



COunter
Radicalization
PLAY sport

O1 – 1.1 Literature review

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FORWARD NOTE

The main objective of CORPLAY project is to enhance the role of sport in preventing youth radicalization, by developing a sport grassroots innovative approach to tackle intolerance, xenophobia and any form of discrimination and violent behaviour leading to extremism, while increasing youth participation in sport.

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PROJECT REFERENCE

CORPLAY – Counter Radicalization Play Sport

Erasmus + Programme of the European Union

Lead Partner

KEAN – NGO, Greece

Partners

USMA – Sport Association, Italy

Rosto Solidario – NGO, Portugal

Municipality of Evrotas – European Town of Sport, Greece

Hacettepe University – University, Turkey

Opportunity and Protection Association (Child and Youth) – NGO, Bulgaria



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Outline of the Literature review

The main objective of CORPLAY project is to enhance the role of sport in preventing youth radicalization, by developing a sport grassroots innovative approach to tackle intolerance, xenophobia and any form of discrimination and violent behaviour leading to extremism, while increasing youth participation in sport.

1. Definitions

1.1 Radicalization, De-radicalization, youth sports

Since the term ‘radicalization’ is often recognized with its connotation associated with extremism and terrorism, it is important to provide a definition of how it is to be understood in the context of sport as well as in the scope of CORPLAY project.

For the focus of this project, **Radicalization** is considered as; the process by which an individual, or group of people undergo a transformation from participating in sports to the use or support of violent behaviour as a consequence of adoption of extreme social, political, or religious deviance, and tendencies. **De-radicalization**, on the other hand, is considered as a process of disengagement/abandonment of violence in sport settings and underlying radical ideology and cessation of radical activities.

Since the project focuses on youth in sports, we have adopted the definition by The United Nations, which defines “**Youth**” as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood’s independence, which is classified between the ages of 15 and 24 years for statistical consistency. In this project, age range has been extended to include those from 12 to 24 years of age. This age group makes up almost one fifth of the EU population.

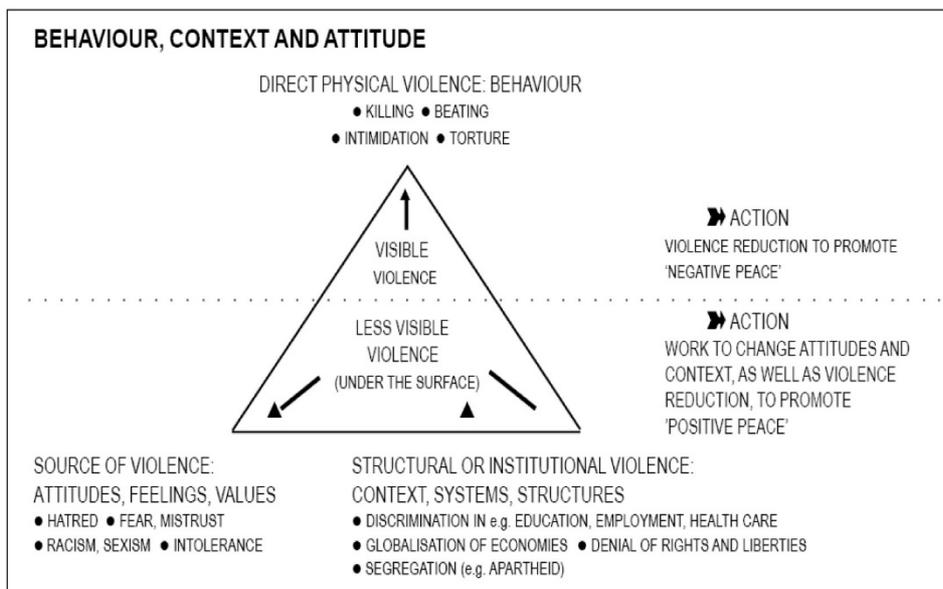
By using the term youth sports, we focus on radical behaviours involved in “**organized sport**” which Vertommen et al (2016) defines as ‘every recreational or competitive sporting activity that is voluntary, takes place within the context of a club or organization outside the school curriculum, and involves an element of training or instruction, including sport camps and organized extracurricular sporting activities at school but excluding physical education lessons and informal physical activities (e.g., street soccer games, walking the dog, gardening)’.

2. Violence and Radical Behaviours in sport

In the scope of the project, **Violent behaviour** or **violent extremism** in sport refers to the beliefs and actions of people who support or use ideologically motivated violence as a consequence of adoption of extreme social, political, or religious deviance, and tendencies. “Radicalization”, therefore, defines the process through which an individual (or a group) considers violent behaviour as a desirable and legitimate means of action.

In order to discuss the violent behaviour in sport, we need to clarify the definition of “**Violence**” first, as there exists various forms of violence. The World Health Organization defines violence as:” The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation”. Aside from the “visible violence”, it has been claimed that there are social, economic, political and institutional types of invisible violence embedded in the attitude (culture) and context (structure) which, in turn, affect wellbeing of individuals and groups. In Figure 1 taken from Fisher et al. (2000), an illustration of violence in attitude, context and behaviour domain provides clearer picture on indicators of violent behaviour that we also take into account in the context of sports.

Figure 1. An illustration of three forms of violence – direct, structural and cultural (Fisher et al.,2000)





According to Galtung, (1996), types of violent behaviour and their the indicators can be classified the as follow;

- *Direct violence*, which is visible, is embodied in behaviour and occurs when one or more persons use physical, verbal or psychological violence on other people. (e.g. aggression, intimidation, sexual abuse, harassment etc.)
- *Structural violence*, which is less visible, is hidden to a greater or lesser extent in structures, refers to an existing conflict or distinction between individuals/social groups (e.g. any type of discrimination in terms of gender, racism, ethnicity, hooliganism, militarism etc.)
- *Cultural violence*, which is also less visible, shows itself in attitudes, feelings, values and is expressed through countless means (such as political ideology, religion, racism, symbolism, other forms of unethical behaviours such as violation of the rules, doping etc.)

