

JUDr. Petr Kouřil

Police Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague, Doctorate student

Dr. Zdeněk Kovařík, CSc.

Police Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague

Department of Science and Research

Expert Opinions on Selected Security Aspects of the Prevention and Control of Football Hooliganism

Introduction

Sport represents a human activity that is fun and adequately contributes to health and social development. However, besides its positive benefits, it has certain dark areas as well (e.g. doping, corruption or fan violence). In this article, we focus on a negative social and pathological phenomenon (football hooliganism) in the soccer stadiums of the Fortuna league and of the National Soccer League.

Universities, public authorities, football associations and other bodies have already been paying increased attention to this phenomenon for decades with regard to the risks of potentially serious consequences (for life and health, fortune, etc.). Studies up to now have focused on researching the characteristic aspects of hooligans (personal, social, etc.), however, the subjects tasked with their elimination remained ignored. Therefore, the research in this article focused on the main leaders of football hooliganism prevention and control – on policemen and security guards, football club security managers and technical delegates of the League Football Association of the CR, and on their opinions on the issue at hand.

Literary overview

From the etymological point of view, the Czech words “chuligán” or “chuligánství” were introduced to the Czech language from the English term *hooligan*, referring to a family of Irish origin, living in London, which was well-known in the 19th century for its vandalism and rowdy behaviour.¹ Hooliganism represents social and pathological, criminal or rowdy behaviour; this term is used in relation to the inappropriate behaviour of fans of football clubs.²

Football hooligans differ from standard football spectators (passive match consumers) and fans (supporting and identifying themselves with the club) by their symbols.

Social gathering is a characteristic aspect of hooliganism, in particular younger people, and sometimes even militaristically oriented. The main objective of visiting a football match tends to be the fights and other forms of aggressive behaviour, usually against the fans of their rival, organisers or police. When forming their identity, they use different names and elements to differ from the rival groups (branded streetwear clothing, flags, scarves with characteristic motives, etc.). They tend to be well

¹ REJZEK, Jiří. *Český etymologický slovník*. 2. vyd. Voznice: Leda, 2012, p. 237.

² MAREŠ, Miroslav; SUCHÁNEK, Marek a Josef SMOLÍK. *Fotbaloví chuligáni: evropská dimenze subkultury*. Brno: Centrum strategických studií, 2004, p. 10.

organised and are unified on the basis of club rivalry, political, religious, social, national, racial or regional reasons.¹

From the perspective of their composition, hooligan groups are not homogeneous. Marsh et al. already stated that it's possible to differentiate seven types of social roles of persons in the core: "chant leader" (choral initiator), "aggro leader" (attacker, tends to be in the first line during fights), "nutter" (i.e. clown), "hooligan", "organizer" (organizer setting "order" in the core), "fighter" (person initiating conflicts leading other fans therein) and "heavy drinker" (alcoholic). With regard to the role of the "aggro leader," they identified persons that only brag about having such role instead of having it in fact, or "bullshitter".² This provided typology of football hooligans is just one of the possibilities. There are other typologies based on e.g. their age, hooligan's career achieved by now, etc.³

Probably the most known football incident, illustrating the seriousness of this phenomenon, is the tragic event from May 29, 1985, when during the European Cup Final held between the teams of FC Liverpool and Juventus Turin at the Heysel stadium in Brussels, 39 fans were crushed to death, the majority of them of Italian nationality, during the panic as a consequence of insufficient organisational and technical measures.⁴

In our environment, more serious expressions of hooliganism occurred soon after. Approximately two weeks after Heysel, fans of Sparta Praha demolished a train on their way to Banská Bystrica to see the decisive match for the title of champion of the CSSR.⁵ On the basis of these actions, film director Smyczek made the movie "Proč?" ("Why")⁶ (1987) that should have discouraged this type of behaviour. However, in fact, it rather inspired hooliganism and made it more popular.⁷

In practice, fan violence can also be seen in ice hockey, futsal, basketball or any other sport, however, when it comes to its frequency as well as dangerous nature, it's seen in football most frequently.⁸

¹ NIKL, Jaroslav a Petr VOLEVECKÝ. *Divácké násilí*. Praha: Vydavatelství PA ČR, 2007, p. 7.

² MARSH, Peter, ROSSER, Elizabeth a Rom HARRÉ. *The rules of disorder*. London: Routledge, 1978, p. 65-80.

³ See e.g. SMOLÍK, Josef. *Fotbalové chuligánství: historie, teorie a politizace fenoménu*. Karlovy Vary: Zdeněk Plachý, 2008, MAREŠ, Miroslav; SUCHÁNEK, Marek a Josef SMOLÍK. *Fotbaloví chuligáni: evropská dimenze subkultury*. Brno: Centrum strategických studií, 2004, NIKL, Jaroslav a Petr VOLEVECKÝ. *Divácké násilí*. Praha: Vydavatelství PA ČR, 2007, DUNNING, Eric, MURPHY, Patrick J. a John WILLIAMS. *The Roots of Football Hooliganism (RLE Sports Studies): An Historical and Sociological Study*. New York: Routledge, 2014 etc.

⁴ COSLETT, Paul. *Heysel disaster* [online]. BBC Liverpool, 2006. [cit. 8. 9. 2019]. Available at: http://www.bbc.co.uk/liverpool/content/articles/2006/12/04/local_history_heysel_feature.shtml.

⁵ DUNNING, Eric. *Fighting fans: Football Hooliganism as a World Phenomenon*. Dublin: University College Dublin Press, 2002, p. 54.

⁶ ČSFD.CZ. *Proč?* [online]. Česko-Slovenská filmová databáze © 2001-2019. [cit. 8. 9. 2019]. Available at: <https://www.csfd.cz/film/8553-proc/prehled/>.

⁷ SMOLÍK, Josef. *Subkultury mládeže: uvedení do problematiky*. Praha: Grada, 2010, p. 160.

⁸ KOUŘIL, Petr. Zavádění a uplatňování nových trendů v oblasti prevence a kontroly fotbalového chuligánství. In: *Sborník z 9. ročníku doktorandské konference „Nové přístupy k zajištění bezpečnosti státu“*. Brno: Univerzita obrany, 2014, p. 147-148.

Along with its domestic expressions, efforts to eliminate this phenomenon occurred. Much research was conducted, focusing on this phenomenon from different points of view. E.g. we can mention the investigations of Večerka¹ or Beyer and Smolík.² The targeted group of their investigation were football fans or the football hooligans. Their point is to understand the approach and motivation of football hooligans, which is the prerequisite for the adoption of effective and efficient measures in relation to this specific “subculture.”³

Measures against football hooliganism are adopted on a national and international level. Although on the national level, this area of sport remains, in particular, within the competence of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.⁴ The most active role within preventive and control activities, focused on football fans is played by the Ministry of the Interior of the CR.⁵ Already since 2014, there's an inter-department Work Group focused on fan violence, whose guarantor is the Department of Security Policy of the Ministry of the Interior of the CR.

A functional security practice related to football hooliganism forms a summary of partial security aspects⁶ co-active during the reaction of responsible units to these extraordinary situations. These are legal (legal and institutional frame or competences of important leading persons), organisational and strategic (ensuring forces and equipment, tactical approach, tested strategies, etc.), construction and technical (technical options for identification, preventive configuration and stadium infrastructure), human resources (besides the forces and equipment, also the factor of motivation, knowledge of competences, etc.) and also material (equipment as a necessary condition for the purpose of successful execution of determined competences) aspects.

¹ VEČERKA, Kazimír. *Jak na fotbalové výtržníky: zpráva o průzkumu negativních projevů vlajkonošů a možností jejich prevence*. Praha: Institut pro kriminologii a sociální prevenci, 1992.

² BEYER, Dušan a Josef SMOLÍK. Výsledky dotazníkového šetření mezi fotbalovými fanoušky v rámci projektu Profotbalfans. In: SLEPIČKOVÁ, Irena a Libor FLEMR. *Aktuální otázky sociologie sportu* (CD-ROM). Praha: UK FTVS, 2007.

