the world, the use of violence or exposure to violence among young people is an important public health problem that has been increasing rapidly in recent years. Violence is a deliberate, physical, psychosocial and sexual behavior that causes or prevents an individual's injury and death [1].

Violence, in its narrowest sense, is the intense and destructive emergence of hostility and anger towards individuals and objects [2]. The definition of comprehensive violence was made by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO [3]

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described violence as “*threats or physical coercion that could result in injury, death, physical harm, certain developmental disorders, or deprivation towards the individual, someone else, a particular community or group*”. In addition to the use of force in violence, all words, approaches, attitudes and movements that reflect aggression, physical or mental influences are important.

When the researches are examined, besides the individual factors, the effects of family, friends groups, society, school and media are mentioned [4]. In a study conducted in Istanbul, the prevalence of high school students showing violent behavior was examined. As a result of the research, it was stated that 42% of the students were involved in at least one fight in the last year [5]. It is thought that there is a relationship between the use of violence and the anger levels of the people and their ways of expressing this anger. The relationship between individuals' tendency to express, hold and control anger and resort to violence is an important area to be examined. It is known that the degree of anger experienced by young people and the manner in which anger is expressed are effective on their behaviors [6].

In football, which is one of the sports branches in which violence is gradually increasing and under the influence; serious audience events occur both in our country and in the world. In national and international encounters, many problems arise due to any reason, and as a result of this, matches are holidayed and incidents of on-site and off-site violence occur [7].

In this study, it is aimed to investigate the violence tendency levels of U-19 team athletes in football clubs according to familial factors. In addition, it is planned to investigate the variables such as exposure to violence in the family, mother and father separation status, maternal death status, father death status and mother education level which are thought to be effective in the tendency of violence. In this study, how the violence tendency level of the athletes in football U-19 teams is related with the determined variables will be discussed.

2. Material and Methods

2.1 Subjects

According to the demographic characteristics of the participants, 8.7% of the mothers are not literate, 16.0% are literate, 49.3% are primary, 19.3% are high school and 6.7% were university graduates. When the status of the mother's survival is examined, 96.0% are alive and 4% are dead. When the death status of the father's survival is examined, it is seen that 98.7% is alive and 1.3% is dead. When the status of parent's relationship is examined, it is seen that 85.3% are together and 14.7% are separate. When the violence in the family is examined, 12% answered yes and 88% said no.

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Participants

	Variables	Frequency	Percent
Mother Education Status	Illiterate	13	8,7
	Literate	24	16,0
	Primary education	74	49,3
	High school	29	19,3
	University	10	6,7
Mothers' Survival Status	Alive	144	96,0
	Decedent	6	4,0
Fathers' Survival Status	Alive	148	98,7
	Decedent	2	1,3
The Status of Parents Relationship	Together	128	85,3
	Separate	22	14,7
Exposure to Domestic Violence	Yes	18	12,0
	No	132	88,0
	Total	150	100

2.2 Methodology

The aim of this study is to investigate the tendency to the violence of U-19 football team athletes according to familial factors. The demographic characteristics of the participants were determined by frequency analysis. Normal distribution of scores; normal distribution curves, skewness-kurtosis values, normal distribution curves by histograms and Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test values used in cases where group size is greater than 50 were examined. Data show non-parametric distribution. Mann Whitney U and Kruskal Walls H analysis were used to testing the hypotheses determined as the statistical process [8].

The universe of this study is composed of U-19 athletes of the football teams of Gaziosmanpaşa district of Istanbul province in the 2018-2019 season. The sample group consisted of U-19 athletes (n = 150) from 8 teams in Gaziosmanpaşa district. Questionnaires were conducted on a voluntary basis using simple random sampling method.

For the purpose of the study, survey technique was used as the data collection method. Personal information form and violence tendency scale were applied to the participants. After the participants were informed about the study, participation in the study was conducted on a voluntary basis.

2.3 Violence Tendency Scale

Participants of the adaptations for Turkey to measure the trend level of violence Gökan, stale and Türkçapar wherein 1995 20 questions and 4-point Likert-type graded Violent Tendencies Scale (1 = No Not suitable, 2 = some appropriate, 3 = Fit, 4 = very Appropriate). Scale T.C. In the research conducted by the Prime Ministry Family Research Institution on Violence within the Family and in the Social Sphere [9], the content validity was restored without changing the basic structure.