Violence among youth have become a frequent and prominent problem in many countries of the European Union. Peer-to-peer violence can provide an example of discrimination-based radicalized behaviours observed in youth sport. Studies on violent behaviour in youth primarily focus on the cases where the perpetrators of the violence is a person in a position of authority such as coaches, and there is currently limited information in the literature about violent behaviour from peers. Existing evidences demonstrate that the majority of interpersonal violence experienced by athletes is committed by peers (Alexandre et.al, 2011; Vertommen,2016). Vertommen et al. (2016) point out that peers (opponents or teammates) are the perpetrators in 82% of cases of psychological violence, in 45% of cases of sexual violence, and in 57% of cases of physical violence. Furthermore, age and competition level were found to be a significant risk factors for psychological violence, as to physical violence, gender (male), ethnic minority, disability, and international sport level had a significant impact on the reported prevalence.

Mutz and Baur (2009) examines the relationship between the involvement in club-organised sport activities and violent behaviour patterns among 15-year-old German adolescents on the empirical level. Their results suggest that participating in sport activities do not automatically prevent violence. Besides, sex, education, social background, immigrant background, family violence, media violence and peer-group attitudes all were found to have a significant effect on violent behaviour.

With regard to the common sense which emphasizes sport as a social inclusion tool, a bundle of prosocial norms correlate participation in sport activities with self-esteem, fair play, discipline, respect, sense of belonging. However, strong evidences suggest that all forms of aforementioned types of violent behaviours prevail in youth sports as a consequence of adoption of extreme social, political, or religious deviances. Those examples will be included and discussed in the literature review based on each of the project partners' case reports received from "call for stories" action.



3. Benefits of sport participation

In addition to well-documented physical and physiological benefits of sport, a number of potential benefits of sport and physical activity are believed to positively affect youth development in emotional, cognitive, social, and psychological domains. Therefore, numerous sport-oriented programs are designed to enhance youth development through physical activity and developed by many regional and international organizations (such as International Olympic Committee, 2000, European Commission, and UNESCO). Many of these programs are based on the idea that sport participation supports healthy development of youth by teaching skills and attitudes that have considerable value in adult life. Interventionist sport-oriented youth programmes are implemented national and international scale targeting deprived areas or 'at risk' individuals in order to contribute to 'youth crime reduction' and 'social inclusion' strategies (Kelly,2011; Morris et al.,2003).

We are going to discuss the consequences of the use of sport participation as a vehicle in preventing violent radicalisation of youth. Although little is known about the effectiveness of implementation strategies that are likely to bring about positive outcomes such as suggested impacts on social cohesion, social integration and the prevention of delinquent behaviour (Brettschneider and Naul 2004, Mutz et.al, 2009), we will extent the literature review by providing some available findings of such attempts as best practices.

Since active participation in sport programs allow individuals to connect with a goal-oriented group that encourages self-exploration of personal values, needs, interests, and skills and offers experiences, sport oriented social inclusion initiatives help youth make important decisions about their personal identities (Petitpas ad Champagne, 2000; Eccles and Barber, 1999),

4. Deviance in sports and underlying mechanisms

Although some empirical evidence validates the role of sport participation on teaching transferable values and habits as a tool of social change, there is also evidence that athletic involvement can also have a deleterious effect on youth (Danish, Petitpas, and Hale, 1993). In fact, it has been long argued that "sport had become a school of sexism, racism and militarism. But under the right circumstances, with astute leadership, sport can become a favourable ground for change." (Kidd,2010).

In an effort to understand underlying cause of radicalizations, Crossett and Spitaletta (2010) point outs sixteen theories that have been proposed to explain the underlying cause of radicalization. They range from explanations due to societal and economic pressures, social and group dynamics,



development of identity, antisocial disorders, and even specific cognitive processes involved in the decision to commit a violent behaviour. Although borrowed from terrorism related radicalization literature, theories summarized in Table below will be discussed in a sport context, since they are likely to provide understanding of possible mechanisms of radicalization in sports settings.

Sociological Theories

Relative Deprivation Theory

Social Network Theory

Social Movement Theory

Symbolic Interactionism

Psychological Theories

Social Psychology Theories

Group Dynamic Theory

Social Learning Theory

Terror Management Theory

Uncertainty Reduction Theory

Psychoanalytic Theories

Identity Theory

Narcissism Theory

Paranoia Theory

Absolutist/Apocalyptic Theory

Antisocial Theory

Cognitive Theories

Novelty-Seeking Theory

Humiliation-Revenge Theory



5. Role of sport in tackling societal challenges and in countering violent and extremism

The research evidence suggest that sport and physical activity programs can provide a useful vehicle through which personal and social development may occur and positively impact antisocial behaviour. It has been suggested that providing an activity may be more important than the type of activity provided as a mechanism for diverting youth away from those behaviour. Morris et al (2003) investigates the effectiveness of physical activity programs in Australia focussing on reduction of crime and antisocial behaviour in young populations, and according to findings from 175 programs and 22 case studies, they indicated that:

- I. Sport and physical activity provide stimulation, thereby reducing boredom, and can be used as a vehicle to address underlying issues, such as low self-esteem and self-confidence.
- II. Aside from health benefits, sport and physical activities increase social interaction, and facilitate improvement of interpersonal and communication skills.
- III. The case studies provide examples of programs that have reduced antisocial behaviour as well as improving the protective factors that prevent a young person becoming involved in antisocial behaviour.

In the case of adolescents, it is also argued that structured leisure activities in organised and adult-supervised contexts might protect youngsters from violence and crime (Osgood et al. 1996, 2005).

6. Predictors, Risk factors of youth violent behaviour

Existing knowledge that focuses on risk and protective factors of youth violence (Lipsey and Derzon, 1998), Hawkins et al. (1998), McLaren, 2000) provides important insights for policy and interventions to prevent youth “at risk” who are vulnerable to a violent behaviour. According to the significance quest theory, when people perceive themselves as rejected, divested of control, or as victims of injustice, they feel disrespected, consequently, they are motivated to restore their sense of self-worth and meaning and will be more likely to engage in extreme violent behaviour (Kruglanski et al., 2009, 2013). Jasco et.al (2016) discuss that being at risk for radical behaviours is influenced by three predictors (Loss of significance, radical social network, and set of other control variables) that are explained as follow:

- loss of significance: which can be observed in three domains as
 - a) achievement-related loss of significance (the socioeconomic status of the individual at the moment of the extremist activity and whether they had failed to achieve their aspirations),



- b) relationship-related loss of significance (being marginalized or dismissed from social groups or organizations and experiencing a diminution in social standing (Loss of Social Standing),
- c) loss of significance related to traumatic/abusive experiences (such as intense fear, helplessness, horror or abuse).
- radical social network: refers to individual’s exposure to a radical social network, friends, family members, and/or a significant other were involved in radical activities.
- other variables: which link to extremist violence such as gender, race/ethnic minority status, immigrant status, and education level.