³ Football hooligans usually meet the aspects of a subculture (i.e. their own values, symbols, behaviour, customs, look, etc.), however, in certain expressions, they shift to a contra-culture as they express themselves as an opposition to the leading culture, different from the subculture. Their objective is not a fair play game, but a production of deviant behaviour against recognized social values and standards. E.g. SEKOT, Aleš. *Sociologické problémy sportu*. Praha: Grada, 2008, p. 159, BURYÁNEK, Jan. *Interkulturní vzdělávání II.: doplněk k publikaci Interkulturní vzdělávání nejen pro středoškolské pedagogy*. Praha: Člověk v tísni, 2005, p. 143, SMOLÍK, Josef. *Subkultury mládeže: Od deviance k fragmentaci. Sociální pedagogika/SocialEducation*. 2015, y. 3, s. 1, p. 36-55 atd.

⁴ See sec. 7 par. 1 of Act of the Czech National Assembly No. 2/1969 Coll., *on the establishment of ministries and other central bodies of public administration of the Czech Socialist Republic*, as amended.

⁵ Also the Police of the CR, football association and clubs, local government, fan organisations, etc. have their roles within the preventive and control activities. See SUCHÁNEK, Marek a Miroslav MAREŠ. *Sociální prevence a pedagogické aktivity proti diváckému násilí: přehled situace v Německu a v České republice*. *STUDIA SPORTIVA*. 2013, y. 7, s. 1, p. 113-114.

⁶ Aspect means characteristic element, symbol or property while in the security area it means the security perspective.

Important persons for ensuring public order and security in football stadiums in both domestic top football leagues are, in particular, football clubs, the Police of the CR, the municipal police, the League Football Association of the CR and the Football Association of the CR. Also, other units participate in security measures, as e.g. the Fire Fighting Unit, the Emergency Medical Service etc.; however, from the perspective of ensuring security, they are not the major players. Also, the football match referee, delegated by association, has his own tasks, having a couple of options for how to ensure security for the persons directly involved in the match, etc.

According to the existing concept, football clubs have the primary responsibility for the trouble-free development of football matches. Thus, they apply the so-called concept of the “house-lord.”¹ For this purpose, they set up their own organizing services and use the services of private security services. During the football matches in both top national leagues, the main organizer tends to be their superior (club employee, assigned by the security manager of the club, responsible for ensuring security). The main organizer is held responsible for ensuring security and public order at the stadium, performs its control, manages the organizing service or security service, communicates with club management and the broadcaster, cooperates with a policeman assigned to coordinate joint activities and in case he’s not able to ensure security and public order at the stadium despite all performed measures, he shall request² such policeman to inform the managing staff of the Police of the CR for the purpose of its renewal.

The purpose of this article is to provide information about empirical research, performed this year, focused on involved persons ensuring security at football stadiums during the matches of the Fortuna League and of the National Football League. Part of the task performance in relation thereto is also acting against football hooliganism or football hooligans.

Research subject

In fact, the serious nature of expressions of football hooliganism is affected by the effective ability to act of the involved units participating in its elimination. It’s dependent on multiple circumstances that no sufficient attention has been paid to by researchers until now. Therefore, this performed research focused on these ignored circumstances.

Object, subject, objective and tasks of empirical research

The object of the empirical research is the selected security aspects of football hooliganism in the Czech Republic.

The subject of the empirical research is the opinions of a selected group of experts for the use of forces, equipment, organisational procedures and strategies, and

¹ Based on it, the owner sets the rules and sanctions for their breach (should not be discriminative). See MINISTERSTVO VNITRA CR *Manuál pro fotbalové kluby: právní aspekty bezpečnosti na stadionech v souvislosti s řešením diváckého násilí*. [online]. Praha: OBP MV ČR, 2015, p. 4. [cit. 8. 9. 2019]. Available at: <https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/ministerstvo-vnitra-predstavilo-manual-pro-fotbalove-kluby.aspx>.

² Comp. in particular the sec 7a and 7b of Act No. 115/2001, *o podpoře sportu*, as amended.

last, but not least, the use of legislation for the purpose of prevention and control of football hooliganism.

The objective of the empirical research is to contribute to a deeper knowledge of football hooliganism and to reveal the ratio extent of effects of selected factors to this social and pathological phenomenon.

Empirical research was oriented on the fulfilment of these **main research tasks**:

1. To measure and classify gradually, following the verbal expressions of a selected group of experts, the frequency of use of forces, technical equipment, organisation procedures and strategies, and also the legislation for prevention and control of football hooliganism.
2. To measure and classify gradually, following the verbal expressions of a selected group of experts, the importance of the impacts a) of the use of forces, b) the use of technical equipment, c) the use of organisational procedures and strategies, d) the use of legislation for the prevention and control of football hooliganism.
3. To verify the research prerequisites in the form of finding the materially important differences between the selected identification indicators of a selected group of experts and the significance of impact of all variables from the four tested groups of factors.

Research prerequisites

The research prerequisites are focused on the significance of impact of four groups of factors. The first group are the factors of significance of impact of used forces; the second group is the factor of used technical equipment; the third group of factors is the significance of the impact of organisation procedures and strategies, and the fourth group are the applied legislative instruments. For all groups of factors, the acceptable, accurately defined, materially important effects of three identification indicators – managing position, professional position and the duration of expert practice of selected groups of experts – is verified. Their definition is the following:

1. VP_0 : Opinions of experts of a selected group won't differ significantly with regard to their managing position, professional position and to the duration of their professional practice during the assessment of the impact of used forces for the prevention and control of football hooliganism. As an acceptable bottom level of a significant difference, the value of the Cohen index of $w \geq 0.1$ is to be considered, as well as the value of a nominal association of the Goodman and Kruskal tau coefficient and the ordinal association of the β coefficient at the level of ≥ 0.01 .
2. VP_0 : Opinions of experts of a selected group won't differ significantly with regard to their managing position, professional position and to the duration of their professional practice during the assessment of impact of used material and technical equipment for the prevention and control of football hooliganism. As an acceptable bottom level of a significant difference, the value of the Cohen index of $w \geq 0.1$ is to be considered, as well as the value of a nominal association of the Goodman and Kruskal tau coefficient and the ordinal association of the β coefficient at the level of ≥ 0.01 .
3. VP_0 : Opinions of experts of a selected group won't differ significantly with regard to their managing position, professional position and to the duration of their professional practice during the assessment of impact of applied organisation

procedures and strategies for the prevention and control of football hooliganism. As an acceptable bottom level of a significant difference, the value of the Cohen index of $w \geq 0.1$ is to be considered, as well as the value of a nominal association of the Goodman and Kruskal tau coefficient and the ordinal association of the β coefficient at the level of ≥ 0.01 .

4. VP₀: Opinions of experts of a selected group won't differ significantly with regard to their managing position, professional position and to the duration of their professional practice during the assessment of impact of applied legislative instruments for the prevention and control of football hooliganism. As an acceptable bottom level of a significant difference, the value of the Cohen index of $w \geq 0.1$ is to be considered, as well as the value of a nominal association of the Goodman and Kruskal tau coefficient and the ordinal association of the β coefficient at the level of ≥ 0.01 .

Empirical research

There has been no similar research in our country performed to date, therefore, it was necessary to gain an insight into the issue and to execute it **while applying a mixed research design**. Following Creswell,¹ a collection of quantitative closed-ended and qualitative open-ended data is typical for this research approach in the social sciences. The researcher integrates the data and deduces an interpretation of the results thereof, while a combination of strengths of both data files serve this purpose with an objective to achieve an understanding of the problem.

In general, three basic forms of a mixed design are differentiated in practice: quantitative and qualitative research (sequential, following), qualitative and quantitative research (sequential, following) and qualitative and quantitative research (parallel). With regard to the fact that similar research has never been done in our country, the **form of a qualitative and quantitative** (sequential, following) was selected as the most appropriate. This is research where qualitative results are verified statistically, while it's occurrence within the population and its correlation is verified. Therefore, this mixed design is marked as "qualitative pre-research."² However, this article only presents the results of the quantitative part, based on questionnaire investigation.

