

# Forebygging av fotballvold

Notat fra Kunnskapsenteret  
Systematisk litteratursøk med  
sortering  
Juni 2012

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Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten  
Oslo, juni 2012

# Hovedfunn

Seksjon for velferdstjenester ved Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helse-tjenesten fikk i oppdrag fra Politidirektoratet å utføre et systematisk søk etter litteratur som omhandler forebygging av fotballvold.

Fotballvold kan forstås som alt fra spontan tilskuervold til organisert og avtalt vold mellom supportere, også langt utenfor stadion. Problemet er spesielt kjent fra Storbritannia, men har også et økende omfang i Skandinavia.

- Vi søkte etter relevante studier og oversiktsartikler i følgende databaser: ISI Web of Science, BIBSYS, NORART, National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), ERIC, Sociological Abstracts, Social Services Abstracts, Social Science Research Network (SSRN), PsycINFO (OVID), OpenGrey, Cochrane Library, CRD, Social Care Online, Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd SFI, Libris (Sverige), Google Scholar og Campbell Library, i tillegg til aktuelle nettsteder
- Søket ga 1671 treff etter sletting av dubletter
- 48 studier og oversiktsartikler ble vurdert som relevante for problemstillingen
- Ingen av de inkluderte primærstudiene så ut til å ta i bruk robuste design for å vurdere effekten av tiltak
- Svært få av studiene omhandlet forebyggende tiltak innad i voldelige supporter miljøer

I dette notatet har vi listet opp de inkluderte artiklene, men vi har hverken lest dem i fulltekst, vurdert den metodiske kvaliteten eller sammenstilt funn og konklusjoner.

Tittel:

Forebygging av fotballvold

Publikasjonstype:

Systematisk  
litteraturliste

En systematisk litteraturliste er resultatet av å

- søke etter relevant litteratur ifølge en søkestrategi og
- eventuelt sortere denne litteraturen i grupper presentert med referanser og vanligvis sammendrag

Svarer ikke på alt:

- Ingen kritisk vurdering av studienes kvalitet
- Ingen analyse eller sammenfatning av studiene
- Ingen anbefalinger

Hvem står bak denne publikasjonen?

Kunnskapssenteret har gjennomført oppdraget etter forespørsel fra Politidirektoratet

Når ble litteratursøket utført?

Søk etter studier ble avsluttet juni 2012.

# Key messages (English)

The Social Research Unit at the Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services was commissioned by the Norwegian Police Directorate to develop and conduct a systematic search on the prevention of football violence.

Football violence may be defined as anything from spontaneous spectator violence to more organized violence between supporters - even outside of stadiums. The problem of football violence is especially well known in Britain, but is becoming increasingly common in Scandinavia as well.

- We searched for relevant studies and reviews in the following databases: ISI Web of Science, BIBSYS, NORART, National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), ERIC, Sociological Abstracts, Social Services Abstracts, Social Science Research Network (SSRN), PsycINFO (OVID), OpenGrey, Cochrane Library, CRD, Social Care Online, Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd SFI, Libris (Sverige), Google Scholar and Campbell Library, as well as potentially relevant websites
- A total of 1671 references were identified
- 48 studies and reviews were found to be relevant
- None of the included primary studies seemed to employ robust study designs to assess the effect of the intervention of interest
- Very few of the studies examined preventative interventions within violent supporter groups

We have sorted and listed all included references, but we have neither read the papers in fulltext, critically appraised their methodological quality, nor synthesised their conclusions.

Title:  
Prevention of football violence

Type of publication:  
Systematic  
reference list

A systematic reference list is the result of a search for relevant literature according to a specific search strategy. The references resulting from the search are then grouped and presented with their abstracts.

Does not answer  
everything:

- No critical appraisal of included studies
- No analysis or synthesis of the studies
- No recommendations

Publisher:  
Norwegian Knowledge Centre  
for the Health Services

Updated:  
Last search for studies:  
June 2012.

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# Innhold

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# Forord

Seksjon for velferdstjenester ved Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten fikk i oppdrag fra Politidirektoratet å identifisere tilgjengelig forskning om forebygging av fotballvold. Dette notatet er tenkt som et grunnlag for videre arbeid hos oppdragsgiver.

Prosjektgruppen har bestått av:

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Eamonn Noonan  
*Seksjonsleder*

Karianne Thune  
Hammerstrøm  
*Prosjektleder*

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# Innledning

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## Bakgrunn

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Problemer med fotballvold er kjent fra ulike deler av verden, og kanskje spesielt fra Storbritannia. Her har vold i forbindelse med fotballkamper vært en utfordring siden 1880-tallet(1). Siden 1980-tallet har imidlertid forekomsten av fotballrelaterte ordensforstyrrelser på fotballstadioner i Storbritannia sunket, samtidig som antallet tilskuere har økt. På den annen side har forekomsten av vold *utenfor* selve arenaene økt, og både graden og omfanget av denne volden er alvorlig (2). Denne typen vold har også økt i Skandinavia, og spesielt i Danmark og Sverige. Selv om problemer med fotballvold i Norge er begrenset (3), har det de siste årene funnet sted en økning i antall rapporterte tilfeller, og det er grunn til å se på utviklingen i nabolandene som mulige indikatorer også for Norges vedkommende (4).

Ulike typer tiltak har blitt satt i verk for å begrense problemet, både internt i supporterklubber, av lokalt politi og gjennom nasjonal lovgivning, men også gjennom internasjonalt samarbeid som EU (5). De aktuelle tiltakene omfatter eksempelvis utestenging av kjente voldsutøvere, holdningsskapende arbeid, restriksjoner i alkoholservering, bruk av overvåkningskameraer, adskillelse av supportere basert på lagtilknytning, innføring av sitteplasser på stadion og så videre.

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## Definisjon av fotballvold

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Fotballvold mangler en presis definisjon, men kan forstås som alt fra spontan tilskuervold til organisert og avtalt vold mellom supportere, også langt utenfor stadion. Sistnevnte aktivitet kan gjøre det vanskelig å avgjøre hva som egentlig regnes som fotballvold, men når voldsutøvelsen utføres av og mellom grupper eller enkeltpersoner som definerer seg gjennom tilhørighetsfølelse til et fotballag, er en slik kategorisering hensiktsmessig.

Fotballvold kan være rettet mot supportere som er innstilt på voldsbruk, men også mot vanlige, ikke-voldelige supportere. Det kan også forstås som vold mot spillere, dommere, vakter eller politi (også f.eks ved kasting av gjenstander), eller som vandalisme. Voldsbruk kan skje før, under eller etter kamp. Det kan skje inne på stadion, på offentlige steder slik som serveringssteder eller offentlig kommunikasjon, eller i



”skogen”, det vil si forhåndsavtalte møtesteder som ikke er relatert til fotball, og som ikke i utgangspunktet rammer utenforstående (4). I dette litteratursøket vil vi inkludere alle disse formene for fotballvold.

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# Metode

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## Litteratursøking

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Vi søkte systematisk etter litteratur i følgende databaser:

- ISI Web of Science
- BIBSYS
- NORART
- National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
- ERIC
- Sociological Abstracts
- Social Services Abstracts
- Social Science Research Network (SSRN)
- PsycINFO (OVID)
- OpenGrey
- Cochrane Library
- CRD
- Social Care Online
- Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd SFI
- Libris (Sverige)
- Google Scholar
- Campbell Library

I tillegg gikk prosjektleder gjennom følgende nettsteder:

Brottsförebyggande rådet (BRÅ)

<http://www.bra.se>

University of Leicester

<http://www2.le.ac.uk/>

European Crime Prevention network:

<http://www.eucpn.org/research/>

Universitetet i Liverpool

<http://www.liv.ac.uk/footballindustry/>

Prosjektleder planla og utførte samtlige søk. Den fullstendige søkestrategien finnes i vedlegg 1 til denne rapporten. Søk etter studier ble avsluttet juni 2012.

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## Inklusjonskriterier

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Vi inkluderte alle studier uavhengig av design. I tillegg inkluderte vi relevante oversiktsartikler.

<b>Populasjon:</b>	Risikosupportere, det vil si fotballsupportere som begår eller kan begå voldelige handlinger
<b>Tiltak:</b>	Alle tiltak for å forebygge spontan og/eller organisert fotballvold, det vil si vold før, under eller i tilknytning til fotballkamper. Eksempler på tiltak kan være: samarbeid med supporterklubber, utestenging av kjente voldsutøvere, restriksjoner i alkoholserving, overvåkningskameraer, holdningsskapende arbeid, adskillelse av supportere basert på lagtilknytning, innføring av sitteplasser på stadion og så videre.
<b>Utfall:</b>	Reduksjon i forekomsten av fotballvold
<b>Språk:</b>	Alle

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## Artikkelutvelging

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Forfatterne gikk parvis gjennom titler og sammendrag til alle de identifiserte referansene og vurderte dem for inklusjon i henhold til inklusjonskriteriene. Vi bestilte ikke artiklene i fulltekst. Der det ikke var mulig å vurdere inklusjon eller eksklusjon ut fra opplysningene i den tilgjengelige referansen, ekskluderte vi dem. Uenighet ble løst ved konsensus.

Vi ønsket deretter å sortere de inkluderte studiene etter 1) studiedesign, 2) type tiltak og 3) geografi, men dette viste seg lite hensiktsmessig ettersom de fleste artiklene manglet informasjon om studiedesign og type tiltak.

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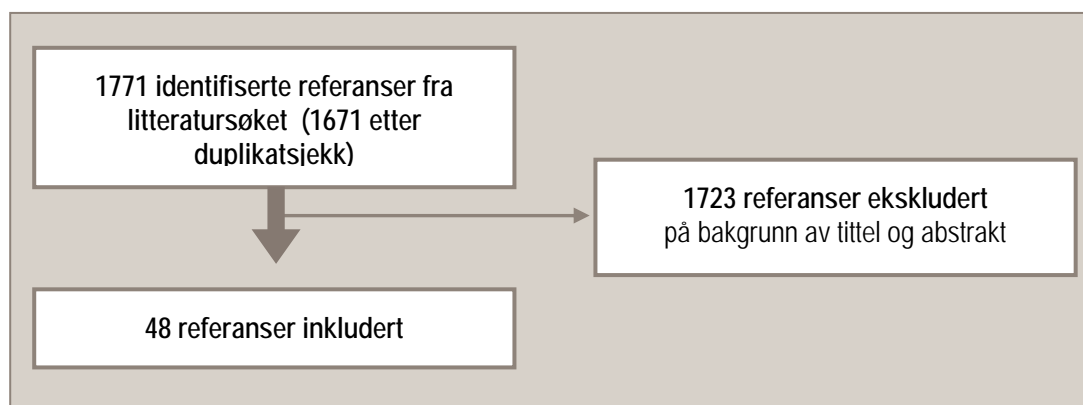
# Resultat

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## Resultat av litteratursøk

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Figur 1: Flytskjema



Litteratursøket ga 1671 treff etter duplikatsjekk.