In a meta-analysis reviewing existing longitudinal research on risk factors for violence, Hawkins et al. (1998) discuss available evidences and indicated that violent behaviour is a result of the interactions of contextual, individual, and situational factors. Based on the findings of previous research, Table 1 summarizes the potential risk factors for youth vulnerability to violent behaviours.

Table 1. Risk factors for youth vulnerability to antisocial, violent behaviours (Morris et al.2003)

Individual factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perinatal and postnatal difficulties • Antisocial personality (includes impulsiveness, beliefs and attitudes favourable to deviant or antisocial behaviour, restlessness, risk-taking) • Antisocial behaviour (includes displays of aggressive and/or violent behaviour, previous offending, substance misuse)
Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental criminality • Poor family management practices (poor supervision/monitoring, harsh or inconsistent discipline) • High levels of family conflict • Lack of parental involvement (including neglect and low parental warmth)
School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic failure • Truancy and low commitment to schooling • Early school leaving and frequent school changes
Peers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor social ties (few social activities, low popularity) • Mixing with delinquent siblings and peers • Gang membership



Community/ neighbourhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poverty• Community disorganisation• Availability of drugs and firearms• Exposure to violence and crime within the community
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7. Principles of Planning Youth Sports Programmes

As discussed, participation of youth in sports is a necessary, but not sufficient to obtain the potential benefits. Patriksson (1995) proposed that; “Sport, like most activities, is not a priori good or bad, but has the potential of producing both positive and negative outcomes”. Questions like ‘what conditions are necessary for sport to have beneficial outcomes?’

Kelly (2011) critically analysed concept of ‘sports-based social inclusion’ based on interviews with managers, operational staff, participants and partners involved in ‘positive future’, a ‘national sport and activity based social inclusion program consisting of 120 locally managed projects which target youth in England and Wales, and pointed out varying degrees of ‘success’ of the program as a method of social inclusion. Kelly (2011) argues limitations of the program for further consideration such as under representation of one of the gender, produced tension as a result of Combining ‘crime reduction’ and ‘social inclusion’ objectives, difficulty to ‘include’ the most challenging youth groups, mistrust of young people particularly when unsupervised, a minority of participants who accessed education, training and employment opportunities as a result of participating. Considerable body of knowledge, and critical analyses manifest that the participation in sport does not automatically prevent youth from unintended behaviours (Eccles and Gootman, 2002; Nichols (2007). To achieve positive outcomes, specially designed intervention programmes are necessary which aim to combine benefits of sport with social inclusion and preventive objectives. In planning youth sport programs, upon evaluation of numerous best practices, Morris et.al (2003) also offer principles for a good practice program focusing on youth as presented in Table 2.



Table 2. Good Practice Program Principles

<p>Administrative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Have clearly set out aims and outcomes that are monitored and, where possible, evaluated so that programs maintain their relevance to youth and resources are targeted effectively. ● Ensure that staff are interested and enthusiastic about the programs.
<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create an environment in which youth feel physically and emotionally comfortable and safe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ promote voluntary participation at all levels ○ have minimal rules and reduced competition ● Ensure staff are people youth can trust and develop positive relationships with.
<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Offer novel and challenging activities that are engaging and relevant to youth ● Ensure individual and team-oriented activities and program delivery are specific to the target group (for example male/female) ● Run low-cost activities outside school hours and on weekends when youth are more likely to be unoccupied and/or bored.
<p>Youth Involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide leadership opportunities for youth in organising and deciding activities ● Engage youth in promoting the program ● Consider promoting peer mentoring and support networks
<p>Accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure the program is easily accessible to youth by providing transport after dark
<p>External Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop links and provide information about other services and resources available to youth in the local community ● Provide a continuing contact point for youth
<p>Underlying Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote fairness and equality ● Be aware of self-esteem, family and social issues affecting youth behaviours ● Engage with youth as individuals, don't just focus on their behaviour ● Promote the relevance of activities for other life areas



Based on an examination of the best practices identified by youth development experts, Petitpas et.al (2005) has also proposed a framework for planning youth sport programs that foster psychosocial development as seen in Table 3. They suggest that positive outcomes of a program is most likely to occur when young people are (a) engaged in a desired activity within an appropriate environment (context), (b) are surrounded by caring adult mentors and a positive group or community (external assets), (c) learn or acquire skills (internal assets), and (d) benefit from the findings of evaluation and research. In the project report, we are going to discuss the role of each facet of the framework on success of sport programs in the light of available research findings.

Table 3. A Framework for Planning Youth Sport Programs That Promote Psychosocial Development in participants (Petitpas et al.,2005)

Context
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intrinsically motivating activity• Valued role within an important group• Activity that is voluntary; has clear rules, goals, and incentives; and happens over time• Psychologically safe environment
External Assets
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Close relationships with caring adult mentors• Parental monitoring• Community service opportunities
Internal Assets
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Goal-setting, social, and problem-solving skills• A sense of identity and purpose (hope and planning for the future)• Confidence in abilities to use skills in contexts other than sport
Research and Evaluation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multidimensional evaluation of changes in positive and negative behaviours• with standardized methodologies and measures• Long-term longitudinal evaluation of program outcomes• Assessment



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Review of the Selected Literature on Youth Radicalization

1. Crime Related

<i>Reference 1</i>	<p>Rosalba Altopiedi, Daniele Scarscelli (2016) <i>Lo sport in pillole. Farmaci e doping nello sport non professionistico</i>, Milano: Franco Angeli.</p> <p>Trans. <i>Sport in Pills. Drugs and doping in non-professional sport</i></p>
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	<p>The book presents the results of a research aimed at investigating, through the sociological perspective, the use (legal and illegal) of drugs and supplements to improve sports performance in a sample of competitive athletes, non-professionals and adults.</p> <p>In particular, the results of an exploratory study conducted to collect data on consumption patterns, and compare the profiles of users and not-users (doping substances) athletes.</p> <p>The online survey was complemented by a qualitative study with the aim of describing how you become a user of doping substances. The final aim was to study doping (and more generally the high-performance consumption of substances) collecting the point of view of a champion of athletes, starting from the experience of the users.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Doping
<i>Target group</i>	Non-professional sportsmen
<i>Context</i>	Sport
<i>Type of document</i>	Book; Sociology; quantitative and qualitative research on doping users
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Doping, Non-Professional Sport, Consumption Patterns
<i>Open access</i>	
<i>Country</i>	Italy
<i>Language</i>	Italian
<i>OTHER</i>	Add any other relevant information