The **non-standardized questionnaire** used included (besides the introductory part where experts got basic information and instructions for filling it in) a part with so-called **identification marks** (selected data about experts) and a part **with scaling questions**, already relating to the research subject. In total, there were 25 of these questions and for each of them, responses used two ten-point scales. The first scale expressed the frequency of occurrence of this phenomenon (1 – very frequent, 10 – absolutely not), the second its significance (1 – big impact, 10 – no impact). Questions were categorized into four batteries and covered different aspects of the investigated issue: the use of forces for the prevention and control of football hooliganism, the use

¹ CRESWELL, John W. *A concise introduction to mixed methods research*. Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, 2015, p. 124.

² VLČKOVÁ, Kateřina a Kateřina LOJDOVÁ. Když čísla a slova spolupracují: smíšený design v ukázkách z výzkumu moci ve školní třídě. *Pedagogická orientace*. 2016, roč. 26, č. 3, p. 492.

of instruments for the prevention and control of football hooliganism, the use of organisational procedures and strategies for the prevention and control of football hooliganism and the application of legislation for the prevention and control of football hooliganism.

200 pcs of questionnaire were distributed to persons from targeted groups from April to May 2019 and 163 questionnaires were returned; thus, the return ratio of questionnaires reached 81.5%. So, in the case of the distributed questionnaires, the return ratio of questionnaires is higher than the recommended return ratio, making 75%+ (under a minimal acceptable return ratio of 50%).¹ Data acquired from the questionnaires was brought to the data table and prepared using effect-size analysis. In the case of effect size analysis, the main focus is if such achieved result is useful in real life.²

We can deduct from the above stated that in comparison with statistical significance, the effect-size significance allows us to assess how such research result is important or useful.³ The aspect of statistical significance (generalisation to the basic group) could not be fully applied with regard to the nature of the selected group (selected group on the basis of availability). Statistical significance was accepted only with regard to the sufficiency of scope of the selected group.

For the purpose of identifying dependence in data, the method of association for categorized data, allowing material significance to be identified (revelation of real effects using an adequate method of association analysis with regard to the type of analysed data) was applied.

The dominant aspect during the use of adequate methods for analysing the relations between variables is the following type of variables:

- a) If the independent and dependent variables are nominal variables, then the appropriate asymmetrical coefficient of association is the Goodman and Kruskal tau.
- b) In a situation of asymmetrical impact of a nominal variable to an ordinal variable, the use of the Řehák coefficient of β association (ordinal regress dependency) is more appropriate.⁴ The asymmetrical β coefficient expresses the portion of explained dispersion of the ordinal variable B in the nominal A variable classes. The ordinal statistical dependency is expressed in the form of shape change or conditional distribution or by shifting on the mark scale.

With regard to the fact that an asymmetrical tau coefficient and β coefficient have a direct, percentage interpretation, we may accept conventionally accepted values of

¹ MAREŠ, Jiří. *Manuál pro tvůrce a uživatele studentského posuzování výuky*. Praha: Karolinum, 2006, p. 35.

² KIRK, Roger E. Practical significance: A concept whose time has come. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*. 1996, y. 6, s. 5, p. 746.

³ SOUKUP, Petr. Věcná významnost výsledků a její možnosti měření. *Data a výzkum – SDA Info*, 2013, y. 7, s. 2, p. 127.

⁴ ŘEHÁK, Jan a Blanka ŘEHÁKOVÁ. *Analýza kategorizovaných dat v sociologii*. Praha: Academia, 1986, p. 250.

the Ω^2 coefficient for their interpretation analogically (0.01 – minor effect; 0.059 – medium effect; 0.138 – strong effect).¹

However, in some cases, it's hard to determine the type of statistical dependence (nominal or ordinal). In this case, de Vaus recommends a useful approach, based on the acquisition of both association indices (the Goodman and Kruskal tau and the β coefficient). In general, it applies that if the Goodman and Kruskal tau is higher than the β coefficient, then it's probably a signal for a nominal statistical relationship.²

c) The third used index is the Cohen index "w." It represents an indicator of an effect-size significance and points to the effect size, to the size of a materially significant difference in association size (symmetrical) between compared values of line and column absolute frequencies of a given contingency table or compared nodes of a classification tree. Cohen is focused on explaining the "w" index and defines its acceptable values (0.10 – minor effect; 0.3 – medium effect; 0.5 – strong effect).³ It's necessary to realize that this symmetrical index of effect-size significance is conceived for dependencies between nominal variables.

Research sample and its selection

During the empirical research with experts experiencing football hooliganism, it was practically impossible to define the basic group, nor to perform a so-called random selection, but only the **selection of experts on the basis of availability**. This brings significant limitation for the consideration of found dependencies as the detected relation **may not be generalized to the entire basic group** and the concept of so-called statistical significance may not be used to the full extent (these facts are dependent only on detection within a random selection).

The selected group of experts consisted of selected members of the Police of the CR, security guards or municipal police, security managers of first and second league football clubs and technical delegates of the League Football Association of the CR. The tables below provide basic data for this file:

Table No. 1 Composition of selected group according to managing position

	Řídící pozice	
	Četnost	Procenta
Jsem řídící pracovník	78	47,85 %
Jsem koncový pracovník	85	52,15 %

Řídící pozice – Managing position

Jsem koncový pracovník – I am an end employee

Jsem řídící pracovník – I am a managing worker

Četnost – Frequency

Procenta - Percentage

¹ KIRK, Roger E. *Statistics: An Introduction*. 5. vyd. Belmont: Thomson Wadsworth, 2007, p. 475.

² DE VAUS, David A. *Surveys in Social Research*. 5. vyd. Crows Nest: Allen & Unwin, 2002, p. 260-262.

³ COHEN, Jacob. *Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences*. 2. vyd. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1988, p. 216-227.

Table No. 2 Composition of selected group according to professional position

	Odborná pozice	
	Četnost	Procenta
Policista Policie ČR	86	52,76 %
Strážník obecní policie	47	28,83 %
Bezpečnostní manažer fotbalového klubu	16	9,82 %
Technický delegát LFA	14	8,59 %

Odborná pozice – Professional position

Policista Policie ČR – Member of the Police of the CR

Strážník obecní policie – Municipal police guard

Bezpečnostní manažer fotbalového klubu – Security manager of a football club

Technický delegát LFA – Technical delegate of the LFA

Četnost - Frequency

Procenta – Percentage

Table No. 3 Composition of selected group according to categorized practice in the field

	Kategorizovaná praxe v oboru	
	Četnost	Procenta
Do 10 let	93	57,06 %
Nad 10 let	70	42,94 %

Kategorizovaná praxe v oboru – Categorized practice in the field

Do 10 let – To 10 years

Nad 10 let – More than 10 years

Četnost – Frequency

Procenta - Percentage

Results

In the quantitative part of the empirical research, four research prerequisites were verified that will be described below.

Verification results of the first research prerequisite

Významnost vlivu využívání Policie ČR při kontrole fotbalového chuligánství

Node 0		
Category	%	n
■ Velká významnost	65,03	106
■ Spíše velká významnost	25,15	41
■ Ani velká ani malá významnost	6,13	10
■ Spíše malá významnost	2,45	4
■ Malá významnost	1,23	2
Total	(100,00)	163

Within the first research prerequisite, at first, attention was paid to the significance of effect of the use of the Police of the CR during the prevention and control of football hooliganism. The attached table shows the frequencies. It's clear from the table that a strong significance of effect of the Police of the CR dominates – 65% of all responses from respondents. The [A1]B coefficient reaches 0.017 with

a 95% interval of reliability (-0.003; 0.038). The **significance of effect of the use of the Police of the CR** during the prevention and control of football hooliganism was

found at the level of high significance for all respondents of the selected group. Therefore, **it was not possible to refuse** the research hypothesis. This finding may be explained by e.g. the possibilities the Police of the CR have in relation thereto (compared to other experts considered herein), regardless of whether these are forces, equipment or rights based on Act No. 273/2008 Coll., on the Police of the CR (hereinafter referred to only as the "Police Act"). **The decisive position of the Police of the CR is recognized here by each compared group.**

Similarly, the research was verifying the **significance of effect of the use of municipal police** during the prevention and control of football hooliganism. It enjoys a relative high **impact** as well, when 50.31% of respondents claimed its high significance and 19.02% stated rather high significance. 19.63% of respondents inclined to neither high, nor low significance, 8 participants (4.91%) state its significance as rather low and the residual 6.13% stated low significance in relation to the municipal police.