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## Resultat av sortering

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Vi inkluderte 48 referanser etter å ha gått gjennom litteratursøket. Vi hadde planlagt å sortere treffene i henhold til type tiltak, studiedesign og land. Dette viste seg imidlertid å være både vanskelig og lite hensiktsmessig. Årsaken var at studiene ofte var mangelfullt beskrevet i sammendragene, og at det derfor ikke var mulig å fastslå hva slags studiedesign som ble benyttet. Det samme gjelder for tiltakene. Der tiltakene noen steder var beskrevet helt konkret, som for eksempel begrensning i alkoholservering, var dette i de fleste artiklene ikke spesifisert. En del artikler omtalte dessuten en rekke ulike tiltak. Selv ikke det geografiske aspektet ved hver studie var helt utvetydig. Noen artikler omhandlet tiltak mot fotballvold på lokalt eller nasjonalt plan, men en del omhandlet tiltak i forbindelse med internasjonale arrangementer, slik som EM eller Champions League. Noen artikler omhandlet også tiltak rundt supportere fra gitte land under internasjonale mesterskap. Slike artikler er det neppe hensiktsmessig å klassifisere med geografiske kjennetegn. Det samme gjelder oversiktsartikler, hvor oversiktens opprinnelsesland ikke er et grunnleggende interessemoment.

Vi valgte derfor å gjengi listen over inkluderte referanser kronologisk. Der type artikkel og geografiske aspekter ved studiene kom tydelig frem, gjenga vi dette i tabellen. Se tabell 1.

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## **Inkluderte studier**

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### **Studiedesign**

De inkluderte studiene falt i stor grad i tre kategorier, kvalitative studier, deskriptive studier og evalueringer hvor metode ikke var nærmere beskrevet. Uten at vi har lest disse studiene i fulltekst, ser det ut til at forskningsdesignene som er tatt i bruk, i liten grad oppfyller Kunnskapssenterets krav til robusthet for å vurdere den reelle effekten av tiltakene som ble evaluert.

### **Tiltak**

Tiltakene som ble evaluert i primærstudiene fordelte seg grovt sett i fire kategorier, sikkerhetstiltak på stadion (organisering av publikum, seter, alkoholkontroll og så videre), politiarbeid på stadion og i forbindelse med kamp, utestenging av risikosupportere fra stadion og fra utenlandsturer og forebyggende arbeid innad i voldelige fotballmiljøer. Sistnevnte tiltak var det svært få studier som befattet seg med.

*Tabell 1: Inkluderte referanser*

År	Land	Artikkeltype	Referanse og sammendrag
2012	Internasjonal	Primærstudie	<p><b>Rosander M, Guva G. Keeping the Peace-Police Behaviour at a Mass Event. Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling 2012;9(1):52-68.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: This study examined the collective behaviour of the police during a football match at the 2006 Football World Cup. What peace-keeping and aggravating processes could be identified and what were their consequences? Data were collected using observation and field interviews. Some critical situations could have escalated into riots; however, the police showed trust in the majority of the supporters' intentions to be peaceful. Distrust was reserved for selected individuals who were under surveillance. This, together with tactics involving using different forces for different tasks and an overall organisational strategy focusing on the festivity of the event, was the main reason for the peaceful outcome. A friendly but firm approach was successful in keeping the peace. Copyright (C) 2012 John Wiley &amp; Sons, Ltd</p>
2012	Storbritannia	Primærstudie	<p><b>Stott C, Hoggett J, Pearson G. 'Keeping the Peace' Social Identity, Procedural Justice and the Policing of Football Crowds. British Journal of Criminology 2012;52(2):381-99.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: This paper explores the relevance of the Elaborated Social Identity Model of Crowd Behaviour and Procedural Justice Theory to an understanding of both the presence and absence of collective conflict during football (soccer) crowd events. It provides an analysis of data gathered during longitudinal ethnographic study of fans of Cardiff City Football Club-a group of supporters with a notorious history of involvement in 'hooliganism' within the English domestic Football Leagues. The analysis suggests that the perceived legitimacy among fans of the way they were policed affected the internal dynamics, patterns of collective action and overall levels of 'compliance' among the fan group. On this basis, we contend that these processes mediated both a long-term decline but also the sporadic re-emergence of collective conflict during crowd events involving the fans. The paper concludes by exploring the implications of our analysis for informing policy, practice and theory, particularly with respect to the importance of policing with consent as a route to conflict reduction in domestic football</p>
2011	Storbritannia	Primærstudie	<p><b>Pearson G, Sale A. 'On the Lash' - revisiting the effectiveness of alcohol controls at football matches. Policing &amp; Society 2011;21(2):150-66.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: It has long been assumed that the problem of 'football hooliganism' is linked to levels of alcohol consumption by crowds of football supporters. As a result a number of laws and policing strategies have been developed that aim to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed by fans. This article is based primarily upon a 15-year ethnography of English football supporters and the effectiveness of social control policies</p>

År	Land	Artikkeltype	Referanse og sammendrag
			upon them, and supported by interviews with police officials from the UK and Italy. Its conclusion is that alcohol restrictions are ineffective at reducing the level of drunkenness amongst fans, partly as a result of police under-enforcement. Furthermore, a by-product of a number of the restrictions is that the level of risk for violence between rival groups of fans is often increased. This article concludes that we need to revisit the use by police and football authorities of alcohol controls to reduce crowd disorder and look to other methods of reducing the problem of football hooliganism
2010	Internasjonal	Primærstudie	<p><b>Schreiber M, Adang O. Fiction, facts and a summer's fairy tale - mixed messages at the World Cup 2006. Policing &amp; Society 2010;20(2):237-55.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: The FIFA World Championships 2006 in Germany have been praised for their positive atmosphere and described as a 'fairy tale'. Yet, more than 9000 persons were arrested. This paper presents an analysis of police tactics and deployments and their relation to the frequency of incidents and the group relations between fans and between fans and police. Data collection was carried out within three host cities in North Rhine-Westphalia in relation to 10 games of the tournament, drawing on a combination of structured and qualitative observational methods. The outcomes are mixed. Group relations were mostly positive, indicated by positive interaction between fan groups; however, frequency of incidents and arrests suggest that the tournament was not as peaceful as the media coverage may have implied. Deeper analyses suggest that legitimate group relations and positive fan behaviour were associated with differentiated policing, carried out in relation to the situational context and the actual risk present</p>
2010	Internasjonal	Primærstudie	<p><b>Schreiber M, Adang O. The Poles are coming! Fan behaviour and police tactics around the World Cup match Germany vs. Poland (Dortmund, 14 June 2006). Sport in Society 2010;(3):470-88.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: This study examines how Dortmund police dealt with the dilemma of providing for both a 'time to make friends' and security at the high-risk game between Germany and Poland during the World Cup 2006. It was expected that the application of a friendly but firm low profile approach would establish positive group relations and marginalize disorderly behaviour. Data collection was carried out in real time on policing strategy and tactics and fan psychology, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. Specifically, the study compares two incidents that occurred in the city centre on match day, resulting in more than 400 arrests. Findings suggest that a successful event is not only related to the absence of disorder but a matter of facilitating legitimate behaviour, while a concentration on risk fans bears the danger of creating a self-fulfilling prophecy. The role of preventive arrests and media reports are also discussed.</p>
2009	Skandinavia	Oversiktsartikkel og primærstudie	<p><b>Green A. Fotboll och huliganism : utveckling, problem och åtgärdsarbete i England och Skandinavien. Stockholm: Kriminologiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet SN - 978-91-7155-922-7; 2009.</b></p>

År	Land	Artikkeltype	Referanse og sammendrag
			<p><a href="http://su.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:474207/FULLTEXT01">http://su.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:474207/FULLTEXT01</a></p> <p>Sammendrag: Syftet med dette arbeide er å åskådliggjøre fotbolls-huliganismen samt hur den oppfattas, beskrivs och motverkas, såväl i litteratur som av personer som dagligdags arbetar med dessa frågor. Dessutom analyseras och diskuteras huliganismen utifrån olika teoretiska förklaringsmodeller. Huvudsakligen fokuseras Sverige, men arbetet tar sin utgångspunkt i England och dess vittgående erfarenheter, avseende såväl huliganism som åtgärder. I syfte att erhålla skandinaviska perspektiv kommer jämförelser med Danmark och Norge att göras. Initialt görs en litteraturgenomgång av tidigare forskning kring företeelsen, eller snarast problemet, fotbolls-huliganism och dess utveckling. Ur detta syfte framväxer följande frågeställning; hur beskrivs företeelsen fotbolls-huliganism i litteraturen? I denna del kommer även olika teoretiska perspektiv som återkommer i litteraturen att belysas, som lägger grund för följande frågeställning; hur förklaras fotbolls-huliganism utifrån sociologiska och kriminologiska teorier? Det är huvudsakligen polis och fotbollsklubbars säkerhetsansvariga som kontinuerligt arbetar med, eller snarare mot, huliganismen och därför är deras uppfattningar om och erfarenheter av fotbolls-huliganismen betydelsefulla. Åter är det i England som denna arbets- och åtgärdsdiskussion tar sin början. Inte minst riktas blickar från Skandinavien ofta mot England avseende lagstiftning, förebyggande åtgärder och uppfattningar om desamma. Detta leder då fram till följande frågeställning; hur upplever och beskriver poliser och klubbarnas säkerhetsansvariga fotbolls-huliganism, dess utveckling och hur arbetar de för att motverka problemen? Under arbetets gång har jag återkommande märkt att jag behövt välja perspektiv - ordningshållning/ säkerhet eller huliganism. Jag har medvetet valt det förra och inte ens försökt komma i kontakt med huliganer. Samtidigt medför detta val av perspektiv att huliganismen ofrånkomligen får en problemstatus. Att arbeta med båda perspektiven parallellt skulle sannolikt leda till en helt annan studie. Avseende litteraturen förekommer dock emellanåt "huliganperspektiv" för att inte helt förbise dessa, i sammanhanget aparta, aspekter.</p>
2009	Storbritannia	Oversiktsartikkel	<p><b>James MD, Pearson G. The legality and effectiveness of using Football Banning Orders in the fight against racism and violence at sports events. In: Parrish R, Siekman R, Gardiner S, editors. EU, sport, law and policy: regulation, re-regulation and representation. TMC Asser Press / Cambridge University Press; 2009. p. 535-54.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: Paragraph 2.6 of the European Commission's White Paper on Sport, entitled 'Strengthening the prevention of and fight against racism and violence', seeks to promote multi-party discussions on the issue of disorder and anti-social behaviour at European sports events. This paragraph's proposals include taking action to: (19) Promote, in accordance with national and EU rules applicable, the exchange of operational information and practical know-how and experience on the prevention of violent and racist incidents between law enforcement services and with sport organisations. (20) Analyse possibilities for new legal instruments and other EU-wide standards to prevent public disorder at sport events. (21) Promote a multidisciplinary approach to preventing anti-social behaviour, with a special focus given to socio-educational actions such as fan-coaching (long-term work with supporters to develop a positive and non-violent attitude). (22) Strengthen regular and structured co-</p>