<i>Reference 2</i>	Chamberlain, JM (2013) “Sports-based intervention and the problem of youth offending: a diverse enough tool for a diverse society?”, <i>Sport in Society</i> , 16:10, 1279-1292
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	This paper discusses sports-based interventions (SBIs) and the problem of youth crime. It notes the positive role sport can play in changing to better the lives of young people. However, there is a lack of robust evidence to support the argument that participation in sporting activity can lead to a reduction in anti-social and offending behaviour. The paper discusses how through focusing on ‘individual needs’ and ‘pathways to work’, SBIs can become overly reductionist and mask broader structural class-, gender- and race-based inequalities that permeate through neoliberal nation-states and western criminal justice systems. It concludes that SBI advocates must seek to promote a less homogeneous idea of what an SBI is, as well as be more sensitive to the diverse needs of young people, particularly if they are to tackle the underlying structural inequalities that arguably create the social problem, that is youth crime in the first place.
<i>Topic</i>	Crime
<i>Target group</i>	Youth
<i>Context</i>	Grass-roots Sport
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociology; Critical Article
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Sport Based Intervention; Inequalities, Crime
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.cairn.info/revue-informations-sociales-2015-1-page-110.htm
<i>Country</i>	UK
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	



2. Racism Related

<i>Reference</i>	Stéphane Beaud (2015) Derrière la condamnation des footballeurs de l'équipe de France, un « racisme de classe » ? « Informations sociales », 187 pages 110 à 117. Stéphane Beaud (2015) Behind the condemnation of the footballers of the France team, a "class racism"?
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	The footballers of the France team, after the "Blues Strike" in South Africa in 2010 were the subject of attacks of a rare violence on the part of opinion makers and journalists in first place. If this disqualification is explained by the structurally weak establishment of football in France, it is not least a stigmatization of the social group that would represent professional players, that of suburban youth coming from postcolonial immigration.
<i>Topic</i>	Racism, Class
<i>Target group</i>	Fans
<i>Context</i>	Professional players
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociology; article.
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Soccer, Racism, Fans
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.cairn.info/revue-informations-sociales-2015-1-page-110.htm
<i>Country</i>	France
<i>Language</i>	French
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	William Gasparini (2010), Immigration et discrimination dans le sport. Les catégories à l'épreuve du terrain, <i>Regards Sociologiques</i> , n°39, 2010, pp. 85-91 Trans. Immigration and Discrimination in Sport. Testing Research Categories on the Field
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	Sport presents a paradox. Popular and voluntary practice, it accepts everyone regardless of the cultural and national origin. Sport can therefore be considered as a space of non-discrimination. Sport would be a space of justice "by essence" and the place by excellence in the integration of all athletes, whatever their culture or origin National. Widely spread, this idea of a sport both place of brewing cultures and national integration space was recently confirmed by the results of a European survey. Sponsored by Commission in 2004, it announced that 64% of citizens of the Union see sport as a means of combating discrimination. However, the test of reality wrongs these ethical principles. Indeed, because of their real or supposed belonging to a particular ethnic group, sportsmen and supporters are victims of racism and discrimination, thus bringing to light the paradox of sport. By elsewhere, just like the place of the activities sporting activities in the lifestyles of immigrant and immigrant populations remain relatively poorly known (from in particular the relative poverty of statistical data on the subject), discrimination ethnicities in the sport are just as poorly apprehended.
<i>Topic</i>	Racism and discrimination in sport
<i>Target group</i>	Majority
<i>Context</i>	Any Sport
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociology; reflection on relation and differences between racism and discrimination.
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Sport, Racism, Immigrants, Minorities
<i>Open access</i>	http://www.regards-sociologiques.com/wp-content/uploads/rs_39_2010_7_gasparini
<i>Country</i>	
<i>Language</i>	French
<i>OTHER</i>	Add any other relevant information



<i>Reference</i>	Mohamed Abdalla Tailmoun, Mauro Valeri, Isaac Tesfaye (2014). <i>Campioni d'Italia? Le seconde generazioni e lo sport</i> , Sinnos Editrice. Trans: <i>Champions of Italy? Second generations and Sport</i>
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	All sports disciplines find the problem of athletes who grew up in Italy but who, at least for the bureaucracy, are still not Italians. Starting from sport, which in our country has a huge social weight, and to address the current and burning issue of citizenship, is this the goal of "Campioni d'Italia? Le seconde generazioni e lo sport ". This book deals with the injustice experienced by many second-generation youths, or children of immigrants who were born in Italy, who attended our schools and that in most cases do not even know the language of their parents, but that are still not recognized in all respects as Italians. The second-generation boy and girl are potential innovators, capable of establishing themselves in a society that instead tends, by inertia, to mere observation. The issue of citizenship is dealt with in the book from different points of view, starting from the legislative situation that seems to live in a perpetual stagnation even if apparently in motion, then deepen who is part of the G2 network and what are expectations and requests. The second generations are doubly discriminated because, on the one hand, they are not considered "sports subjects" worthy of an integration policy and, on the other hand, they are subjected to bureaucratic procedures that, at least in the main sports, compromise their activity and sports career. The awareness that sport is a fundamental instrument of integration, has meant that, several times, proposals for reform have been created on the law of citizenship providing for greater openness towards foreign sports talents. The question must be tackled, not only in the field of sports, but above all in terms of legislation, given that the last reform of the law on citizenship dates back to 1992. Sport must continue to be a frontier for the realization of dreams, not exclusion, and the law on the rights of citizens must adapt to the times that Italy is experiencing.
<i>Topic</i>	Racism, Youth,
<i>Target group</i>	Italian majority and legislation
<i>Context</i>	Grassroot Sport
<i>Type of document</i>	Book; Sociology
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Sport, Citizenship; Exclusion; Racism
<i>Country</i>	Italy
<i>Language</i>	Italian
<i>Others</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	<p>Sandra Agyei Kyeremeh (2017). «Corpi neri in spazi maschili bianchi. Le atlete italiane nere o di origini straniere nello sport italiano», <i>La camera blu</i> n 17, Sports contexts and gender perspectives.</p> <p>Trans: Black bodies in white male spaces. Black Italians or migrant background female athletes in the Italian sport.</p>
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	<p>Sport, as a complex and ongoing phenomenon, necessarily reflects social transformations that take place within society. A deep analysis of children of foreign origins participation in the Italian sport system shows the existence of “racial spatiality” (Harrison, 2013). These contexts display a “geography of exclusion” (Sibley, 1995) which is due to federal sporting regulations which often limit youth of foreign origins born and/or grow up in Italian’s access to sport, not only linked to “de facto professionalism” sport levels. “There are no black Italians”, chant directed during a football match to Mario Balotelli, a black Italian of ghanain origins football player, highlights how “Italianness” definition process is still both conflicting and in progress. The presence in the Italian national teams of black Italians or foreign origins women athletes induce to think not only about the new color of Italian sport, but also on the necessity to re-signify, in more inclusive way, the concept of “Italianness”. The blackness of the mentioned above women athletes allows us to investigate through an intersectional approach on the legitimate color of the Italian sport. The Black Italians (Valeri, 2006) permits us to examine the way in which “Italianness” is constructed by Italian sporting bodies and by black Italian or foreign origins female athletes. Moreover, the presence of these athletes in the Italian sport context allow us to understand how they construct and negotiate their belongings within sport and Italian society.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Racism
<i>Target group</i>	White Italian majority
<i>Context</i>	Grassroot Sport
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociological article; ethnografic research
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Sport, Women Athletes, Racialization, Italianness, Racism
<i>Open access</i>	http://www.camerablu.unina.it/index.php/camerablu/article/viewFile/5386/6027
<i>Country</i>	Italy
<i>Language</i>	Italian
<i>OTHER</i>	