Strong effect of professional position was seen at the significance of effect of municipal police as the Cohen index reached $w = 0.606$. The value of the β coefficient reached 0.238 with a 95% reliability interval (0.17; 0.307). Therefore, **the research hypothesis could be refused**. The effect of professional position was seen here in a way that a strong significance or a rather strong significance of the impact of the municipal police for the prevention and control of football hooliganism was seen by 100% of municipal police guards, compared to 56.89% of residual respondents. **Here, the auto-stereotype of municipal police guards was projected in research results with the highest probability**, where they consider their portion on elimination of football hooliganism subjectively as being high. On the other hand, **residual respondents see** this portion from a certain distance, and so **even more objectively**.

Even in the case of the **significance of effect of the use of private security services** for the prevention and control of football hooliganism, the effect-size significant impact of professional position was seen projected in research results. Respondents saw the relatively high significance of security services. 33,74% of them saw their strong significance and an additional 26.99% stated a relatively strong significance. The value of the Cohen index reached 0.477, meaning a strong effect. The value of the β coefficient reached 0.175 with a 95% reliability interval (0.105; 0.244). Therefore, **the research hypothesis could be refused** also for this aspect. A markedly lower significance of this impact was found in the responses of policemen and guards, while the opinions of security managers of football clubs and technical delegates of the LFA CR were markedly more positive in relation thereto. However, we may consider the fact that **a more objective point of view comes from security managers and technical delegates of the LFA CR**, having much **wider experiences** with the employees of private security services when ensuring order at stadiums (in comparison to policemen and guards). Also, the fact that policemen and guards do not see private security services that positively for different reasons could play a role.

Významnost vlivu využívání pořadatelské služby při kontrole fotbalového chuligánství

Node 0		
Category	%	n
Velká významnost	22,70	37
Spiše velká významnost	37,42	61
Ani velká ani malá významnost	21,47	35
Spiše malá významnost	12,27	20
Malá významnost	6,13	10
Total	(100,00)	163

tau is 0.055. This higher coefficient proves in accordance with deVaus that the given statistical relationship is not ordinal, but a nominal one. Therefore, **the research hypothesis could be refused for this aspect**. The most respondents favouring the significance of impact of the organizing service on the prevention and control of football hooliganism were in particular the technical delegates of the LFA CR, and then the municipal police guards to a lower extent. Therefore, we may state that **policemen and security managers** of football clubs **see** the organizing service (with regard to its very limited competences and instruments) **with a certain disdain**.

Významnost vlivu využívání HZS při kontrole fotbalového chuligánství

Node 0		
Category	%	n
Velká významnost	14,72	24
Spiše velká významnost	20,86	34
Ani velká ani malá významnost	26,99	44
Spiše malá významnost	20,25	33
Malá významnost	17,18	28
Total	(100,00)	163

identified as well. The value of the β coefficient was 0.043 with a 95% reliability interval (-0.001; 0.087). Therefore, **the research hypothesis could be refused** for this aspect. It was found that the technical delegates of the LFA CR added strong significance to the FFU, and security managers rather strong significance, while policemen rather low significance. The majority of policemen believe that the use of this unit has only lower significance. The differences between respective groups according to professional positions can be contributed with the highest probability to the fact that **policemen see football hooliganism or the effect of use of the FFU** during its prevention and control mainly **from the perspective of ensuring public order**. In comparison, the **technical delegates of the LFA CR and security managers see this issue more widely**, as the FFU members are able to eliminate certain dangerous situations that may occur in relation to football hooliganism (e.g. fire, pulled equipment in the stadium, etc.).

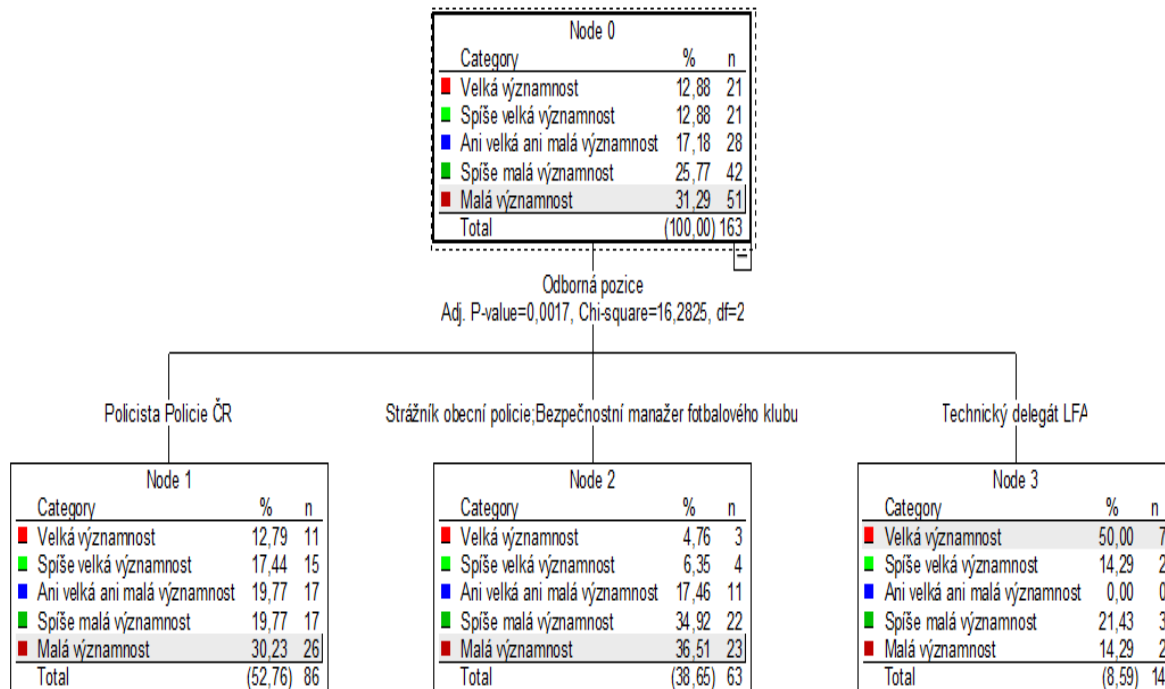
During the analysis of the research results, relatively significant differences were found during the evaluation of the **significance of effect of the Emergency Medical**

Even in case of the **significance of effect of the organising service** for the purpose of the prevention and control of football hooliganism, **the impact of professional position** was found during its evaluation. The summary of frequency of responses can be found in the attached table. The value of the β coefficient is 0.047 with a 95 % reliability interval (0.005; 0.09). However, the Goodman and Kruskal

Also, the **significance of effect of the use of the Fire-fighting unit** (hereinafter referred to only as the "FFU") on the prevention and control of football hooliganism was verified in this research. The distribution of frequency of responses is contained in the attached table. Here, only the **effect-size significant impact of professional position** on the evaluation of this aspect was

Service (hereinafter referred to only as the “EMS”) on the prevention and control of football hooliganism.