År	Land	Artikkeltype	Referanse og sammendrag
			<p>operation among law enforcement services, sport organisations and other stakeholders. By phrasing the proposals so widely, the Commission has left open to itself many possible means by which its primary aim can be achieved. The perceived need for such cooperation and the possibility of specific legal instruments being introduced to control spectator disorder, particularly at football matches, stems from the number of very high profile incidents of violence and racism that continue to affect European sport. The United Kingdom has over 20 years of legislative experience in this field and provides a useful case study for how best to develop strategies to combat violence, disorder and racism amongst spectators. Against the backdrop of an ever-growing debate about the competence of the European Community to legislate in areas relating to criminal law, this paper will analyse the legislative measures that have been introduced by various UK governments since the Heysel Disaster in 1985 to combat a very specific form of spectator disorder; 'football hooliganism'. It will focus on the use of the Football Banning Order as a mechanism for controlling the movement of both convicted and suspected football hooligans and will review the English experience of controlling and regulating spectator disorder at football matches by critically analysing the legality and effectiveness of the measures currently in place. The aim is to show that the UK's response has had little quantifiable effect on football-related disorder when it occurs overseas, and is of questionable legality in the European context. These conclusions are based on ongoing ethnographic research, court observations and both qualitative and quantitative data from the Home Office, and will challenge the received wisdom that Football Banning Orders are a panacea that 'cures the English disease'. It will be proposed that before implementing EU-wide legal instruments of this kind a number of 'least restrictive alternatives' must be considered</p>
2009	Australia	Primærstudie	<p><b>Mentha R, Wakerman J. An evaluation of the Australian Football League Central Australian Responsible Alcohol Strategy 2005-07. Health Promotion Journal of Australia 2009;20(3):208-13.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: Issue Addressed: in 2004, the Australian Football League Central Australia (AFLCA) implemented the Responsible Alcohol Strategy (RAS), which aimed to decrease alcohol consumption at matches, and to promote healthy lifestyle messages to the youth of Central Australia participating in Australian Rules football. Methods: The evaluation adopted a pre- and post-implementation design to monitor a number of performance indicators. The evaluation analysed routinely collected data from AFLCA, its Security Company, Alice Springs Police Department and Alice Springs Hospital; we surveyed AFLCA staff, club officials and umpires; and undertook direct observation at AFLCA events. Results: The volume of alcohol sold at matches decreased. Survey data indicate decreased alcohol related violence, improved spectator behaviour and decreased spectator attendances. Police data suggest declining alcohol-related and violent behaviours, but trends were not statistically significant. Alice Springs Hospital injury admission data indicate a non-significant interaction between year and season effect. Conclusion: In a community context of high alcohol consumption and high rates of interpersonal violence, the strategies implemented were successful in decreasing alcohol consumption and related undesirable behaviours at football games. However, these measures have resulted in unintended consequences: decreased numbers of spectators attending games, decreased canteen sales and falling sponsorship. The decreased revenue has raised serious</p>

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			issues about sustainability of the alcohol intervention, and stimulated discussions with government and others about strategies to maintain this important alcohol reduction policy
2009	Sverige	Primærstudie	<b>Poutvaara P, Priks M. Hooliganism and Police Tactics. Journal of Public Economic Theory 2009;11(3):441-53.</b> Sammendrag: In this paper, we introduce a model of hooliganism to study how different types of policing can be expected to affect violence and the number of hooligans in violent supporter clubs. Hooligans differ in their preferred level of fighting, and obtain utility also from social identity that belonging to a supporter club gives. We find that an increase in discriminative policing, like intelligence units, always reduces violence. Indiscriminate policing, such as the use of teargas or random jailing of potential law breakers, may, however, backfire and result in smaller and more brutal groups
2009	Sverige	Primærstudie	<b>Poutvaara P, Priks M. The effect of police intelligence on group violence: Evidence from reassignments in Sweden. Journal of Public Economics 2009;93(3-4):403-11.</b>  Sammendrag: This paper isolates the causal effect of policing on group violence, using unique panel data on self-reported crime by soccer and ice hockey hooligans. The problem of reverse causality from violence to policing is solved by two drastic reallocations of the Stockholm Sport Intelligence and Tactical Unit to other activities following the 9/11 terrorist attack in September 2001 and the Tsunami catastrophe in December 2004. Difference-in-difference analysis reveals that Stockholm-related hooligan violence increased dramatically during these periods. (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved
2008	Internasjonal	Primærstudie	<b>Adang O, Brown E. Policing football in Europe: Experiences from peer review evaluation teams.: Politieacademie Apeldoorn; 2008.</b> <a href="http://www.nl.policestudies.net/files/policing_football_in_europe.pdf">http://www.nl.policestudies.net/files/policing_football_in_europe.pdf</a>  Sammendrag: This book (...) is the reflection of the peer review experiences during the three years that the pilot lasted. It begins by presenting the rationale behind the peer reviews. It next details the peer review methodology that was used during the pilot. Following that, nine reports are included in full: three related to Champions League matches, three to matches between different national teams and three to increased risk local derby matches. In the next chapter, an overview of the outcome of the peer reviews in the form of good practices and points of attention identified by the review teams is given. In the final chapter, a summary of relevant issues in theory, practice and education for public order management is given, taking account of lessons learnt during the Euro 2000 and Euro 2004 championships and Champions League matches between 2001 - 2003.
2008	Sverige	Primærstudie	<b>Larsson R. Året på Läktaren: Utvärdering av projektet Program supporter Göteborg . Göteborg: Brottsförebyggande Rådet ; 2008.</b> <a href="http://www5.goteborg.se/prod/Intraservice/Namndhandlingar/SamrumPortal.nsf/FFFBF33B9A7DC91DC125753E0068466C/\$File/Året_pa_laktar">http://www5.goteborg.se/prod/Intraservice/Namndhandlingar/SamrumPortal.nsf/FFFBF33B9A7DC91DC125753E0068466C/\$File/Året_pa_laktar</a>

År	Land	Artikkeltype	Referanse og sammendrag
			<p><a href="#">en_rapport.pdf?OpenElement</a></p> <p>Sammendrag: "Program supporter Göteborg" har varit ett ettårigt projekt inom Göteborgs stad Social resursförvaltning. Projektet har även varit delfinansierat av Brå, Brottsförebyggande rådet, med 100 000 kronor. Denna utvärdering är dels att se som en del i den utvärdering som Brå skall ha, dels är den en utvärdering tänkt att kunna användas i kunskapsspridning samt som uppdatering för hur projektet förlöpte för beslutande nämnd etc.</p>
2008	Internasjonal	Oversiktsartikkel	<p><b>Nordqvist L. Strategier mot fotbollsrelaterade ordningsstörningar [Elektronisk resurs] : en kunskapssammanställning. Stockholm: Brottsförebyggande rådet (BRÅ) : 2008.</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.bra.se/extra/measurepoint/?module_instance=4&amp;name=fotboll_webb_inlaga_o_omslag.pdf&amp;url=/dynamaster/file_archive/080912/a3614159879927ab7a94b216eb855870/fotboll%5fwebb%5finlaga%5fo%5fomslag.pdf">http://www.bra.se/extra/measurepoint/?module_instance=4&amp;name=fotboll_webb_inlaga_o_omslag.pdf&amp;url=/dynamaster/file_archive/080912/a3614159879927ab7a94b216eb855870/fotboll%5fwebb%5finlaga%5fo%5fomslag.pdf</a></p> <p>Sammendrag: Diskussionen om det tilltagande våldet inom fotbollen har varit intensiv under de seneste åren. Olika aktörer har försökt stävja det - både med mjuka och hårda nypor. Balansgången mellan säkerhet og opplevelse är svår. Hur kan sporten fortsatt att vara en folkfest samtidigt som de farliga elementen utesluts? Tillsammans med deltagare från relevanta myndigheter, forskarvärlden, organisationer og idrottsföreningar har Brå diskuterat problemene og kommit fram till att en nasjonal åtgärdsplan, i likhet med den engelska Taylorryporten, bör upprättas og att en oberoende og självständig huvudman bör leda det arbeidet. I rapporten föreslår Brå ett antal åtgärder som kan tjäna som stöd og inspirationskälla för huvudmannen i arbeidet med den nasjonella handlingsplanen. Dessutom presenteras ett antal åtgärder som kan påverka situasjonen redan nu.</p>
2008	Norge	Primærstudie	<p><b>Reim N. ØI og vold og skamlåtte bønder?: en studie av Klanen, med vekt på supporterens innflytelsesmuligheter og kontroll av uønsket supporteradferd. Oslo: Universitetet i Oslo; 2008.</b> <a href="http://www.duo.uio.no/sok/work.html?WORKID=76192&amp;fid=39328">http://www.duo.uio.no/sok/work.html?WORKID=76192&amp;fid=39328</a></p> <p>Sammendrag: Utgangspunktet for studien er som tittelen indikerer en todelt problemstilling: For det første vil jeg bruke Klanen som case for å belyse generelle problemstillinger knyttet til kommersialiseringen av fotballen og supporterens posisjon på feltet. Hvilken betydning har Klanen for Vålerenga, og i hvor stor grad omsettes dette i en maktposisjon overfor klubben?</p> <p>For det andre ønsker jeg å analysere utviklingen innenfor Klanen når det gjelder forekomst av ulike typer uønsket adferd og peke på bestemte trekk ved miljøet og samarbeidet med klubben som har vært viktige for utviklingen. Både norsk og internasjonal fotball defineres i økende grad som ren underholdningsindustri. Fotballsupportere har alltid befunnet seg i en mellomposisjon mellom tilskuer og deltaker, men som del av utviklingen i seinere år ser man forsøk på å definere supporterne inn i en ren kundeoposisjon. Dette bryter kraftig med supporterens selvbylde, men det kan også stilles spørsmål ved om det egentlig er dekkende for de faktiske realiteter. Alle klubber har en "mytologi" og denne kan være tydelig</p>