<i>Reference</i>	<p>Sandra Agyei Kyeremeh (2016). «Sportive nere in maglia azzurra. Un approccio intersezionale allo sport italiano», <i>Africa&mediterraneo: Cultura e Società</i>, n. 84.</p> <p>Trans: Black athletes in blue shirt. An intersectional approach to Italian sport</p>
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	<p>Sport, as a complex and ongoing phenomenon, necessarily reflects social transformations that take place within society. A deep analysis of children of foreign origins participation in the Italian sport system shows the existence of “racial spatiality” (Harrison, 2013). These contexts display a “geography of exclusion” (Sibley, 1995) which is due to federal sporting regulations which often limit youth of foreign origins born and/or grow up in Italian’s access to sport, not only linked to “de facto professionalism” sport levels. “There are no black Italians”, chant directed during a football match to Mario Balotelli, a black Italian of ghanain origins football player, highlights how “Italianness” definition process is still both conflicting and in progress. The presence in the Italian national teams of black Italians or foreign origins women athletes induce to think not only about the new color of Italian sport, but also on the necessity to re-signify, in more inclusive way, the concept of “Italianness”. The blackness of the mentioned above women athletes allows us to investigate through an intersectional approach on the legitimate color of the Italian sport. The Black Italians (Valeri, 2006) permits us to examine the way in which “Italianness” is constructed by Italian sporting bodies and by black Italian or foreign origins female athletes. Moreover, the presence of these athletes in the Italian sport context allow us to understand how they construct and negotiate their belongings within sport and Italian society.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Racism, Gender
<i>Target group</i>	White Italian majority
<i>Context</i>	Grassroot Sport
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociological article; ethnographic research
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Sport, Women Athletes, Racialization, Italianness, Racism
<i>Open access</i>	
<i>Country</i>	Italy
<i>Language</i>	Italian
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	Osservatorio Associazione Italiana Calciatori (2017), “Calciatori sotto tiro”, IV Rapporto 2016-2017. Italian Association Soccer Player Observatory (2017) <i>Soccer players “under fire”</i> , IV Report 2016-2017
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	This is a report about episodes of violence, intimidation, threats, offensive choruses against professional and non-professional soccer players in Italy. The most relevant result of this report is the prevalence of racism as the first reason of harassment. The report presents also a list of episodes occurred in the considered period (2016-2017) and shows how racism is structurally embedded in organized fandom.
<i>Topic</i>	Racism, Crime
<i>Target group</i>	Fans
<i>Context</i>	Professional and grass-roots soccer
<i>Type of document</i>	Report
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Soccer, Racism, Fans
<i>Open access</i>	https://issuu.com/associazioneitalianacalciatori/docs/calciatori_sotto_tiro_completo
<i>Country</i>	Italy
<i>Language</i>	Italian
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	Sonia Masiello (2010). <i>Ultrà. L'odio metropolitano</i> , Quaderni di Sociologia. Trans: <i>Ultras. Urban warriors</i>
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	Sports, soccer in particular, could be considered not only a physical activity, but also a sociological phenomenon, with many interesting aspects and social features for social scientists. <i>Hooligans</i> in Great Britain or <i>ultras</i> in Italy show violence against supporters of opposing teams like in a modern battle, with its rituals and ceremonials. Sociological literature has been trying to discover the social meaning of this behaviour in order to solve, or at least to intervene in this form of social, and youth disease. Nowadays, in Italy phenomenon <i>ultras</i> is a big issue because of a long series of violent episodes connected with. Italian supporters <i>Ultras</i> behave aggressively not only against other supporters, but especially against policemen as an institutional symbol. The standpoint of the following analysis considers ultras a sort of political reaction against the status quo, apart from as a symptom of social discontent.
<i>Topic</i>	Fandom, violence.
<i>Target group</i>	Fans, ultrà
<i>Context</i>	Soccer
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociological article; ethnographic research
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Soccer, Violence, Fans
<i>Open access</i>	
<i>Country</i>	Italy
<i>Language</i>	Italian
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	Sterchele D., Saint-Blancat C. (2015), “Keeping it liminal. The Mondiali Antirazzisti (Anti-racist World Cup) as a multifocal interaction ritual”, <i>Leisure Studies</i> , 34 (2) January, pp. 182-196
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	This paper examines how social mixing and celebration of diversity can be enabled through sports festivals marked by their carnivalesque atmosphere. Our analysis draws on a longitudinal ethnographic study of the <i>Mondiali Antirazzisti</i> (Antiracist World Cup), a non-competitive football tournament and intercultural festival featuring the yearly participation of hardcore football fans (ultras), migrant groups, third-sector associations and other informal groups. We consider how the multifocal ritual form of the event helps to create a liminal space in which discrimination and stereotypes can be temporarily challenged. The sources of collective effervescence are multiplied by placing sport games within a wider range of other leisure and cultural activities, thus promoting internal diversity and the inclusion of outsiders. Additionally, social boundaries are also blurred by not emphasizing the competitive dimension of the sporting activities, making sporting categorizations more fluid, and breaking down the separation between protagonists and spectators. Nonetheless, considering the transient character of liminality, we also investigate problems and limitations implied by the pursuit of these objectives. It is concluded that, despite a certain degree of self-referentiality, the festival fosters the spreading of anti-discriminatory cultures by enhancing the participants’ reflexivity and feeding their commitment in generating spin-off activities in different local contexts.