Významnost vlivu využívání ZS při kontrole fotbalového chuligánství



From the data of the attached classification tree, it's clear that there is a **significant difference between certain groups following their professional position**. The value of the Cohen index w of 0.427 means almost strong effect. The value of the β coefficient is 0.089 with a 95% reliability interval (0.019; 0.159). 50% of technical delegates of the LFA CR believed that the effect of the use of the EMS is of strong significance and the residual 14.29% were of the opinion that this impact has rather strong significance. In the group of policemen, 12.79% of respondents were of the opinion that the discussed effect is of a strong significance and a residual 17.44% that this effect is rather of strong significance. Guards and security managers of football clubs saw the significance of effect of the use of the EMS as the lowest, where only 4.76% of them see the strong significance of the EMS and 6.36% rather strong significance. **In the case of policemen and guards**, the reason for such finding could be their **focus on public order** in relation to football hooliganism. **From the perspective of security managers**, the EMS could be seen as a subject eliminating the consequences of football hooliganism, **not participating in its prevention and control**. So, only the **technical delegates of the LFA CR consider the EMS within the wider extent** of the prevention and control of football hooliganism in the context of the research findings.

In relation to research hypothesis No. 1, the **significance of effect of technical delegates of the LFA ČR** on the prevention and control of football hooliganism was identified. 14.72% of experts assigned them strong significance, while the residual 27.61% assigned them rather strong significance. In general, technical delegates of the LFA ČR received only low significance. However, big differences in results could be identified here as well when it comes to the impact of professional position. The Cohen index $w = 0.569$ (strong effect). The B coefficient = 0.11 with a 95%

reliability interval (0.032; 0.188). While only 9.40% of respondents within the group of policemen, guards and security managers saw the effect of use of technical delegates of the LFA CR as strongly significant, and 30.20% as rather strongly significant, 71.43% of responding delegates considered their significance as strong. A significant difference between both groups may be caused (with the highest probability) **by the auto-stereotype of technical delegates of the LFA CR**, who see their effect on the prevention and control of football hooliganism as high, while the other groups of respondents do not share this view.

Conclusion to the verification of research hypothesis No. 1

The first research hypothesis was based on the evaluation of a zero effect-size significant impact of managing position, professional position and expert practice to seven variables, representing the base of significance of effects of the use of human resources. The following table summarizes the evidence and formulation of the basis for the decision to be adopted.

Table No. 4 Evidence and formulation of the basis for adopting the decision to verify research hypothesis No. 1

Content	Conclusion	Index
Significance of effect of the use of the Police of the CR for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	1 VP ₀ : not refused	w = 0.255 β = 0.017 (-) Tau = 0.01
Significance of effect of the use of municipal police for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	1 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.606 β = 0.238 Tau = 0.205
Significance of effect of the use of private security services for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	1 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.477 β = 0.175 Tau = 0.143
Significance of effect of the use of organizing services for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	1 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.429 β = 0.047 Tau = 0.055
Significance of effect of the use of the FFU for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	1 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.406 β = 0.043 (-) Tau = 0.038
Significance of effect of the use of the EMS for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	1 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.427 β = 0.089 Tau = 0.057
Significance of effect of the use of technical delegates of the LFA CR for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	1 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.569 β = 0.11 Tau = 0.097

Convention: w = 0.1 (low effect); 0.3 (medium effect); 0.5 (strong effect)
β or Tau = 0.01 (low effect); 0.059 (medium effect); 0.138 (strong effect)

Based on table No. 4 it's clear that **research hypothesis No. 1 was not refused only in the case of the significance of effect of the use of the Police of the CR**, while in the case of all other significances of effects, the evidence, allowing us to refuse the research hypothesis, was identified. As a consequence, this means that the **respondents agreed only in the case of the importance of the use of the Police**

of the CR. In the case of other significances of effect, the results were affected to a different extent by the professional position of respondents.

Results of verification of the second research hypothesis

With regard to the verification of the second research hypothesis, at first, the **significance of effect of the use of technical equipment of the Police of the CR** on the prevention and control of football hooliganism was evaluated. Research results showed that experts give **high importance** to this effect **in general**. Thus, it was evaluated by 55.83% of experts. Another 30.06% evaluated this effect as having “rather strong significance.” However, an effect-size significant impact of professional position on analysis results was found. The Cohen index w reached the value of 0.349, meaning a medium effect. The value of the β coefficient is 0.073 with a 95% reliability interval (0.009; 0.137). In the group involving policemen and technical delegates of the LFA CR, a strong significance of effect was identified in 68.00% of experts’ responses, while an additional 22.00% saw rather strong significance of effect. In the group of guards and security managers, strong significance of effect was identified in 36.51% of responses and rather strong significance in 42.86% of responses. In the opinions of LFA CR delegates and policemen, **objectively the largest extent of technical equipment** that could be used by policemen on the basis of the Police Act was projected (in comparison to other experts) with the highest probability. Conversely, in the case of **guards and security managers**, their opinions were probably **affected by the fact how often the Police of the CR utilizes this technical equipment in practice**.

Furthermore, the **significance of effect of the use of technical equipment of municipal police** on the prevention and control of football hooliganism was verified. Compared to the significance of effect of the use of this equipment by the Police of the CR in similar situations, their effect was a little lower, however, it still **remained relatively high**. According to 33.74% of respondents, it has a strong significance, while 37.42% of respondents see it as having rather strong significance. However, research results **were affected by professional position again**. The value of The Cohen index w reached 0.428, reaching almost strong effect. The value of the β coefficient is 0.098 with a 95% reliability interval (0.048; 0.148). We could see different results in the expert group consisting of policemen, security managers and technical delegates of the LFA CR as well as in the group of guards. In the first group, strong significance was found in 31.90% of expert responses and a rather strong significance in 27,59% of their responses. In the group of guards, these values were markedly different, when 38.30% considered it having strong significance and 61.70% as having rather strong significance. The difference between both mentioned groups of experts had again **its origin in the above-mentioned auto-stereotype of guards** probably, giving strong significance to the use of their own technical equipment. However, other experts assessed a wider portfolio of equipment of the Police of the CR within their opinions on this effect.

In comparison with municipal police, the **significance of effect of the use of technical equipment of private security services** on the prevention and control of football hooliganism came a little lower. Strong significance of effect was found in the opinions of 20.25% of experts and rather strong significance in the opinions of 35.58% of experts. Opinions on this fact are also **modified by their professional position**.

The value of Cohen's index w is 0.381 (higher than medium effect). The value of the β coefficient is 0.072 with a 95% reliability interval (0.024; 0.121). The most sceptical view came from experts – policemen. Strong significance was claimed by 17.44% of them, while rather stronger significance by 30.23% of policemen. A little less sceptical view came from the group of experts – guards and security managers. In this group, strong significance was seen by 17.46% of persons and rather strong significance by 41.27% of persons. The most optimistic view of this effect was taken by technical delegates of the LFA CR, as according to 50.00% of them, this effect has a strong significance and according to 42.86% of them, it has a rather strong significance. The difference between these groups **is based probably on a different view** on the technical equipment security services have **available**. While in the case of policemen, guards and security managers, the perspective of the **portfolio of equipment** was predominant in comparison to the other groups used herein, in the case of technical delegates of the LFA CR the perspective of **real use** in security practice became predominant.

The **Significance of effect of the use of technical equipment by the organizing service** for the prevention and control of football hooliganism came lower based on the research results when compared to the effects of use of technical equipment stated above. According to 14.11% of experts, the use of this equipment is of a strong significance, while 27.61% consider it as a rather significant effect. Even in this case, the **impact of their professional position was seen affecting** the research results. The Cohen index w reached 0.395 (bigger than medium effect). The value of the β coefficient was 0.087 with a 95% reliability interval (0.031; 0.142). On the basis of the analysis of the research results for the significance of this effect, different results were identified in a group consisting of policemen and guards (strong significance 12.78%, rather strong significance 27.07%), security managers (strong significance 0%, rather strong significance 25.00%) and technical delegates of the LFA CR (strong significance 42.86%, rather strong significance 35.71%).

In case of policemen and guards, disdain towards the organizing service was seen projected in the research results, de facto not having any more important competences in relation to visitors of football matches. Such disdain is even stronger at **security managers** who, as a paradox, **do not have very positive experiences** with the use of technical equipment, acquired by the organizing service in certain areas. In comparison thereto, **technical delegates of the LFA CR** have a **better opinion** on the effects of use of technical equipment by organizers in comparison to other experts, which may be explained probably by their experiences or wider overview by now.