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			<p>eller diffus, nokså endimensjonal eller mer kompleks. Mytologien er samtidig "råstoffet" som man kan utvikle en merkevare utifra. Vålerengas mytologi påviser jeg i oppgaven at er både sterk og kompleks, og Klanen utgjør en sentral del av denne mytologien. Dette sammen med Klanens tallmessige styrke er hovedgrunn til den sterke posisjon som organisasjonen har overfor Vålerenga. Samtidig lanserer jeg en hypotese om at økt fokus på merkevare er en del av kommersialiseringen som faktisk for noen klubbers del kan by på økte muligheter for innflytelse for supporterne. Imidlertid henger dette igjen sammen med mytologi, for klubber med en mytologi som først og fremst handler om enkeltstjerner og egne sportslige triumfer vil trolig gi supporterne mindre handlingsrom enn en klubb der forholdet til supporterne eller lokalsamfunnet rundt klubben utgjør en sentral del av mytologien. I denne oppgaven viser jeg at Vålerenga både har en mytologi som er "gunstig" for supporterne slik sett og samtidig at Klanen har utnyttet disse mulighetene nokså optimalt. De har særlig en sterk innflytelse over slike ting som direkte angår dem, som "materielle betingelser" og supporterkulturell autonomi, men også over den generelle klubbdriften har de en viss innflytelse. I annen del av oppgaven redegjør jeg først for utviklingen der Klanens rykte skiftet fra å være Norges verste til Norges beste supportere. Sentralt i denne utviklingen var prosessen med å få gjennomslag for et prinsipp om at man ikke skulle gjøre noe som kunne skade klubben. Dette prinsippet håndheves gjennom en utstrakt uformell indre justis, der skadelig oppførsel sanksjoneres umiddelbart gjennom negative reaksjoner fra medsupportere. Man har balansert Klanens uttrykk ved å beholde en brodd og et ganske "røft" uttrykk samtidig som "mykere" og mer akseptable verdier har kommet til. Også strukturelt har man balansert mellom å gi plass til nye grupper supportere og å la "de gamle" beholde et rom og en posisjon innad. På den måten har man klart å holde organisasjonen samlet, som har vært en viktig forutsetning for at etablerte indre justis-mekanismer også har kunnet nå ut i ulike randsonemiljøer. Økt fokus på merkevarebygging ser man at har ført til større vekt på å få kontroll med ulike typer uønsket supporteradferd. Dette henger også sammen med at medias dekning av temaet sterkt har preg av det som kalles "moralisk panikk", og selve dekningen kan sies å bidra til en prosess av "media amplification". Jeg skisserer ulike mulige strategier og sannsynlige konsekvenser av disse for fotballklubbene i møte med egne randsonemiljøer blant supporterne og spesielle supporterkulturelle avarter. Det er likevel visse typer oppførsel det ikke hersker konsensus om. Dette gjelder særlig forhåndsavtalte konfrontasjoner mellom grupper av casuals. Vålerenga og Klanen har her valgt en strategi som er mer preget av dialog enn for eksempel klubber som Brann og Lillestrøm. Denne har trolig bidratt til at også randsonemiljøene slutter opp om det generelle prinsippet om at klubbens omdømme ikke skal skades.</p> <p>Notes: Masteroppgave i sosiologi</p>
2008	Storbritannia	Primærstudie	<p><b>Stott C, Livingstone A, Hoggett J. Policing football crowds in England and Wales: a model of 'good practice'? Policing &amp; Society 2008;18(3):258-81.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: There have been important developments in psychological theory of crowd dynamics (Reicher 2001). When this body of knowledge has been combined with operational policing it has been associated with conflict reduction in the context of high risk football matches with an international dimension (e. g., Stott et al. 2007). This paper extends this body of work by reporting upon a longitudinal observational study of</p>

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			policing within the environment of domestic football in England and Wales. This paper focuses upon the potential impact policing has upon crowd dynamics and 'disorder'. On the basis of the analysis recommendations are developed with regard to understandings of 'risk' to public order, strategy and tactics, operational structure, role and function of officers and multiagency cooperation. This paper concludes by exploring the relevance of psychological theory for models of good practice, policy making and training in the arena of the policing of domestic football in England and Wales
2008	Britiske supportere i Portugal	Primærstudie	<p><b>Stott C, Adang O, Livingstone A, Schreiber M. Tackling football hooliganism - A quantitative study of public order, policing and crowd psychology. Psychology Public Policy and Law 2008;14(2):115-41.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: This paper contributes to the science of crowd dynamics and psychology by examining the social psychological processes related to the relative absence of "hooliganism" at the Finals of the 2004 Union Europeenne de Football Association (UEFA) Football (Soccer) Championships in Portugal. Quantitative data from a structured observational Study is integrated with data from a questionnaire Survey of a group associated ubiquitously With 'hooliganism' - namely England fans. This analysis provides support for the contention that the absence of 'disorder' can be attributed in large part to the non-paramilitary policing style adopted in cities hosting tournament matches. Evidence is presented which suggests that this style of policing supported forms of non-violent collective psychology that, in turn, served to psychologically marginalise violent groups from the wider community of fans. The Study highlights the mutually constructive relationships that can be created between psychological theory, research, policing policy and practice, particularly in relation to the successful management of 'public order'. The paper concludes by exploring some of the wider implications of this research for theory, policy, the management of crowds, social conflict, and human rights more generally</p>
2008		Oversiktsartikkel	<p><b>Vieira RAG, de Siqueira GR. Violence Among Supporters in Football Stadiums: a Public Health question. Saude e Sociedade 2008;17(3):54-62.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: This article aims to discuss the theme of violence among football fans;in stadiums in the Public Health perspective. It was developed through a literature review and a consultation With the Public Health Department. and the Military Police of the State of Pernambuco. The consultation revealed the scarcity of data related to the subject, the sub-utilization of the existing data and the lack of,interchange among institutions to use them in search of the creation of joint reflection and action mechanisms in order to find solutions for the problem. 16 the materials collection, reference works were consulted, such as books, journals, and congress proceedings. Texts published in the last two decades in Portuguese and English were prioritized. Online databases of scientific literature were also consulted, like LILACS, MEDLINE, SCIELO, BIREME, among others, and the following describers were used: violence, football fans, organized supporters, football, public health. The article reflects on the possibility of proposals and tries to point ways with respect to a behavior change based on a better understanding of this current and</p>

År	Land	Artikkeltype	Referanse og sammendrag
			complex phenomenon in the Brazilian society scenario
2008	Norge	Primærstudie	<p><b>Wold TD. Politiet og risikosupportere i Norge: de grunnleggende utfordringene. Oslo: Politihøgskolen; 2008.</b>  <a href="http://brage.bibsys.no/politihs/bitstream/URN:NBN:no-bibsys_brage_9172/1/Politiet%20og%20Risikosupportere%20i%20Norge.pdf">http://brage.bibsys.no/politihs/bitstream/URN:NBN:no-bibsys_brage_9172/1/Politiet%20og%20Risikosupportere%20i%20Norge.pdf</a></p> <p>Sammendrag: Oppgaven er en del av Politihøgskolens Masterstudium i Politivitenskap, og ser nærmere på politiarbeidet i tilknytning til fotball-supportere i Norge. Ved bruk av eksisterende kunnskap, deltakende observasjon og strukturert utspørring av politibetjenter kommer jeg frem til et svar på hva som er politiets mest grunnleggende utfordringer i arbeidet med fotballens risikosupportere - populært kalt «Fotballpøbler» eller «Casuals». Som et ledd i å besvare problemstillingen peker jeg også på kjennetegn ved «den norske modellen». Hvordan organiserer politidistriktene seg i forbindelse med fotballkamper, og hvilken tilnæringsmåte er mest fremtredende for norsk politi i arbeidet med risikosupportere? Og hvordan står tilnærmingen seg til funn i internasjonal forskning om hva som fungerer best når politiet skal håndtere fotballsupportere som utgjør en risiko? Inntrykket mange sitter med er at vi har økende problemer med slike supportere i Norge. Politiet er også bekymret over utviklingen. Mange av landets politidistrikter bruker tidvis mye ressurser for å begrense en negativ utvikling. Oppgaven konkluderer allikevel med at flere grunnleggende utfordringer og hindringer for en mest mulig vellykket politiinnsats ved bekjempelsen av risikosupportere kan knyttes til interne forhold i politietaten. Noen stikkord her er fravær av overordnet styring, manglende formelle retningslinjer, manglende plassering av ansvar og for dårlig utviklet samarbeid mellom politidistriktene. Kritikken i oppgaven rettes altså primært mot politiet selv. Konsekvensen av dette er at oppmerksomheten bør flyttes til faktorer som politiet i størst mulig grad har evne til å påvirke selv, og at det ikke bør brukes unødig krefter på forhold som politiet har mindre innflytelse over. Samtidig er det klart at bekjempelse av risikosupportere ikke er en oppgave politiet kan løse alene. Utfordringene er komplekse og omfatter en rekke aktører i tillegg til politiet. Det er av avgjørende betydning at politiet samarbeider godt med aktører som for eksempel fotballforbundet, fotballklubbene, supporterklubbene og utenlandske myndigheter. Funnene i oppgaven tilsier at det er et stort forbedringspotensial også på dette området. På bakgrunn av funnene i oppgaven, kommer jeg avslutningsvis med enkelte anbefalinger for hvilke interne grep politiet bør ta for å sette seg selv i stand til å gjøre en enda bedre jobb i forhold til risikosupportere i Norge.</p> <p>Notes: Masteroppgave i politivitenskap - Politihøgskolen, 2008</p>
2007	Spania	Primærstudie	<p><b>Gimeno F, Saenz A, Arino JV, Aznar M. Sportsmanship and violence in feeder football teams: An evaluation and prevention programme for high-risk matches. Revista de Psicología del Deporte 2007;16(1):103-18.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: This study's primary objective was to evaluate sportsmanship and violence in soccer matches. In order to do so, all the trainers and referees in one of the feeder teams categories of the Zaragoza and Vitoria Football Clubs took part as experts and judges in drafting a football match evaluation checklist. Two trainers and a referee used this checklist after each match to evaluate the degree of sportsman-</p>

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			<p>like/unsportsmanlike behaviours that had taken place. The results of the evaluations of all the matches in the 2005-2006 season show that parents and spectators displayed the most unsportsmanlike behaviours, followed by the same types of behaviour in players and trainers. There was a lower incidence of violent, unsportsmanlike behaviours. This study's second objective was to evaluate a protocol to prevent violent incidents during high-risk matches in the league's second round. This process consisted in signing a collaboration agreement with the training staff of teams that had displayed violent behaviour in the league's first round. The trainers of these teams were trained to hold meetings and conduct specific exercises during team training sessions to encourage parents and players to behave in a sportsmanlike manner. The results show the positive contribution of these protocols, not only in the absence of violent incidents during high-risk matches, but also in the higher scores on the football match evaluation checklist achieved by participant trainers' during the league's second round, compared with non-participant trainers in the same category</p>
2007	Internasjonal	Oversiktsartikkel	<p><b>Rasmussen K, Havelund J. Forebyggelse af fodboldoptøjer - et litteraturstudie. Aarhus: Forskningsenheden Sport og Kropskultur, Center for Idræt, Aarhus Universitet.; 2007.</b>  <a href="http://www.justitsministeriet.dk/fileadmin/downloads/Forskning_og_dokumentation/Rasmussen_og_Havelund_2007_-_Forebyggelse_af_fodboldoptoejer_-_et_litteraturstudie.pdf">http://www.justitsministeriet.dk/fileadmin/downloads/Forskning_og_dokumentation/Rasmussen_og_Havelund_2007_-_Forebyggelse_af_fodboldoptoejer_-_et_litteraturstudie.pdf</a></p> <p>Sammendrag: Internationalt er der de seneste ti år foretaget en række videnskabelige undersøgelser, der har vist sig at ruste politiet endnu bedre til at håndtere opgaver som ovenstående. Det er denne viden, som dette litteraturstudie har som ambition at bringe ind i en dansk sammenhæng. Formålet med projektet har således været at indsamle viden fra videnskabelige artikler, der har beskæftiget sig med måder, hvorpå man kan forebygge fodboldvold og -optøjer. Sigtet er således, at den indsamlede viden kan give politiet og kontrollørerne flere redskaber at basere deres strategier på. Indledningsvis gøres rede for den systematiske indsamling af litteratur, der indgår i dette litteraturstudie. Herefter følger selve resultaterne af litteraturstudiet. Der viste sig at være en kronologi i litteraturen, idet en del af forskningen knytter an til større slutrunder. Derfor vil fremstillingen delvist tage sig ud som casebeskrivelser. Afslutningsvist gøres i dette kapitel rede for forskningsprogrammer, der har vist særdeles gode resultater. Ved litteraturgennemgangen er vi stødt på perspektiver, der på forskellig vis har kastet lys på faktorer, der kan have indflydelse på udviklingen af fodboldoptøjer. Disse beskrives i kapitlet "Perspektiver". Bringes disse perspektiver ind i en dansk sammenhæng, kan de initiere en debat og være med til at rette fokus på områder, der normalt ikke medtænkes i forsøgene på at forebygge fodboldoptøjer. På baggrund af litteraturstudiet og perspektiverne fremsættes afslutningsvist et udkast til en forskningsstrategi på området. Det sker i erkendelse af, at vi på dette område har et stort efterslæb i forhold til en forskningsbaseret tilgang til fænomenet.  Notes: Publiceret 2007 på Justitsministeriets hjemmeside</p>
2007	Britiske supportere i Portugal	Primærstudie	<p><b>Stott C, Adang O, Livingstone A, Schreiber M. Variability in the collective behaviour of England fans at Euro2004: 'Hooliganism', public order policing and social change. European Journal of Social Psychology 2007;37(1):75-100.</b></p>