<i>Topic</i>	Tackling Racism
<i>Target group</i>	Different ethnic groups and white “native” people in particular
<i>Context</i>	Grassroots soccer and supporter
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociology, Scientific paper
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Soccer, Sport Festival, Antiracism
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266078865_Davide_Sterchele_Chantal_Saint-Blancat_2013_Keeping_it_liminal_The_Mondiali_Antirazzisti_Anti-racist_World_Cup_as_a_multifocal_interaction_ritual_LEISURE_STUDIES_p_1-15_ISSN_0261-4367_doi_101080026143
<i>Country</i>	Italy
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	Mauro, M. (2016) <i>The Balotelli generation: issues of inclusion and belonging in Italian football and society</i> , Bern, Peter Lang.
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	Mauro's ethnographic research is based on a series of 70 interviews with young players, coaches, football officials and activists in Northern Italy. Chapter one describes the context of Italian sports policy, which has been, until recently, characterized by an indifference to using sport to tackle social issues unlike in a number of other Western European countries. In spite of the high cultural importance accorded to football by the Italian society, there is also, with some significant exceptions, a lack of academic research on issues of inclusion and discrimination in this field. Mauro focuses also on racism in Italian amateur and youth football, which is mainly targeted at black players. He interprets the experiences of his interviewees of racist abuse as a process of adaptation to the implicit rules of the game, of being placed as the 'symbolic "Other"' in postcolonial Italian society. The last chapter highlights practical initiatives that are to be found in grassroots and civil society activities in Italy. In this alternative sphere 'outside the system', organized by social activists, football fans and local sports people, football reaches its inclusive potential. The sphere involves organizations of various dispositions – from the large 'sport for all' organization UISP to the <i>Mondiali Antirazzisti</i> , the Anti-racism World Cup, and even local, self-organized sports clubs. This is where 'sporting citizenship', otherwise a 'flexible concept' in Italy which 'can be adapted to the need of those who use it', is understood as 'an act of social activism' for social inclusion of marginalized groups.
<i>Topic</i>	Racism
<i>Target group</i>	White native people
<i>Context</i>	Grassroots soccer
<i>Type of document</i>	Ethnography (70 interviews); Book
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Soccer, Racism, Young players
<i>Open access</i>	
<i>Country</i>	Italy
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	Valeri, M. (2010) "Che razza di tifo. Dieci anni di razzismo nel calcio italiano", Donzelli Editore Valeri, M. (2010) "What kind of Fandom it is. Ten years of Racism in Italian Soccer".
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	In the Italian football have always coexisted two ethos: the sportive one, according to which to win must be the best, and that of the clash, that makes every game the occasion of a conflict. The recent "Balotelli case" has exacerbated this contradiction: on the one hand, it shows how football is a field in which talent is sufficient to assert itself, beyond the color of the skin and origins; on the other hand, it highlights the strong presence of racism in stadiums, with the paradox that it is an Italian boy to be the victim. Starting from this contradiction, Valeri reviews the last ten series championships A, B, First and Second Division, and <i>Coppa Italia</i> ; through the judgments of the sports judge and the press reports, he analyzes over five hundred episodes of racism of varying severity, by the supporters of the fans as well as by the players. The result is a surprising picture, both for the extent and the rooting of the phenomenon (in supporters, in clubs and among the players), as for the difficulty of combating it (for sports and criminal justice, and law enforcement). Difficulties that sometimes leave a glimpse of an underestimation of the phenomenon and others an acquiescence that seems to question both the punishment of some racist ideologies, and the very concept of racism. But once again it is the "Balotelli generation" that marks a turning point: not at all willing to be considered as a B-standard, it obliges the institutions and football clubs to review their positions.
<i>Topic</i>	Racism
<i>Target group</i>	White Italian-people
<i>Context</i>	Professional Soccer
<i>Type of document</i>	Book
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Racism, Fandom, Players
<i>Open access</i>	
<i>Country</i>	Italy
<i>Language</i>	Italian
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	Luca Bifulco e Rosalba Sarnatato (2017). «Calcio come inclusione sociale. Studio di caso: l’A.S.D. Napoli Calcio Femminile e Maschile», <i>Culture e Studi del Sociale-CuSSoc</i> , 2(1), pp. 55-67 Trans: Soccer as social inclusion. Case study: A.S.D. Napoli Calcio Femminile e Maschile.
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	The article analyzes the case of <i>A.S.D. Napoli Calcio Femminile e Maschile</i> , a non-profit association from Naples, which aims to use sport as a factor of social inclusion. The social utility of sport lies in its ability to promote personal – psychological and relational wellbeing – and broader social and economic benefits. However, sport can also be the site of social exclusion, since not all social groups have the same opportunities. The research tries to understand how the interventions of the sport association analyzed are able to be inclusive for boys and girls, especially those belonging to lower classes, considering that the effectiveness of the measures is influenced by the contexts in which it works.
<i>Topic</i>	Inclusion, social class, gender
<i>Target group</i>	
<i>Context</i>	Grassroot Soccer
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociological article; ethnographic research
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Soccer, Inclusion, good practices
<i>Open access</i>	
<i>Country</i>	Italy
<i>Language</i>	Italian
<i>OTHER</i>	