During the verification of research hypothesis No. 2, the **significance of effect of the use of technical equipment at football stadiums** on the prevention and control of football hooliganism was also verified as what the experts evaluated as **relatively strong**. According to 36.81% of experts, this effect is of strong significance, while according to 38.04% of them it's of a rather strong significance. However, their opinion was **affected by their professional position** again. The value of the Cohen index w is 0.522 (medium effect of professional position). The value of the β coefficient is 0.105 with a 95% reliability interval (0.051; 0.159). The impact of professional position was expressed by the fact that the opinions on the effect significance were differentiated into two groups. The first group consisted of policemen, security

managers and technical delegates of the LFA CR, while the second one consisted of municipal police guards. In the first group, strong significance was seen by 49.14% of experts and rather strong significance by 29.31% of them. In the group of guards, strong significance of this effect was seen only by 6.38% and rather strong significance by 59.57% of respondents. So, it may be stated that the **municipal police guards** (in spite of experts) **do not consider the importance of the use of technical equipment at football stadiums** on the prevention and control of football hooliganism as being that strong.

Conclusion to the verification of research hypothesis No. 2

The second research hypothesis was based on the evaluation of a zero effect-size significant impact of managing position, professional position and expert practice to five variables, representing the base of significance of effects of the use of technical equipment. The following table summarizes the evidence and formulation of the basis for the decision to be adopted.

Table No. 5 Evidence and formulation of the basis for the adoption of the decision to verify research hypothesis No. 2

Content	Conclusion	Index
Significance of effect of the use of technical equipment of the Police of the CR for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	2 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.349 β = 0.073 Tau = 0.069
Significance of effect of the use of technical equipment of municipal police for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	2 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.428 β = 0.098 Tau = 0.070
Significance of effect of the use of technical equipment of private security services for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	2 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.381 β = 0.072 Tau = 0.043
Significance of effect of the use of technical equipment of organizing service for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	2 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.395 β = 0.087 Tau = 0.072
Significance of effect of the use of technical equipment at football stadiums for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	2 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.522 β = 0.105 Tau = 0.124

Convention: w = 0.1 (low effect); 0.3 (medium effect); 0.5 (strong effect)
β or Tau = 0.01 (low effect); 0.059 (medium effect); 0.138 (strong effect)

Based on the data in table No. 5 it's clear that **research hypothesis No. 2 may be justifiably refused** as the **impact of professional position** of the respondents has an acceptable effect-size impact on the evaluation of effects of the five variables, representing the significance of effect of the use of technical equipment.

Results of verification of the third research hypothesis

At the third research hypothesis, inter alia, **the significance of effect of the preparation stage of security measures** for the prevention and control of football hooliganism was verified and experts almost fully agreed on its significance. The Cohen index w reached 0.262 (almost medium effect), the value of the β coefficient is 0.015 with a 95% reliability interval (-0.006; 0.037). Therefore, we may

conclude that **the hypothesis should not be refused**. According to 58.90% of respondents, this effect is of strong significance, while according to 32.52% of them of rather strong significance. **Therefore, the majority of respondents understand the importance** of the preparation stage of “football” security measures (without any differentiation of compared groups).

The significance of effect of licenced stewarding (professionalization of the organizing service) on the prevention and control of football hooliganism was strong according to 17.18% of respondents and rather strong according to 34.36% of them. Here, we could see the impact of professional position as well. The Cohen index w reached 0.428 (almost strong effect) and the β coefficient is 0.115 with a 95% reliability interval (0.058; 0.172), **justifying us to refuse the research hypothesis**. Differences were identified in the group of policemen, guards and technical delegates of LFA CR when comparing them to the group of security managers. In the first group, strong significance was seen by 12.24% of experts and rather strong significance by 34.01% of them. 62.50% of security managers see the effects of stewarding as having strong significance, while 37.50% see it as having rather strong significance. The difference between these groups is based apparently on the fact that **security managers are more aware of its benefits** for the enhancement of the quality and prestige of the organizing services for the cooperation with the Police of the CR and municipal police.

The analysis of research results of the **significance of effect of the PR manager for the relationship with fans** on the prevention and control of football hooliganism identified that only a **small impact of professional position** was seen here; the Cohen index w reached 0.187 (low effect) and $\beta = 0.039$ with a 95% reliability interval (-0.001; 0.079). This data **does not allow us to refuse the research hypothesis**. Strong significance was identified in 11.04% of responses, while rather strong significance in 28.22% of responses. An additional 34.36% of responses see its effect significance neither as strong nor as low. According to 20.25% of experts, this effect has rather low significance and according to 6.13% it has low significance. Therefore, we may conclude from the results that the **position of PR manager for the relation with fans is not appreciated** by respondents for different reasons.

The significance of effect of personalized ticketing for the prevention and control of football hooliganism is seen as strong by 30.67% of experts and as rather strong by 25.77% of them. The Cohen index w is 0.369 (bigger than medium effect) and $\beta = 0.093$ with a 95% reliability interval (0.033; 0.153), allowing us to **refuse the research hypothesis**. Research results **we affected by professional position** projected in the differentiation of opinions into two groups – the first group consists of policemen, security managers and technical delegates of the LFA CR, while the second group of municipal police guards. For 40.52% of experts from the first group, this effect had strong significance, while for 25.86% of them rather strong significance. In the group of guards, results were different. Strong significance was seen only by 6.38% of them and rather strong significance by 25.53% of them. In comparison to other experts, **guards do not understand the importance of ticketing sufficiently**, e.g. for the identification of persons causing more serious incidents of football hooliganism at stadiums.

During the analysis of the **significance of effect of preventive police strategies for crowds** on the prevention and control of football hooliganism, research results

showed that 32.52% of experts saw this effect as having strong significance and 39.88% of them as having rather strong significance. Similarly, as in the case of ticketing, results are **affected by the professional position** of the respondents. The Cohen index w reached 0.465 (almost strong effect) and the β coefficient reached 0.153 with a 95% reliability interval (0.086; 0.219), **allowing us to refuse the research hypothesis**. Within the group of policemen, security managers and technical delegates of the LFA CR, 43.97% of experts saw the use of these strategies as having strong significance while 38.79% of them saw the strategies having rather strong significance. Only 4.26% of guards considered them as having strong significance and 42.55% of them as having rather strong significance. Even in this case we may state that the **guards could not appreciate their significance** due to low experience with preventive police strategies for work with crowds.

This research did not forget about the **significance of effect of the use of spotters** (SKPV specialists) for the prevention and control of football hooliganism. The significance of their effect was seen as strong by 29.45% of experts and as rather strong by 27.61% of all respondents. Even here, the research results **were affected by their professional position** (the Cohen index w reached 0.315, medium effect and the β coefficient is 0.062 with a 95% reliability interval (0.014; 0.111)). Therefore, **the research hypothesis may be refused**. The more positive effect of spotters is seen by security managers as for them, 68.75% see spotters as having strong significance and 31.25% of them as not having low, or strong significance. In the group consisting of policemen, guards and technical delegates of the LFA CR, 25.17% of them see spotters as having strong significance and 30.61% as having rather strong significance and 31.97% as having neither strong, nor low significance. The results of the **security managers group** may be attributed to the **appreciation of any assistance or professional advice** such spotters offer them while handling security situations at the stadium.

During the identification of the **significance of effect of the final stage of security measures** for the prevention and control of football hooliganism, the research concluded that its significance is seen as strong by 34.97% of experts and as rather strong by 36.20% of them. The Cohen index w reached 0.365 (stronger than medium effect) and the β coefficient reached 0.089 with a 95% reliability interval (0.026; 0.153). **The research hypothesis may be refused**. The research results were again **affected by professional position**, seen by their differentiation into two groups. The first group consisted of policemen and guards, while the second one of security managers and technical delegates of the LFA CR. The first group saw the significance of effect of this stage as strong with 27.07% of experts, while 41.35% of experts saw its significance as rather strong. Strong significance was seen by 70.00% of managers and technical delegates of the LFA CR and rather strong significance by 13.33% of them. Apparently, differences are based on different roles in the final stage of the match at the stadium. In this stage, the potential emotions of fans are handled by organizers, therefore **its significance is seen as higher** by those who solve the breach of public order primarily at the stadium – **security managers and technical delegates of the LFA CR**. When fans leave the stadium, public order and the safety of persons remains the responsibility of the Police of the CR and municipal police. Here, emotions do not have to be so high, therefore **policemen and guards do not consider the final stage as so important**.