År	Land	Artikkeltype	Referanse og sammendrag
	tugal		Sammendrag: This paper presents an analysis of collective behaviour among England football fans attending the European football championships in Portugal (Euro2004). Given this category's violent reputation, a key goal was to explore the processes underlying their apparent shift away from conflict in match cities. Drawing from the elaborated social identity model of crowd behaviour (ESIM) data were obtained using semi-structured observations and interviews before, during and after the tournament. Qualitative analysis centres first on three key incidents in match cities where the potential for violence was undermined either by 'self-policing' among England fans, or by appropriately targeted police intervention. These are contrasted with two 'riots' involving England fans that occurred in Algarve during the tournament. A phenomenological analysis of England fans' accounts suggests that the contexts created by different forms of policing helped bring to the fore different understandings of what constituted proper and possible behaviour among England fans, and that these changes in identity content underpinned shifts toward and away from collective conflict. The implications of this analysis for the ESIM, understanding public order policing, social change and social conflict are discussed. Copyright (c) 2006 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd
2006	Ungarn	Primærstudie	<p><b>Freyer T. Fighting of the Security Forces against Football Hooliganism in Hungary. Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, vol. 66, no. 7, pp. 2728-A, Jan 2006</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: The aim of the research was to examine what are the possibilities of security forces (policemen, organizers) to stop football hooliganism. Three distinguished areas were analyzed; the legal and infrastructural background of securing football matches and the training of security force specialists. Research was carried out in the period between 1999 and 2003 among the security force specialists at the matches of four football clubs in Budapest. Participant observation, press and document analysis, questionnaires and interviews were used as the major methods. The following answers were received to the hypothesis: The hypothesis that football hooliganism is not mere a question of security, but a social problem as well, was justified. First of all political will and decision is required to fight against hooliganism. Secondly the deviant fans should be removed from the stadiums. Thirdly, stress should be put on prevention, and accepting of the rules of fair play and supporting should be preferred and taught already in the childhood. The legal background should be created to reach all these aims. In contrast to the opinion the laws are available, according to the security force specialists, to stop football hooliganism. The enforcement mechanism of these rules are weak in their opinion. The courts are indulgent, the security systems in the stadiums are very poor and not adequate. That is why the rules cannot be effective either. According to the hypothesis the Hungarian football stadiums are unsuitable to organize matches there safely. Reconstruction of these stadiums started during the research. 13 stadiums have been already finished, and the future of the others depend on the economic situation of Hungary and on the actual sport political decisions. The reconstruction works were carried out in the spirit of the new international and national security regulations, and practice will give new information about their suitability. Several critics were formulated on the systems built into the stadiums. Even the most modern ones would not be effective enough; without security force specialists able for a well-prepared cooperation. The training of the specialists are different everywhere, so it weakens the cooperation. The researchers supposed that the policemen and</p>



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			the local organizers were not satisfied with the effectivity of their work. The research findings did not prove this assumption. The presence of hooliganism and its spreading to other areas are explained by outer factors by them. The activity of the security force specialists would be aided with a comprehensive cross-sectional survey, which aimed at the demographic and sociological characteristics of the fans and paid attention to the changes in the rule, to the training of policemen and local organizers and to the developing of stadiums. The researchers intend to continue their research in this direction
2006	Polen	Primærstudie	<p><b>Piotrowski P. Coping with football-related hooliganism: Healing symptoms versus causes prevention. Journal of Applied Social Psychology 2006;36(3):629-43.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: The paper presents the increasing prevalence of sports-related violence in Poland, the distinctive characteristics of Polish football (soccer) hooliganism, and the psychosocial analysis of the phenomenon, based on a 3-year prophylactic program geared toward boys from high-risk groups. Football hooliganism may be described adequately in terms of coping with a sense of alienation. The article includes most of the important findings of the author's research pertaining to predisposing factors and mechanisms reducing the sense of alienation by one's affiliation with a group of football hooligans. The final part of the article touches on the consequences of the presented approach for the prevention of hooligan incidents</p>
2006	Sverige	Primærstudie	<p><b>Poutvaara P, Priks M. Hooliganism in the Shadow of the 9/11 Terrorist Attack and the Tsunami: Do Police Reduce Group Violence?: München; 2006. (CESifo Working Paper Series.)</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: This paper isolates the causal effect of policing on group violence, using unique panel data on self-reported crime by soccer and ice hockey hooligans. The problem of reverse causality from violence to policing is solved by two drastic reallocations of the Stockholm Supporter Police unit to other activities following the 9/11 terrorist attack in September 2001 and the Tsunami catastrophe in December 2004. Difference-in-difference analysis reveals that Stockholm-related hooligan violence increased dramatically during these periods</p>
2006	Storbritannia	Oversiktsartikkel	<p><b>Stott C, Pearson G. Football Banning Orders, Proportionality, and Public Order Policing. Howard Journal of Criminal Justice 2006;45(3):241-54.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: This article provides a critical analysis of the UK legislation on football banning orders. The historical development of this legislation is outlined &amp; concerns are raised about its impact upon civil liberties &amp; human rights, particularly with respect to Section 14B of the Football (Disorder) Act 2000. The article then outlines a body of research on crowd psychology, public order policing &amp; football 'disorder' that questions the determining role of the banning order in the reduction of English 'hooliganism' at international football tournaments. With regard to tests of</p>

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			proportionality the article concludes by raising important questions about the efficacy & justifiability of football banning orders as a long-term strategy for the management of football 'hooliganism'
2005	Sverige	Primærstudie	<p><b>The Supporter Project. Identifying and working with at-risk youths in connection with sporting events. Brottsförebyggande rådet. 2005. [Upublisert]</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: Aims: The project's objective is, in connection with sporting events, to identify youths at risk of becoming involved in crime and then to work with them in a variety of ways at home in their respective neighbourhoods and local authority areas.</p> <p>Method: Field work is conducted prior to and during matches. The workers try to avert fights, vandalism and serious incidents of public disorder and take care of individuals suffering from the effects of too much alcohol. Contacts are established with hundreds of young people who have been active in supporter groups. The "double" presence (both at the sports stadium and in the youths' local neighbourhood) provides opportunities both to observe and focus attention on these young people and to work with them over the longer term. Between matches, work is conducted in close proximity to the supporter groups in order to assess and keep abreast of the mood in these groups and to counteract risk situations before they have a chance to develop. Those youths who have become known for participating in public order disturbances in connection with premiere division matches are often already known to the local Social Services and Police authorities in their own neighbourhoods. By means of collaborations between different parties who come into contact with the youths (such as the cultural and sporting administrations, the borough councils, the local Police, the supporter police and the clubs' own security officers) a well organised overall picture of the young people emerges which facilitates the work conducted with the target group in relation to both the use of restrictive measures and attempts to guide the youths towards a better social life. In order to overcome the youths' destructive behaviour, both at the stadium and in their local neighbourhoods, support and assistance is also provided at home on the basis of the youths' own interests. One important aspect of the Supporter Project involves making use of the time and energy that the youths devote to their teams in a positive way, such as the now well established collaboration with the clubs which provides opportunities to offer the youngsters employment in various areas of responsibility in connection with matches. Between matches, the project's youth workers have tried to assess moods and tendencies in the supporters' groups in order to counteract risk situations before they have a chance to develop. The youth workers have also held meetings on a regular basis in order to exchange information and experiences from their local areas and to attend joint training sessions. The operational work has been conducted in close collaboration with the supporter police and those responsible for security operations at the major sports clubs.</p> <p>Initiators/Cooperations Municipalities, Police, Football league and clubs, social workers. The network was organized by two project managers. This network includes several borough administrations and five local authorities (Stockholm, Solna, Sundbyberg, Huddinge and Tyresö). The</p>

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			<p>project managers have built up an organisation comprising one or two youth workers from each of the participating boroughs and local authorities. The project managers have worked full time to supervise and provide these youth workers with a variety of forms of support. The youth workers have in turn earmarked time for the Supporter Project in the context of their routine work in their own boroughs or local authority areas.</p> <p>Implemented by: Since the late 1990s, collaboration between youth workers from twenty or so city boroughs and local authorities in the Stockholm area, Police and sports clubs. There is a local collaborative group, which might include representatives from schools and the Police, as well as the parents, the affected sports club and the so-called 'supporter police'.</p> <p>Process Evaluation Externally by BRA The field work has been carried out by forty or so youth workers. Over recent years this work has been conducted at every home game played by the three major premiere division clubs in Stockholm, namely Hammarby IF, Djurgårdens IF and Allmänna Idrottsklubben (AIK), and at certain bandy and ice hockey matches. On match days, the field workers have been on the spot among the supporters and conducted fieldwork before, during and after the match. This work has involved actively reaching out, with the objective of identifying and establishing contact with youths aged eighteen or younger. The youth workers have taken care of people who have had too much to drink and have attempted to avert fights and acts of vandalism. The project has established collaboration between various actors that had not previously existed. The youth workers from the Stockholm boroughs and the surrounding local authority areas, the Police and the sports clubs have been able to utilise one another's intelligence and experiences in the context of both short-term and longer-term work to counteract youth crime.</p> <p>Impact Evaluation Externally by BRA: The pilot project, the "Italy Group" was followed up two years after the work with the group had been concluded. The follow-up showed that all the youths, with one possible exception, were living a normal life for young people in their twenties and that none of them had had any contact with the Police for negative reasons. This positive result led to the project idea being continued and extended to what has since evolved into the Supporter Project. The Supporter Project has involved the establishment of contacts with a large number of younger individuals who have been active within the supporter groups. According to the follow up, approximately 500 youths who constituted members of the project's target group were identified during the course of one year. The follow-up also shows that the project has succeeded in achieving both short- and longer-term goals. The project has succeeded both in averting fights, vandalism and public disorder in connection with matches and in following up on the youths in the ongoing fieldwork conducted in the boroughs and local authority areas where they live. The Supporter Project has also succeeded in establishing collaboration between a number of different actors that had not existed previously. The youth workers, the Police and those responsible for security at the sports clubs have got to know one another and have been able to make use of each others' intelligence and experience in both their short-term and long-term efforts to counteract supporter violence and other forms of youth crime. Besides all the youth workers who have been involved in carrying out the field work, the supporter police, the Police organisations in</p>