3. Religious Related

<i>Reference</i>	<p>Ministère de la Ville, de la Jeunesse et des Sports (2016) Acteurs du sport et de l'animation. Mieux connaître, mieux comprendre et mieux prévenir les phénomènes de radicalisation »</p> <p>Ministry of the City, Youth and Sports (2016), Behind the condemnation of the footballers of the France team, a "class racism"?</p>
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	<p>This guide is part of the government's plan of action against radicalization in the framework of Measure 45, aimed at preventing the radicalization in the sports field by the development of the control of clubs and educators and the put into play the "sport approval" in case of radical drift. It is the result of work carried out by various experts in a working group led by the Ministry of the City, Youth and Sports.</p> <p>The guide is intended to address the actors of sport and animation (youth and sports agents, sports educators, animators, sports leaders) to accompany them in the apprehension of phenomena of radicalization and means to prevent or react effectively. The actors of sport and the aforementioned animation may or have already been confronted with such situations or even questions.</p> <p>To meet this dual purpose, the guide has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide objective understanding keys to the phenomena of radicalization; b) provide avenues to support sports and animation actors to play their role of citizen vigilance in a direct way (direct intervention to prevent radicalization) or indirect (in the exercise of awareness-raising missions and training on the problem or in the development of actions to promote living together that this phenomenon of radicalization tends to call into question).
<i>Topic</i>	Radicalization
<i>Target group</i>	Young people in Sport
<i>Context</i>	Root-grass Sport
<i>Type of document</i>	Governmental Toolkit - Handbook
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Sport, Radicalization, Guide Lines
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.associations.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/prevention_radicalisationsport_3_2_-2.pdf
<i>Country</i>	France
<i>Language</i>	French
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	<i>Alexis Giannoulis, 2011, Islamic Radicalization processes in Greece – The Islamic Radicalization Index (IRI), International Institute for Counter-Terrorism, Online Publication</i>
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>The surge of immigration especially during the course of the past twenty years has created an unprecedented situation, to many analysts a ‘Trojan Horse’ of radical Islam inside the usually tolerant and liberal Western European societies bringing the respective governments now before a fait accompli situation that must be dealt with by all parties involved, that is the societies and governments of the host countries as well as the home countries of these immigrants.</p> <p>Greece constitutes a unique and interesting case in many ways. First, although a member of NATO, EU, EMU and Western defensive and political mechanisms in general has not so far been the target of an attack or ‘theatre of operation’ for Islamic terrorist groups despite its proximity to the Muslim world of both Asia (Central, South Asia and the Middle East) and North Africa as well as the Muslim populations of the Balkan peninsula.</p> <p>The scope of this study is to attempt to give a fair description of the background of general immigration trends to Greece since the early 1990s after the fall of the socialist regimes in Central, Eastern Europe and the USSR, the new wave of immigration which can be traced in the early years of the new century and then moves on to the dangers presented by the current situation within Greece given the unprecedented number of Muslim immigrants currently in the country, most of them having crossed the borders illegally hence difficult to be traced in terms of ideology, background, beliefs and intentions. The last section of this study is also looking at specific incidents with possible direct or indirect links to Islamic terrorism, as a threat to Greece itself and subsequently Europe, as most of the illegal immigrants going to Europe (app. 90%) come through Greek territory.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Religion, Islamic Radicalisation
<i>Target group</i>	Radical Islamists
<i>Context</i>	Influx of refugees or immigrants in Greece
<i>Type of document</i>	Anthropology / Sociology, Study
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Illegal immigration, Islamic, terrorism
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.ict.org.il/ictFiles/0/IRI%20-%20Greece.pdf
<i>Country</i>	Greece
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	

<i>Reference</i>	<i>Methenitis S. Nikolaos, 2015, Islamist Radicalization and its consequences on security & foreign policy of Greece, University of Macedonia, PSEPHEDA - Digital Library & Institutional Repository of the University of Macedonia, Online Publication</i>
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>By the word “Islam” we do not only refer to the Islamic religion but also to a set of social, political and economic aspects and it affects Muslim societies. The strengthening of Islamic fundamentalism has been associated with the increase of Islamic extremists’ attacks at national and transnational levels. Greece, as a European country and a crossroad of three continents, is a neighboring country - a border with Turkey, a purely Islamic country, while at the same time it is also located next to countries where Islam is the dominant religion or is rising.</p> <p>This study is presenting the characteristics of Islam, its fundamental sources and its pillars that offer to its believers a context both religious and political and also analyzes the concept of Jihad, while trying to approach Political Islam. Moreover, the study approaches the concepts of radicalism and terrorism, attempts to decode the causes and factors related to Islamists that lead to the manifestation of the radical nature of their faith, as well as investigates the impact of Islamic radicalism on the Greek security and foreign policy of the country. Finally, some conclusions are drawn and suggestions are made regarding the possible ways in which the country can address these phenomena at national level.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Islamic Radicalisation
<i>Target group</i>	Radical Islamists
<i>Context</i>	Greek society in general
<i>Type of document</i>	Anthropology / Sociology, Study / Master’s Thesis
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Islam, Radicalisation, Political Islam
<i>Open access</i>	https://dspace.lib.uom.gr/bitstream/2159/18670/3/MethenitisNikolaosMsc2015.pdf
<i>Country</i>	Greece
<i>Language</i>	Greek
<i>OTHER</i>	-



<i>Reference</i>	<i>Tamsin Rutter, 2016, Sport and extremism: 'If young people are excluded, they're easier to radicalise', The Guardian, Mon 24 Oct 2016, Online Publication</i>
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	This article is focusing on the Municipality of Molenbeek, on the historically working-class neighbourhood captured the world's attention when it was revealed that those involved in the November terrorist attack in Paris, and the March attack in Brussels, were linked to the borough. More specifically the article explains and highlights how boxing and football clubs are helping young Muslims in the poorer neighbourhoods of Brussels find a positive place in society. The article also presents an interview from the trainer Tom Flachett, founder of the Brussels Boxing Academy, who believes that the boxing club is the last link with society for some members and that sport can teach youth structure, values and respect.
<i>Topic</i>	Religion, Islamic Radicalisation
<i>Target group</i>	Young refugees
<i>Context</i>	Boxing & Football clubs
<i>Type of document</i>	Inclusion in sport activities, Article / Interview
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Refugees, inclusion, sports, trainers
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.theguardian.com/public-leaders-network/2016/oct/24/football-boxing-extremism-young-people-excluded-radicalise-brussels
<i>Country</i>	Brussels – Belgium
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	-