Conclusion to the verification of research hypothesis No. 3

The third research hypothesis was based on the evaluation of a zero effect-size significant impact of managing position, professional position and expert practice to seven variables, representing the base of significance of effects of the use of organisation procedures and strategies. The following table summarizes the evidence and formulation of the basis for the decision to be adopted.

Table No. 6 Evidence and formulation of the basis for the adoption of the decision to verify research hypothesis No. 3

Content	Conclusion	Index
Significance of effect of the use of preparation stage of security measures for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	3 VP ₀ : not refused	w = 0.262 β = 0.015 (-) Tau = 0.017
Significance of effect of the use of licensed stewarding for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	3 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.428 β = 0.115 Tau = 0.073
Significance of effect of the use of PR manager for the relationship with fans for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	3 VP ₀ : not refused	w = 0.381 β = 0.039 (-) Tau = 0.034
Significance of effect of the use of personalized ticketing for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	3 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.369 β = 0.093 Tau = 0.071
Significance of effect of the use of preventive police strategies for crowds for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	3 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.465 β = 0.153 Tau = 0.129
Significance of effect of the use of spotters for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	3 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.315 β = 0.062 Tau = 0.078
Significance of effect of the use of the final stage of security measures for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	3 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.365 β = 0.089 Tau = 0.080

Convention: w = 0.1 (low effect); 0.3 (medium effect); 0.5 (strong effect)
β or Tau = 0.01 (low effect); 0.059 (medium effect); 0.138 (strong effect)

Based on the data in table No. 6, it's clear that with the **exception of the significance of effect of the preparation stage of security measures and of the PR manager for the relationship with fans** for the prevention and control of football hooliganism, we had to **refuse research hypothesis No. 3** as in the case of other variables, the **impact of professional position** was seen as significant in other variables within the research results.

Results of verification of the fourth research hypothesis

One of the aspects included into research hypothesis No. 4 was the **significance of impacts of European legislation** on the prevention and control of football hooliganism. The distribution of responses is seen in the attached table. Strong

Významnost vlivu evropské legislativy pro prevenci a kontrolu fotbalového chuligánství

Node 0			
Category	%	n	
■ Velká významnost	19,02	31	
■ Spíše velká významnost	34,36	56	
■ Ani velká ani malá významnost	33,74	55	
■ Spíše malá významnost	7,36	12	
■ Malá významnost	5,52	9	
Total	(100,00)	163	

significance is seen by 19.02% of experts and rather strong significance by 34.36% of respondents. A significant portion of respondents (33.74%) stated neither strong, nor low significance, while rather low significance was stated by 7.36% of experts. According to 5.52% of them, it has only low significance. However, results were affected by **professional position**. The Cohen index w reached 0.373 (stronger than medium effect) and the β coefficient is 0.036 with a 95% reliability interval

(0.041; 0.148). Given values **provide reasons to refuse the research hypothesis**.

Another aspect of research hypothesis No. 4 is the **significance of effect of criminal law** for the prevention and control of football hooliganism. Strong significance was stated by 47.85% of experts, while 30.67% of residual ones considered it as having rather strong significance. Research results were **affected by professional position** here as well. The Cohen index w reached 0.373 (medium effect) and the β coefficient 0.115 with a 95% reliability interval (0.056; 0.174) **allowing us to refuse the research hypothesis**. Different results were found in the group of guards, where 72.34% stated strong significance and 27.66% rather strong. In the group of policemen, security managers and technical delegates of the LFA CR, strong significance of effect was identified by 37.93% of them and rather strong by 31.90% of them. A major portion of responses (20.69%) saw it as not having neither strong, nor low significance. Apparently, different results of both groups are caused by a **non-critical trust of guards** towards this effect as **they do not apply criminal legal rules in their practice**; other experts had a more sober stance towards criminal law.

Similarly, the **significance of effect of administrative legislation** for the prevention and control of football hooliganism was verified by research, whose results corresponded with the results of the significance of criminal law. According to 50.31% of experts, this effect is of strong significance, while 26.99% see its significance as rather strong. Here, the **professional position affected** the research results as well. The Cohen index w reached 0.354 (medium effect) and the β coefficient 0.102 with a 95% reliability interval (0.046; 0.157) **allowing us to refuse the research hypothesis**. A more positive view on this effect came from the guards. According to 74.47% of them, its significance is strong and 23.40% see it as rather strong. However, research results of this effect were different in the group of policemen, security managers and technical delegates of the LFA CR. Strong significance of this effect was stated only by 40.52% of them and rather strong then by 28.45% of them. The explanation of the different results of the guards may be absolutely different as it was in the case of criminal law. When ensuring local issues of public order, **guards**

tend to apply administrative legislation often, and therefore they see its effect as higher than it is in fact.

Research hypothesis No. 4 also includes the **significance of effect of the Agreement concluded between the Police of the CR, the League Football Association of the CR and the Football Association of the CR** for the prevention and control of football hooliganism. According to 21.47% of experts, its effect is of strong significance and an additional 44.17% see its significance as rather strong. Neither strong, nor low significance see 25.77% of them. The Cohen index w reached 0.509 (strong effect) and the β coefficient is 0.093 with a 95% reliability interval (0.032; 0.155), **allowing us to refuse the research hypothesis**. Even here, **the effect of their professional position** was identified, seen in the differentiation of opinions into three groups: policemen and guards, then security managers and also technical delegates of the LFA CR. In the group of policemen, its significance was stated as strong by 18.60% and as rather strong by 33.72% of them. 8.51% of guards stated strong significance of effect and 74.47% of them rather strong. In the group of security managers and technical delegates of the LFA CR, 50.00% of experts saw its significance as strong and 26.67% as rather strong. In the opinions of this group, apparently, **the significance of agreement from the perspective of wider cooperation of contractual parties** during the ensuring of security at football stadiums is reflected. In the case of **policemen and guards**, probably their **repressive status** played a role, which may lead them to **sometimes overestimate** the institutes of criminal and administrative law.

This research also included the **significance of effect of department regulations of the Ministry of Interior of the CR** for the prevention and control of

Významnost vlivu resortních předpisů pro prevenci a kontrolu fotbalového chuligánství

Node 0		
Category	%	n
Velká významnost	14,11	23
Spíše velká významnost	47,24	77
Ani velká ani malá významnost	30,06	49
Spíše malá významnost	7,36	12
Malá významnost	1,23	2
Total	(100,00)	163

football hooliganism. The distribution of responses is included in the attached table showing us that 14.11% of experts see this effect as having strong significance and 47.24% of them as rather strong significance. An additional 30.06% of experts see it as neither strong, nor low. However, the results were **modified again by their professional position**. The Cohen index w was 0.397 (medium effect), the β coefficient 0.032 with a 95%

reliability interval (0.006; 0.057) so **the research hypothesis is refused**. Furthermore, strong significance of effect was found at the security managers, while rather low at the technical delegates of the LFA CR. **Security managers probably overestimate** the importance of this aspect while, conversely, **technical delegates of the LFA CR underestimate it**.

This research was also focused on the **significance of effect of operation and visitor's orders of football stadiums** for the prevention and control of football hooliganism and we found that respondents see them having strong significance, stated by 31.90% of them, while 32.52% see it as having rather strong significance. **Their professional position affected** results again. The Cohen index w was 0.429

(almost strong effect) and the β reached 0.13 with a 95% reliability interval (0.058; 0.202), **allowing us to refuse the research hypothesis**. Policemen see this effect differently, while 19.77% see its significance as strong and 26.74% of them as rather strong. In case of other experts, this data differed: 45.45% of responses saw strong significance of the effect and 38.96% of responses as rather strong one. In the case of **policemen**, different views may be caused by putting large **emphasis on the repressive aspects** of the control of football hooliganism or by their **sceptical view on the efficiency** of operation and visitor's orders.