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			several local police districts, the Swedish Sports Confederation
2005	Internasjonal	Oversiktsartikkel	<p><b>Spaaij, R. The prevention of football hooliganism: A transnational perspective. Actas del X Congreso Internacional de Historia del Deporte. Seville: CESH.1-10; 2005.</b>  <a href="http://cafyd.com/HistDeporte/htm/pdf/4-16.pdf">http://cafyd.com/HistDeporte/htm/pdf/4-16.pdf</a></p> <p>Sammendrag: Three decades after football hooliganism first began to arouse major international concern, the so-called 'English disease' continues to generate official and public anxiety. In spite of all the efforts made and resources invested over the past decades, it seems that football hooliganism remains, to varying extents, a disturbing social problem. However, important variations exist in the level and nature of football hooliganism in different localities. Although international structures and concerted responses are required, prevention strategies should ultimately be based on local practices and designed to fit local needs. The prevention of football hooliganism requires the continuous and long-term commitment of a variety of institutions and agents, including local clubs and fan communities. The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, it aims to provide some insight into the main cross-national and cross-local resemblances and dissimilarities in the patterns and forms of football hooliganism. Second, the paper attempts to stimulate the transnational exchange and dissemination of prevention strategies by discussing some of the 'good practices' carried out in different countries and at different clubs.</p>
2004	Internasjonal	Oversiktsartikkel	<p><b>Yan SHI. Study on the legislation on combating spectator violence of sports ground at home and abroad [kinesisk]. Journal of Physical Education 2004;2</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: With the documents and interviews, the legislative problems of combating spectator violence of sports ground in China and foreign countries are studied. The result indicates that in order to curbing spectator violence of sports ground, Italy, England and other countries have made out the specific law relatively, and have made some developments in preventing and controlling the football spectator violence. Faced with China fan riot in recent years, it is the fundamental method to tackle spectator violence of sports ground through the law. Nowadays, the precious experience in the legislation of curbing spectator violence in which some countries do best must be accepted. In the meantime, it is possible to speed up the legislative progress for combating spectator violence of sports ground.</p>
2003	Tyskland	Primærstudie	<p><b>Lösel F, Bliesener T. Hooligan violence: a study on its prevalence, origins and prevention. In: Dünkel F, Drenkhahn K, editors. Youth violence: new patterns and local responses - experiences in East and West. Forum Verlag Godesberg; 2003.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: (...) we conducted a study on hooliganism in Germany, funded by the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Among other questions, the study addressed 1. recent changes in the prevalence and kind of hooligan violence; 2. regional differences in hooligan phenomena; 3. the social</p>

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			and developmental background of hooligans; 4. personality dispositions and motivations of hooligans; and 5. the practice and efficacy of prevention and intervention measures.
2003	Internasjonal	Oversiktsartikkel	<p><b>Tsoukala A. New Hooliganism Control Policies in Europe: From Fusion of Security Measures to the Multi-Positioning of the Threat. Cultures et Conflits 2003;(51):83-96.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: The European categorization of hooliganism has evolved over the past decades in three principle phases dating from the 1960s through to the 1990s. Policy &amp; strategy concerning the control of hooliganism, such as that often manifest at European sporting events, invokes initiatives on the local, national, &amp; European levels collectively, &amp; this is effectuated by actors in the spheres of politics, security management, &amp; sporting environment management. However, recognized here is the need to fuse the different levels &amp; approaches implicit in this constellation in light of the increasingly unified perspective of the phenomenon by all three mentioned levels. Crowd control &amp; policing strategies, as evolving in concert with a globalized categorization of hooliganism, are here analyzed with focus on the risk that this categorization runs of further aggravating the stakes of hooliganism itself.</p>
2001	Internasjonal	Primærstudie	<p><b>Adang O, Cuvelier C. Policing Euro 2000: International police co-operation, information management and police deployment .: Police Academy of the Netherlands, Apeldoorn ; 2001.</b>  <a href="http://policestudies.homestead.com/files/Adang_Cuvelier_Policing_Euro_2000.pdf">http://policestudies.homestead.com/files/Adang_Cuvelier_Policing_Euro_2000.pdf</a></p> <p>Sammendrag: From June 10, 2000 to July 3, 2000, the European football championships known as Euro 2000, took place in Belgium and the Netherlands. The binational police project dealing with Euro 2000 decided to start an evaluation project to be able to identify important lessons for the future. This project: "Police Expertise Euro 2000" was made possible by European Union funds. In an interim report a model was presented to evaluate large scale police operations in general and Euro 2000 in particular. In this end report, the results of the application of this model to Euro 2000 are presented. By adopting the handbook, the Council of the European Union requested Member States to step up cooperation, in particular practical cooperation between police forces, in order to prevent and control violence and disturbances in connection with international football matches. The contents of the EU handbook, based as they are on experiences gained during previous championships have proven to be very valuable in the international police cooperation effort during Euro 2000. The fact that the handbook exists, has been adopted by EU countries and has been used explicitly, has undoubtedly made an important contribution to the maintenance of public order during Euro 2000. The evaluation has identified areas for improvement, clarification and continued growth. It has become clear that public order problems during a championship do not only involve the traditional hooligans travelling from one country to another, be they category C or B. Other individuals or groups may cause or become involved in public order incidents as well. Most notably this could be the local population in any participating country. On the other hand, migrant groups may become involved. The categorisation of individuals into categories seems to become less</p>

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			<p>meaningful as relatively more people not belonging to the highest risk category become involved in incidents. Risk analyses and preventive measures will have to take this into account. This also means that the international police cooperation in relation to international football matches is not just about sending police teams to the organising country. Preventive measures and information gathering within all participating countries are essential. In addition, police measures alone cannot prevent and control public order disturbances. It is therefore necessary to merge the policing initiatives with the initiatives taken from a sports and social preventive perspective. It has also become clear that the need for international police cooperation does not end after a tournament. Every year and every month, international matches between club teams and between national teams take place all over Europe. Potential risks continue. It would be wise to make the international gathering and exchange of information, as well as the analyses of the risks involved, a continuous process. The quality of the risk analyses needs to be enhanced. Each country has something to contribute to the build-up of experiences and the continuous gathering of relevant information. Thought should be given to the way in which the arrangements of the handbook will be evaluated and amended in future. International football matches and tournaments in Europe also involve non-EU countries, including candidate member states and members of the Council of Europe. Although these countries clearly had less experience with international police cooperation along the lines of the EU handbook, they showed their willingness to participate. It would be beneficial to make similar arrangements with these countries as well. Of course, police cooperation and police behaviour are only among the many relevant factors influencing the development and escalation of public order incidents. The most important factor influencing public order and safety surrounding football matches, is the types of individuals that become involved. In this respect, for most countries, fans following the national team usually pose less of a threat to public order than fans following club teams. This in itself limits the number of potential troublemakers coming to an event such as Euro 2000. Further help came from the fact that the national teams with the most violent following were out of the tournament after the first round. In addition, through the international police co-operation effort, many potential troublemakers did not make it to the Netherlands or Belgium at all, because they were persuaded to stay at home or because they were stopped at the border. These circumstances made a friendly but firm hospitality-oriented approach more feasible. Generally speaking, the conclusion can be drawn that the police deployment contributed to the safe and festive nature of the event. There were only a limited number of mostly minor and short incidents in the host cities. There was a clear distinction between two types of police deployment: "high profile policing" with large numbers of police, partly in riot gear and relatively more "low profile policing", which was more in line with the "behavioural profile developed before the start of the tournament. Based on the data gathered, several elements of "good practice" could be distinguished. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- development of a clear behavioural profile;</li> <li>- communication and training to implement the behavioural profile;</li> <li>- continued attention for the behavioural profile during briefings and debriefings, also in the period leading up to the event;</li> <li>- actively contacting fans (obtaining information, building a relationship);</li> <li>- making police presence strongly dependent on information gathering and risk analysis;</li> <li>- police officers patrolling in pairs or small groups;</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- police officers being clearly visible, standing out in the crowd;</li> <li>- clearly communicating tolerance limits and acting on them;</li> <li>- short and clear command lines.</li> </ul> <p>Part of the project was to establish a useful evaluation methodology. Observations by an independent team of international experts proved to be useful in validating good practices independently and in helping to identify areas for improvement. Seeking feedback from foreign police officers involved in the operation was a simple and effective way to gather valuable information. The concept of evaluation teams (using police officers from other forces and university students) deserves to be developed further. Both the model and the instruments developed in the course of the project police expertise Euro 2000 can be used, with the necessary modifications, on future occasions.</p>
2001	USA	Primærstudie	<p><b>Bormann CA, Stone MH. The effects of eliminating alcohol in a college stadium: The Folsom Field beer ban. Journal of American College Health 2001;50(2):81-8.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: In fall 1996, the University of Colorado at Boulder instituted a ban on beer sales at football games. To evaluate the effects of the ban, the authors collected two types of data: first, they examined the effects of the ban on game-day security incidents; second, they looked at survey data from season ticket holders and students. They administered the surveys after the first two postban seasons to assess ticket holders' attitudes about the new policy. The incident data they found indicated dramatic decreases in arrests, assaults, ejections from the stadium, and student referrals to the judicial affairs office following the ban. Survey data also indicated moderately negative attitudes about the ban among students and some season ticket holders. However, all fans were likely to renew their tickets regardless of their attitudes toward the policy. The study illustrates what can be achieved when alcohol is eliminated from a setting that frequently fosters disorderly and aggressive behaviors</p>
2001	Slovenia	Oversiktsartikkel	<p><b>Gorenak V, Mesko G, Udovc B. Sport Fans Violence at Slovenian Sports Events and Its Prevention. Varstvoslovje 2001;3(4):278-87.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: Presents a literature review on violence of sports team fans &amp; discusses the present situation of such problems in Slovenia, with focus on two prevailing forms of violence -- vandalism &amp; hooliganism. The authors reflect on factors of violence that can be attributed to social, personal, cultural, &amp; national differences among sport fans. In addition, the international standards, conventions &amp; adopted procedures on control &amp; management of violent sport fans are presented. The article provides official statistical data on violent misdemeanors &amp; criminal offenses committed at sports events by fans. The results show an increase in officially recorded offenses from 1994 to 1999. The tasks of the Slovene police force at sports events are identified: preventative measures &amp; risk assessment; traffic safety-related tasks; protection of people &amp; property; &amp; disorder control &amp; maintenance of order. Moreover, in the case of international sports events, the Slovene police exercise thorough border control; provide fans with a preventative escort from the state border to the event site; &amp; perform anti-bomb checks at sports facilities.</p>