3. Results

Table 2: Participants' levels of the tendency to violence according to their exposure to domestic violence

	Exposure to Domestic Violence	n	Mean Rank	Rank Sum	U	P
The Tendency to the Violence	Yes	18	84,50	1521.00	-,938	,348
	No	132	74,27	9804.00		
	Total	150				

When the participants' exposure to domestic violence and their tendency to violence are examined, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between athletes who are exposed to domestic violence and those who are not exposed to domestic violence ($p = ,348, p > 0.05$). The tendency of those who are exposed to domestic violence to violence is higher, if not significantly, in the tendency to violence than those who are not exposed to domestic violence.

Table 3: Participants' tendency to violence according to their parents

	The Status of Parents Relationship	n	Mean Rank	Rank Sum	U	P
The Tendency to the Violence	Together	128	76,11	9742.00	-,415	,678
	Separate	22	71,95	1583,00		
	Total	150				

When the tendency levels of the participants were compared according to their parents' relationship, there was no statistically significant difference ($p = ,678, p > 0.05$). However, it was seen that the participants who had a mother and father together had a higher tendency to violence than those who were separated.

Table 4: Levels of tendency to violence according to mothers' survival status

	Mothers' Survival Status	n	Mean Rank	Rank Sum	U	P
The Tendency to the Violence	Alive	144	76,30	10986,50	-1,099	,272
	Decedent	6	56,42	338,50		
	Total	150				

When the tendency levels of the participants were compared according to their mothers' survival status no statistically significant difference was observed ($p = ,272, p > 0.05$). The participants whose mothers were alive were more prone to violence than those who died.

Table 5: Levels of tendency to violence according to fathers' survival status

	Fathers' Survival Status	n	Mean Rank	Rank Sum	U	P
The Tendency to the Violence	Alive	148	75,80	11218,00	-,721	,471
	Decedent	2	53,50	107,00		
	Total	150				

There was no statistically significant difference between the participants' tendency to violence according to their father's death ($p = .471, p > 0.05$). It is seen that the participants who stated that their father passed away were more inclined to violence than the participants whose father passed away.

Table 6: Participants' tendency to violence according to mother's educational level

	Mother Education Status	n	Mean Rank	sd	X'	P	Difference
The Tendency to the Violence	Illiterate	13	65,88	4	7,136	,129	-
	Literate	24	57,46				
	Primary Education	74	78,18				
	High school	29	82,43				
	University	19	91,35				
	Total	150					

When the tendency levels of the participants were compared according to their mother's educational level, no statistically significant difference was observed ($p = .129, p > 0.05$). When the education level of the mother is examined, it is seen that the tendency to violence increases as the level of education increases.

4. Discussion

When the participants' exposure to domestic violence and their tendency to violence are examined, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between those who are exposed to domestic violence and those who are not exposed to domestic violence ($p = .348, p > 0.05$). It is seen that those who are exposed to domestic violence tend to be more violent, if not significantly, than those who do not. Yalçın [10] found that the level of aggression of adolescents with the low level of perceived support from the family was higher than the level of aggression of students with the high level of perceived support from their parents.

There is no statistically significant difference in the tendency to violence according to the relationship between the parents. However, it was seen that the participants who had a mother and father together had a higher tendency to violence than those who were separated. Dunn, Deater-Deckard, Pickering, O'Connor & Golding [11]; they found that children living in families with single-spouse and step-parents had higher adjustment problems than children living in families with whom the parents were together and self, and positive social behaviors were observed less in these children.

When the tendency levels of the participants to violence according to maternal death status were not observed, no statistically significant difference was observed ($p = .272, p > 0.05$). The participants whose mothers were alive were more prone to violence than those who died. Similarly, there is no statistically significant difference between the tendency to violence when father death status is examined ($p = .471, p > 0.05$). It was observed that the participants who stated that their father was alive had a higher tendency to violence than the participants whose fathers passed away. The effects of

single parenting on the social life of children are generally negative. Especially in the elementary school period when they are more involved in out-of-home social life, it is seen that children who do not receive psychological support in the process of being single-parent or whose mother and father cannot communicate properly after divorce or death [12].

When the tendency levels of the participants were compared according to their mother's educational level, no statistically significant difference was observed ($p = 129$, $p > 0.05$). When the education level of the mother is examined, it is seen that the tendency to violence increases as the level of education increases.

5. Conclusion

As a result, it is seen that the tendency of violence is higher in children exposed to domestic violence than children who have not been exposed to domestic violence. It is seen that the tendency of violence is higher in children whose parents are separated than children whose parents are together. It was found that one of the parents had higher deaths in children than non-violent children. The tendency of violence increases as the education level of the mother increases. It would not be right to draw conclusions about violent tendencies just by looking at these values. It should be evaluated and researched by taking into consideration other situations such as training and matches in school, on the street, where young people encounter in social life.

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