Conclusion to the verification of research hypothesis No. 4

The fourth research hypothesis was based on the evaluation of a zero effect-size significant impact of managing position, professional position and expert practice to six variables, representing the base of significance of effects of the application of legislation. The following table summarizes the evidence and formulation of the basis for the decision to be adopted.

Table No. 7 Evidence and formulation of the basis for the adoption of the decision to verify research hypothesis No. 4

Content	Conclusion	Index
Significance of effect of the use of European legislation for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	4 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.373 β = 0.036 Tau = 0.041
Significance of effect of the use of criminal law for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	4 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.373 β = 0.115 Tau = 0.079
Significance of effect of the use of administrative legislation for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	4 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.354 β = 0.102 Tau = 0.075
Significance of effect of the use of Agreement between the Police of the CR, the League Football Association of the CR and the Football Association of the CR for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	4 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.509 β = 0.093 Tau = 0.097
Significance of effect of the use of department regulations of the Ministry of Interior of the CR for the prevention and control of football hooliganism	4 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.397 β = 0.032 Tau = 0.036
Significance of effect of the use of operation and visitor's order of football stadiums when solving football hooliganism	4 VP ₀ : refused Impact of professional position	w = 0.429 β = 0.13 Tau = 0.073

Convention: w = 0.1 (low effect); 0.3 (medium effect); 0.5 (strong effect)
 β or Tau = 0.01 (low effect); 0.059 (medium effect); 0.138 (strong effect)

Based on the data in table No. 7, it's clear that **research hypothesis No. 4 had to be refused**. In case of all variables, included into this research hypothesis, the **effect of professional position was seen significantly reflected here**.

Discussion

With regard to the fact that no research of a similar type **has ever been performed** in the CR, nor abroad (or the authors of this article were not able to find them), the results of the research presented above may not be compared to any other knowledge gained in similar research during the discussion.

From the research results we may conclude that **in case of the majority of the examined variables, the impact of the professional position of experts could be seen**. This finding is not surprising as the opinions of people on different facts are based on their understanding and empirical knowledge they see the surrounding world by. Part of this effect is also the understanding of their own position when considering football hooliganism by experts who had sometimes the tendency to overestimate this effect, while they tended to have usually a hetero-stereotypical tendency not to appreciate or underestimate the impact of other experts, instruments, etc.

This **underestimation was seen** by policemen and guards, e.g. against security forces. In comparison to them, their members do not have the legal right given by the fact that in the CR, despite numerous efforts, we still do not have any act on private security services (now in the legislation procedure repeatedly) that would regulate their status and competences; therefore, their activity is solved by concessions (guarding fortune and persons, services of private detectives, provision of technical services for the protection of fortune and persons).¹ For our needs, the first and third concessions are important. If specific legal regulation is missing, they may take advantage of the institutes from other legal rules. In the stadium, they may be confronted with criminals, and therefore, they should have respective knowledge of criminal law, so when they may intervene, and to know the legal limitations for the instruments they may apply against criminals.² However, as their remuneration is not very interesting, there are often individuals employed who lack sufficient professional quality. With regard to this fact, there exists a certain **disdain of policemen and guards towards these workers** that may be understood to a certain extent and is extended also to the instruments applied by these services.

A certain **disdain by policemen and guards could be seen against the organizing service as well** (probably caused by negative experiences from the past). Not long time ago it used to be frequent that the examinations of persons entering the stadium were missing or were insufficient, drunk people were allowed to enter the stadium and organizers were inadequate on the basis of their age, physical or mental dispositions.³ However, these days, situations have improved, while some contribution came from the amendment of Act No. 115/2001 Coll., *on support for sport*, implemented by Act No. 274/2008 Coll., by which certain acts are amended in relation to the adoption of the Act on the Police of the CR. Thanks to this, the Act on Support

¹ KYNCL, Jaromír. *Odborná způsobilost v komerční bezpečnosti*. Praha: Professional Publishing, 2010, p. 15-16.

² BÁRTA, Matěj. *Soukromé bezpečnostní služby: obecné pojetí*. Praha: PA ČR, 2011, p. 17.

³ MINISTERSTVO VNITRA ČR. *Zpráva o situaci v oblasti diváckého násilí, dopadu koncepce v praxi a návrzích dalších opatření*. [online]. Praha: OBP MV ČR, 2010. p. 2. [cit. 8. 9. 2019]. Available at: <https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/kriminalita-146433.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mg%3d%3d>.

for Sport specifies the basic obligations of organizers of sport events in the provisions of sec. 7a and 7b (with effect from January 1, 2009) and determines sanctions for their breaching.

A certain **disdain was found toward licenced stewarding** as well that is seen as a significant benefit against football hooliganism only by technical delegates of the LFA CR. However, we may state that this disdain **is not justified**. These trainings increase the quality of the organizing service and eliminate certain excesses from the part (e.g. absence of designation of members of this service or certain organizers belonging to hooligans provoking fans intentionally).

In a similar way, we may consider the use of other organisational strategies or technical equipment for the prevention and control of football hooliganism. We need to understand that **all measures against this phenomenon** have a **synergic effect** in their coordination.

Conclusion

This article presents the results of empirical research performed with policemen, municipal police guards, security managers of football clubs and technical delegates of the LFA CR on the issue of domestic football hooliganism. Research hypotheses focused on four aspects of this issue, considering the significance of effect of the following: use of forces, technical equipment, organisational procedures and strategies and legislation for the prevention and control of football hooliganism. The empirical research performed clearly showed that respective **groups of experts markedly differed from each other in their opinion on the significance of effects**. These differences could be attributed to the **specific aspects** of respective groups of experts and to **other experiences** they have in relation to football hooliganism. At the same time, this research proved that according to the opinion of experts, a **major part** of forces, equipment, organisational procedures and strategies used nowadays as well as legislation applied to the prevention and control of football hooliganism have their **undisputable importance**.

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RESUMÉ

KOUŘIL, Petr, KOVAŘÍK, Zdeněk: NÁZORY EXPERTŮ NA VYBRANÉ BEZPEČNOSTNÍ ASPEKTY PREVENCE A KONTROLY FOTBALOVÉHO CHULIGÁNSTVÍ

Předložený článek prezentuje výsledky empirického výzkumu provedeného v letošním roce s experty v oblasti prevence a kontroly fotbalového chuligánství. Zúčastnilo se jej 163 expertů z řad policistů, strážníků obecní policie, bezpečnostních manažerů fotbalových klubů a technických delegátů Ligové fotbalové asociace ČR. Výzkum byl zaměřen na subjektivní posuzování významnosti vlivu vybraných bezpečnostních aspektů fotbalového chuligánství v ČR ze strany dotazovaných expertů. Konkrétně byla významnost vlivu pro prevenci a kontrolu fotbalového chuligánství zkoumána u využívaných sil, materiálně-technických prostředků, organizačních postupů a strategií a také k účinnosti legislativních nástrojů pro prevenci a kontrolu fotbalového chuligánství.

Klíčová slova: Fotbalové chuligánství, prevence a kontrola fotbalového chuligánství, Policie ČR, obecní policie, bezpečnostní manažeři, technický delegát LFA, Fotbalová asociace ČR.

SUMMARY

This article presents the result of empirical research performed this year with experts in the area of prevention and control of football hooliganism. 163 experts from policemen, municipal police guards, security managers of football clubs and technical delegates of the League of Football Association of the CR participated therein. Research was focused on the subjective evaluation of effect-size significance of security aspects of football hooliganism in the CR by questioned experts. More specifically, the significance of effect for the prevention and control of football hooliganism was examined in connection to forces used, material and technical equipment, organisational procedures and strategies and also to the efficiency of legislative instruments for the prevention and control of football hooliganism.

Keywords: Football hooliganism, prevention and control of football hooliganism, Police of the CR, municipal police, security managers, technical delegate of the LFA, Football Association of the CR.