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2001	Tyskland	Primærstudie	<p><b>Lösel F, Bliesener T, Fischer T, Pabst MA. Hooliganismus in Deutschland: Ursachen, Entwicklung, Prävention und Intervention. Berlin: Bundesministerium des Innern; 2001.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: Gewalttätige Auseinandersetzungen im Umfeld von Fußballveranstaltungen, wie sie international als Hooliganismus beschrieben werden, gibt es seit langem. In den letzten Jahren haben jedoch etliche schwere Ausschreitungen das Problem wieder besonders in den Blickpunkt des öffentlichen Interesses gerückt. National wie international wird seit einiger Zeit auch eine gewisse Veränderung der Formen, Örtlichkeiten und Motivationen der Gewaltausübung wahrgenommen. Vor diesem Hintergrund sollte das Projekt eine systematische Bestandsaufnahme zum Hooliganismus in Deutschland liefern. Es wurden 24 Gruppendiskussionen mit 205 Fanbeauftragten, szenekundigen Polizeibeamten, Mitarbeitern von Fanprojekten und anderen Experten in Städten der ersten und zweiten Bundesliga durchgeführt. Darüberhinaus wurden 178 Experten schriftlich befragt und mit 33 Hooligans des "harten Kerns" Interviews und diagnostische Untersuchungen durchgeführt. Die Ergebnisse zeigten qualitative und quantitative Veränderungen der Szene und legten Präventionserfolge durch repressive, kontrollierende und sozialpädagogische Maßnahmen nahe. Die Hooligans ähnelten sowohl in ihrer Biographie als auch in ihrer Persönlichkeit den typischen Gewaltstraftätern. Der sozial gut situierte, nur an Wochenenden aggressive und nach einem Ehrenkodex kämpfende Hooligan erwies sich eher als Mythos denn als Realität. Ergebnisse des Projekts flossen in die Vorbereitung auf die EURO 2000 ein. Das Projekt wurde in Kooperation mit dem Sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschungszentrum (SFZ) durchgeführt.</p>
1999	Internasjonal	Oversiktsartikkel	<p><b>Garland J, Rowe M. "English Disease"--Cured or in Remission? An Analysis of Police Response to Football Hooliganism in the 1990s. Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal 1999;1(4):35-47.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: Police strategies to counter violent disorders at football games have been based in the belief that most of the disorders have been orchestrated by violent, organized hooligan gangs. Methods used to deal with such gangs at football games have included the use of closed-circuit television, private police, and police intelligence gathering. British hooligan incidents at games in France in 1998 prompted the adoption of the following policies: strengthening curbs on foreign travel, toughening existing powers to stop convicted hooligans from traveling to domestic games, and the introduction of new measures to stop unconvicted but known hooligans from traveling abroad. Although these measures have reduced the incidence of organized hooliganism and the involvement of previous offenders, there is evidence that violent disorders at football games persist in a pattern of random, disorganized violence and disorder. Police strategies that were reasonably effective in dealing with organized gangs and known hooligans have not apparently dealt with the random, disorganized fighting that continues at football games. Strategies must be changed to address these persistent patterns.</p>
1999	Storbritannia	Oversiktsartikkel	<p><b>Garland J, Rowe M. Policing Racism at Football Matches: An Assessment of Recent Developments in Police Strategies. International Journal of the Sociology of Law 1999;27(3):251-66.</b></p>



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			<p>Sammendrag: Examines measures employed to prohibit racist behavior at football games in the UK, including public police, private stewards, &amp; surveillance measures such as closed-circuit TV. It is argued that, contrary to common assumptions, racism &amp; hooliganism are not two dimensions of the same problem, nor limited to the far Right. Antiracist campaigns by clubs, local authorities, &amp; fans are described, along with initiatives addressing the problem, eg, the 1991 Football (Offenses) Act &amp; the 1986 Public Order Act. The effectiveness of these measures is evaluated, maintaining that both the police &amp; the criminal justice system have failed to adequately deal with racist behavior. Loopholes in the legislation inhibit prosecutions; however, since the police &amp; stewards are not effective against already illegal actions, more laws are not the answer. It is maintained that the complexity &amp; diversity of heterogeneous racisms must be better understood to address all forms of racism, including more subtle chants/shouts from individuals unrelated to racist groups.</p>
1993	Storbritannia	Primærstudie	<p><b>Middleham N. Football: Policing the Supporter. London: Great Britain Home Office, Policing and Reducing Crime Unit; 1993.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: This research investigated procedures used by English police at football (soccer) matches and the ways these have changed in light of recent acts of hooliganism at games, and examined attitudes of police officers and football fans regarding trends in spectator behavior and policing procedures.</p> <p>Data were collected through a review of the literature, visits to matches, and postal surveys of supporters and football police commanders. The results of the survey are discussed in terms of fans' satisfaction with football policing, the need for police to communicate with supporters, the issue of placing a perimeter fence around the playing field and protecting the playing area, and arguments regarding designs for an all-seated stadium. The three most contentious issues that arose from survey responses related to desegregation of supporters from different organizations, player conduct, and banning troublemakers. The report concludes with 43 recommendations.</p>
1993	Sverige	Primærstudie	<p><b>Torstensson M. Friendly games, standard methods . European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research 1993;1(4):133-6.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: The Swedish National Police Board conducted a study to evaluate the planning of police work prior to the European Football Championships, held in June 1992.</p> <p>Data were collected by direct systematic observation by four to six official observers, who reported on the risk that disturbances or violence would arise in connection with specific matches, usually between supporters of the opposing teams. Police forces were instructed, prior to the championships, to work preventatively, keep a low profile, present a high degree of tolerance, and avoid intervening unless necessary. During the championships, there was no violence among those matches categorized as low-risk, and few incidents even among the middle- and high-risk groups. The report concluded that the "friendly games and standard methods" policy adopted by law enforcement prior to the games was maintained. The second conclusion dealt with the adjustment police made to the behavior of hooligans, who often caused trouble before and after, rather than during, the games. The third conclusion drawn related to the problem of flexibility that arose in connection to riots that broke out</p>

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			in some Swedish cities. Finally, the report commended the efforts made by police forces to moderate their reactive elements and to maintain a preventative attitude to stopping hooliganism.
1991	Tyskland		<p><b>Concerted Action: Cooperation as a Means of Preventing Violence at Major Soccer Events. Schriftenreihe der Polizei-Fuehrungsakademie 1991;92(3)</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: The first article presents the results of a survey of East and West German police officers who had been deployed at major soccer events. The second article examines the psychological link between violence and soccer events while the third article offers specific suggestions on the prevention of violence. One article emphasizes the need for improved building regulations (presently at a drafting stage) for mass event facilities. Four articles focus on ways of working with soccer fans, specifically violent juveniles, to obtain information on planned violence and to prevent future outbreaks. While one article focuses specifically on problems in the East German States, another focuses on the treatment of Belgian and other European soccer hooligans. Reports on several other transactions at the Police Leadership Academy are appended. Notes: Originaltittel: Konzertierte Aktion: Kooperation zur Verhinderung von Gewalt bei Fussball-Grossveranstaltungen</p>
1988	Storbritannia	Primærstudie	<p><b>Williams J, Dunning EG, Murphy P. Professional Football and Crowd Violence in England: The Case for a Community Approach. In: Hope T, Shaw M, editors. Communities and Crime Reduction. H.M. Stationery Office; 1988.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: This analysis of crowd violence at professional soccer games in England focuses on the desirability of locating resources and preventive action in the communities from which the offenders come rather than relying on defensive and opportunity-based approaches around the sites of violence. Violence at soccer matches has been the subject of 7 major reports in the last 20 years. However, these reports have generally failed to explain the behavior or focus on long-term policies to involve soccer clubs in initiatives to address the problem. However, some projects have been initiated in several areas to involve local clubs and governments in preventive efforts. Six clubs are involved in a pilot study being sponsored by the Professional Footballers Association to develop a community-based anti-hooliganism effort. The Liverpool City Council has also developed a broad set of proposals. They emphasize a multi-agency approach to prevention and control, with efforts to develop initiatives in the areas of social factors and education, the soccer clubs and the community, transportation and the environment of the soccer grounds, and publicity and the media. Other local governments have also announced the formation of community partnerships with local soccer clubs.</p>
1986	Sverige	Oversiktsartikkel	<b>Läktarvåld: orsaker och åtgärder. 1986:3. Stockholm: Liber; 1986. (BRÅ utredning).</b>
1986	Sverige	Oversiktsartikkel	<b>Läktarvåldet. Delrapport 1, Åtgärder vid inpasseringen. Stockholm: Arbetsgruppen mot läktarvåld, Brottsförebyggande rådet; 1986.</b>

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1986	Sverige	Oversiktsartikkel	<b>Läktarvåldet. Delrapport 2, Åtgärder inom idrottsanläggningarna. Stockholm: Arbetsgruppen mot läktarvåld, Brottsförebyggande rådet; 1986</b>
1985	Sverige	Oversiktsartikkel	<b>Läktarvåldet. Delrapport 3, Resor till och från matcherna m m. Stockholm: Arbetsgruppen mot läktarvåld, Brottsförebyggande rådet; 1985.</b>
1985	Storbritannia	Primærstudie	<p><b>Coalter F. Crowd behaviour at football matches: A study in Scotland. Leisure Studies 1985;(1):111-7.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: A questionnaire survey of 11,992 Scottish soccer spectators examined the demographic composition of crowds at games and the importance attached to stadium facilities, the quality of play, and a winning team. It was found that the most committed spectators were aged 16-29 yrs. An analysis of crowd behavior using observational techniques, interviews with police and club officials, and examination of police records of soccer-related offenses showed that offenses were often associated with fighting and vandalism, were relatively infrequent and concentrated in a few particularly sensitive games. The usefulness of segregating opposing fans, banning alcohol, and replacing standing room with seating in efforts to control fan violence is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
1984	Storbritannia	Primærstudie	<p><b>Walker S, Coalter F, Foley M. Crowd behaviour at football matches. A study in Scotland.: Centre for Leisure Research, Dunfermline College of Physical Education; 1984.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: In 1982 the Football Trust commissioned the Tourism and Recreation Research Unit, Edinburgh University, to undertake a study of two predominantly all-seated stadiums in Scotland: Ibrox Park, the home of Glasgow Rangers Football Club, and Pittodrie, the ground of Aberdeen Football Club. A survey was also conducted at Easter Road, home of Hibernian Football Club, where the spectator accommodation is predominantly terracing and where few improvements have been carried out. Spectators were drawn from a wide cross section of society, although they were generally under 30 and in the skilled occupational groups. The level of commitment to support clubs varied, although quality of the football and a trouble free crowd were seen as the most important aspects when attending matches. Crowd behaviour was governed by a complex of factors. Seating and segregation have contributed to reductions in levels of aggressive crowd behaviour within stadiums, although problems remain outside them. The Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act (1980), banning the consumption of alcohol at football matches, has also reduced drunkenness-related disorders. Offenders at football matches are predominantly drawn from the younger age-groups (16-20) and from the manual working classes and the unemployed.</p>
1982	Storbritannia	Primærstudie	<p><b>Lewis JM. Crowd Control at English Football Matches. Sociological Focus 1982;15(4):417-23.</b></p> <p>Sammendrag: Data were gathered using participant observation procedures at football matches in the Midlands of England. This study con-</p>

År	Land	Artikkeltype	Referanse og sammendrag
			cluded that English police are effective in nonlethal crowd control because they have subtle techniques which allow effective and quick responses to the changing dynamics of football crowds.

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# Diskusjon

I dette notatet har vi lett etter studier og oversiktsartikler som omhandler forebygging av fotballvold. Vi har hverken lest de inkluderte artiklene i fulltekst, eller kvalitetsvurdert dem. Det betyr at vi for det første kan ha inkludert studier og oversikter som ikke er relevante, og vi vet heller ikke om resultatene i disse artiklene er til å stole på. I en fullstendig systematisk oversikt ville vi innhentet artiklene i fulltekst og kvalitetsvurdert dem, for så å sammenstille dem.

Imidlertid er litteratursøket som ligger til grunn for notatet systematisk utført, og vi har lett etter både publiserte og upubliserte studier for å identifisere så mange relevante studier som mulig. Det ser ut til at de inkluderte studiene i liten grad tar i bruk metoder som regnes for å være robuste for å vurdere effekten av tiltak. I tillegg fant vi svært få studier som undersøkte effekten av forebyggende arbeid internt i voldelige supportermiljøer. Med tanke på at disse miljøene kanskje er det fremste problemet vi ser i forbindelse med fotballvold i dag, er det dette området som utpeker seg med størst behov for metodisk sterk forskning fremover.

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# Referanser

1. Ingle S, Hodgkinson M. When did football hooliganism start? The Guardian. 2001 Nov 13.  
Tilgjengelig fra:  
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/football/2001/dec/13/theknowledge.sport>
2. Pearson G. The Regulation of Football Crowds. In: Preventing Violence: from Global Perspectives to National Action. Liverpool: Centre for Public Health, Liverpool JMU; 2005. p. 125-30.
3. Brekke T. Tribunepøbler. 2008.
4. Green A. Fotboll och huliganism : utveckling, problem och åtgärdsarbeite i England och Skandinavien. Stockholm: Kriminologiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet SN - 978-91-7155-922-7; 2009. <http://su.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:474207/FULLTEXT01>
5. Spaaij, R. The prevention of football hooliganism: A transnational perspective. Actas del X Congreso Internacional de Historia del Deporte. Seville: CESH.1-10. [Oppdatert <[05] Last Update>; Lest 7-6-2012] Tilgjengelig fra:  
<http://cafyd.com/HistDeporte/htm/pdf/4-16.pdf>

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# Vedlegg 1: Søkestrategier

## ISI Web of Science

20.04.2012

137 treff

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI Timespan=All Years

Lemmatization=Off

# 10

#9 AND #8

# 9

Topic=((control\* or prophylac\* or police\* or polici\* or manag\* or maintain\* or prevent\* or tack\* or procedur\* or techni\* or intervent\* or detect\* or tactic\* or strateg\* or program\* or reduc\* or legislat\* or ban or bans or banned or banning or act or acts))

# 8

#7 AND #6

# 7

Topic=((violen\* or crim\* or conflict\* or fight\* or crowd\* or order\* or safe or safety or secur\* or behav\* or misbehav\* or mis-behav\* or riot\* or disorder\* or antisocial\* or anti-social\* or disturb\*))

# 6

#5 OR #2

# 5

#4 AND #3

# 4

Topic=((spectator\* or supporter\* or fan\* or thug\* or firm\*))

# 3

Topic=((football\* or soccer\*))

# 2

Topic=((casuals or ultras or hooligan\*))

# 1

Topic=((anti near/1 hooligan\*) OR (anti-hooligan\*))

## **BIBSYS**

**24.04.2012**

**142 treff**

tribunevold? eller tribunebråk? eller fotballvold? eller supportervold? eller fotballpøb? eller casuals eller ultras eller fotball? eller supporter? eller tilskuer? og vold? eller bråk? eller orden? eller hooligan?

## **NORART**

**24.04.2012**

**10 treff**

2 søk:

tribunevold? OR tribunebråk? OR fotballvold? OR supportervold? OR fotballpøb?  
OR casuals OR ultras OR hooligan? (5 treff)

((fotball? OR supporter? OR tilskuer?) AND (vold? OR bråk? OR orden?)) (5 treff)

## **NCJRS (National Criminal Justice Reference Service)**

**24.04.2012**

**178 treff**

soccer or football

## **Eric; Sociological Abstracts, Social Services Abstracts (Proquest)**

**14.05.2012**

**800 treff**

(((((ab(football\* OR soccer\*) OR ti(football\* OR soccer\*)) AND (ab(spectator\* OR supporter\* OR fan\* OR thug\* OR firm\*) OR ti(spectator\* OR supporter\* OR fan\* OR thug\* OR firm\*))) OR (ab(casuals OR ultras OR hooligan\*) OR ti(casuals OR ul-



tras OR hooligan\*)) AND ((ab(violen\* OR crim\* OR conflict\* OR fight\* OR crowd\* OR order\* OR safe OR safety OR secur\* OR behav\* OR misbehav\* OR mis-behav\* OR riot\* OR disorder\* OR antisocial\* OR anti-social\* OR disturb\*) OR ti(violen\* OR crim\* OR conflict\* OR fight\* OR crowd\* OR order\* OR safe OR safety OR secur\* OR behav\* OR misbehav\* OR mis-behav\* OR riot\* OR disorder\* OR antisocial\* OR anti-social\* OR disturb\*)) OR SU.EXACT("Sports Violence")) AND ((ab(control\* OR prophylac\* OR police\* OR polici\* OR manag\* OR maintain\* OR prevent\* OR tack\* OR procedur\* OR techni\* OR intervent\* OR detect\* OR tactic\* OR strateg\* OR program\* OR reduc\* OR legislat\* OR ban OR bans OR banned OR banning OR act OR acts) OR ti(control\* OR prophylac\* OR police\* OR polici\* OR manag\* OR maintain\* OR prevent\* OR tack\* OR procedur\* OR techni\* OR intervent\* OR detect\* OR tactic\* OR strateg\* OR program\* OR reduc\* OR legislat\* OR ban OR bans OR banned OR banning OR act OR acts)) OR (SU.EXACT("Police") OR SU.EXACT("Crime Prevention") OR SU.EXACT("Law Enforcement")))) OR (ab(((anti NEAR/1 hooligan\*) OR (anti-hooligan\*))) OR ti(((anti NEAR/1 hooligan\*) OR (anti-hooligan\*))))

## **Social Science Research Network (SSRN)**

**09.05.2012**

**18 treff**

football\* AND violence

soccer\* AND violence

## **OVID PsycINFO**

**09.05.2012**

**94 treff**

- 1 (anti adj1 hooligan).tw.
- 2 (casuals or ultras or hooligan\*).tw.
- 3 (football\* or soccer\*).tw.
- 4 football/
- 5 soccer/
- 6 3 or 4 or 5
- 7 (spectator\* or supporter\* or fan\* or thug\* or firm\*).tw.
- 8 Sports Spectators/
- 9 7 or 8
- 10 6 and 9
- 11 (violen\* or crim\* or conflict\* or fight\* or crowd\* or order\* or safe or safety or

secur\* or behav\* or misbehav\* or mis-behav\* or riot\* or disorder\* or antisocial\* or anti-social\* or disturb\*).tw.

12 exp antisocial behavior/ or exp conflict/

13 exp Crime/

14 11 or 12 or 13

15 (control\* or prophylac\* or police\* or polici\* or manag\* or maintain\* or prevent\* or tack\* or procedur\* or techni\* or intervent\* or detect\* or tactic\* or strateg\* or program\* or reduc\* or legislat\* or ban or bans or banned or banning or act or acts).tw.

16 exp Intervention/

17 exp Prevention/

18 exp laws/

19 15 or 16 or 17 or 18

20 14 and 19

21 exp Crime Prevention/

22 20 or 21

23 10 and 22

## **OpenGrey**

**09.05.2012**

**10 treff**

Soccer violence

Football violence

## **Cochrane Library**

**09.05.2012**

**1 treff (Central)**

#1 (anti near/1 hooligan):ti,ab

#2 ("casuals" or "ultras" or hooligan\*):ti,ab

#3 (football\* or soccer\*):ti,ab

#4 MeSH descriptor Football explode all trees

#5 MeSH descriptor Soccer explode all trees

#6 (#3 OR #4 OR #5)

#7 (spectator\* or supporter\* or fan\* or thug\* or firm\*):ti,ab

#8 (#6 AND #7)

#9 (#2 OR #8)

(violen\* or crim\* or conflict\* or fight\* or crowd\* or order\* or safe or safety or  
#10 secur\* or behav\* or misbehav\* or mis-behav\* or riot\* or disorder\* or antiso-  
cial\* or anti-social\* or disturb\*):ti,ab

#11 MeSH descriptor Crime explode all trees

#12 (#10 OR #11)

#13 (#9 AND #12)

(control\* or prophylac\* or police\* or polici\* or manag\* or maintain\* or pre-  
#14 vent\* or tack\* or procedur\* or techni\* or intervent\* or detect\* or tactic\* or  
strateg\* or program\* or reduc\* or legislat\* or ban or bans or banned or ban-  
ning or act or acts):ti,ab

#15 MeSH descriptor Criminal Law explode all trees

#16 (#14 OR #15)

#17 (#13 AND #16)

#18 (#1 OR #17)

## **CRD**

**10.05.2012**

**0 treff**

1 (anti near1 hooligan)

2 (casuals or ultras or hooligan\*)

3 (football\* or soccer\*)

4 MeSH DESCRIPTOR Football EXPLODE ALL TREES

5 MeSH DESCRIPTOR Soccer EXPLODE ALL TREES

6 #3 OR #4 OR #5

7 (spectator\* or supporter\* or fan\* or thug\* or firm\*)

8 #6 AND #7

9 #2 OR #8

## **Social Care Online**

**10.05.2012**

**55 treff**

freetext="football\*" or freetext="soccer\*"

**SFI**  
**10.05.2012**  
**fotball\***

Ingen treff

**Libris**  
**10.05.2012**  
**221 treff**

(läktar\* OR huligan\* OR hooligan\* OR casuals OR ultras) OR (fotball\* AND våld\*)

**Google Scholar**  
**06.06.2012**  
**Gikk gjennom 100 første treff**

prevention (football OR soccer) (violence OR crime OR hooliganism)

**Campbell Library**  
**06.06.2012**  
**5 treff**

Football or soccer in All text

I tillegg gikk prosjektleder gjennom følgende nettsteder, men identifiserte ingen nye referanser som ikke allerede var identifisert gjennom litteratursøket:

Brottsforebyggande rådet  
<http://www.bra.se>

University of Leicester  
<http://www2.le.ac.uk/>

European Crime Prevention network:  
<http://www.eucpn.org/research/>

Universitetet i Liverpool  
<http://www.liv.ac.uk/footballindustry/>

Southampton Solent University

<http://www.solent.ac.uk/business-community/lmcf/research.aspx>