4. Related with Political Ideologies

<i>Reference</i>	Testa, A., Amstrong, G. (2012), <i>The articulations of the true believers: Football and neo-fascism in the eternal city</i> , in Journal of Mediterranean Studies 21(1):25-52
<i>Abstract or book/manual summary</i>	This paper examines two nationally renowned football (<i>il calcio</i>) supporter groups located in the capital city of Rome, the centre of Italian political power. The first the Boys, followers of AS Roma, have been notoriously neo-fascist in character since 1972. The second, the <i>Irriducibili</i> who follow SS Lazio, a club that also play in Rome, have, since 1987, attained a notoriety based on toughness and violence. Defying historical, enmity-based logic the Boys and <i>Irriducibili</i> have shared since 1987 a neo-fascist ideology that has made the two <i>curva</i> (terraces) they occupy in the capital city's Olympic Stadium less hostile to each other. Indeed, the two groups have turned their antagonism against the State and the Italian police. These fan-protagonists exist in groups known throughout Italy as <i>UltraS</i> , the capital S being our neologism to define the neo-fascist-oriented fans and to differentiate them from the wider hardcore football supporters who are referred to as <i>ultra</i> . The analysis herein focuses on these two <i>UltraS</i> entities and considers three central elements in the concept they promote of the 'true' <i>UltraS</i> : the principle of non <i>omologazione</i> (non-conformism), the Tradition versus Modernity opposition so crucial to the make-up of the <i>UltraS</i> cultural identity, and the attempt by such gatherings to live up to the ideal type of the Warrior. This research utilized the ethnographic method and involved the researcher 'being there' amongst the leading players of these two aforementioned groupings during various periods between 2001 and 2009. Those subject to academic inquiry are herein permitted to articulate their story and rationale. At the same time the researchers are concomitantly 'being here', seeking to infer the motivations of the members.
<i>Topic</i>	Racism and fascism
<i>Target group</i>	Neo-fascist hooligans
<i>Context</i>	Fandom Ultras
<i>Type of document</i>	Ethnography; Article
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Soccer, Ultras, Neo-Fascism
<i>Open access</i>	
<i>Country</i>	Italy
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	<i>Chara Georgiadou, 2014, A De-Radicalization Strategy for Greece: Baby steps back to social common sense, JEX – Journal EXIT-Deutschland (Journal for Deradicalization and Democratic Culture), Issue: 2/2014, ISSN: 2196-8136</i>
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>Violent extremism in Greece in these last recession years has turned into a widespread social phenomenon. Greek extremism is not a new crisis concept though; Extremist groups such as the “17th of November” for instance have been present and defining what “Greek terrorism” is for a long time. The main problem that we can observe nowadays however apart from a radical increase of violent extremism incidents is its explicit and implicit legitimization by the Greek authorities. Since the 2012 national legislative elections, the collapse of Greek bipartisan system and especially the unexpected strengthening of the far-right Golden Dawn and the radical left (SYRIZA) the Greek political architecture and narrative have undergone major changes. Nevertheless, since 2012 and their significant presence in the national Parliament, they are treated by other political forces as the official opposition. This particular position attributes popularity and a great deal of legitimacy to their narrative and their methods.</p> <p>So the question that should be asked in regard to Greece is how to deal with deradicalization in a new, unknown and hostile to such ideas environment.</p> <p>Consequently, as a form of preventive strategy, I would claim that a different approach than the obvious academic one is needed. In other words, this strategy needs to reach out to those people who do not usually attend conferences.</p> <p>I would suggest that the most effective first step in this direction would be the organization of outdoor sport and cultural events that are accessible to all social categories including lower educated population, currently unemployed population and migrants. Such events can draw media and public attention without being directly targeted by extremist groups as opposing them ideologically. This kind of events should be intensified and systematized in order to establish a sort of ideological resistance to extremist narratives. To the extent that it would be possible, a series of such events should be drawn under the umbrella of the Exit or de-radicalization team.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Politics, De-radicalisation
<i>Target group</i>	Far-right & radical left political parties and voters/supporters.
<i>Context</i>	Building a truly effective Exit Strategy – A De-Radicalization Strategy.
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociology, Article
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Extremism, Social Inclusion, Strategy
<i>Open access</i>	http://journals.sfu.ca/jed/index.php/jex/article/view/94
<i>Country</i>	Greece
<i>Language</i>	English



<i>Reference</i>	<i>Yiannis Zaimakis, 2016, Football fan culture and politics in modern Greece: the process of fandom radicalization during the austerity era, Soccer & Society, DOI: 10.1080/14660970.2016.1171214</i>
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	This study investigates the intersection between politics and football, focusing on political activism in football fandom starting from its origin in late 1970s to the contemporary mass protests and rallies against austerity policies. The analysis is focused on ideological confrontations with everyday life football issues and the way that fan communities made use of the current political circumstances in order to negotiate and re-interpret identity by cultivating resistant, anti-systemic and anti-establishment sentiments for their own benefit.
<i>Topic</i>	Politics, fandom radicalization
<i>Target group</i>	Fascist and anti-fascist football fans
<i>Context</i>	Football Fan politicization
<i>Type of document</i>	Anthropology / Sociology, Study
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Football, Youth, Politicization,
<i>Open access</i>	http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14660970.2016.1171214
<i>Country</i>	Greece
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	-



<i>Reference</i>	<i>Dia Anagnostou, Dimitris Skleparis, 2015, Trends in Radicalization that may lead to violence – National Background Study – Greece, Center for the study of Democracy, Online Publication</i>
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	This report focuses on the case of Greece, where the phenomenon of radicalization has been present throughout the period from the mid-1970s. Greece displays one of the most persistent problems of terrorism in Europe, raising anew the question of why extremist and revolutionary organizations continue to emerge and be active in democracies. Since the 2010, right wing and left wing extremism and radicalization have intensified, especially in the context of a deepening social and economic crisis. The report provides a background study on radicalization in Greece and the various forms that it takes, as a basis to bridge existing knowledge gaps on the subject. It provides and overview of past and current radicalization trends. The national background study aims to first, identify and assess the legal and institutional responses to the processes of radicalization that may lead to acts of violence and second, to review and analyze trends (ideas, actors, actions, motivations and root causes) in three strands of radicalization (right and left wing, Islamist radicalization and football hooliganism).
<i>Topic</i>	Political and religious radicalism
<i>Target group</i>	Right and left wing, Islamist radicalization and sports-related violence (football hooliganism)
<i>Context</i>	Radicalisation trends in Greece, Greek legislation, Policy framework
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociology / Sociology of Politics, National Study (Greece)
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Trends, Radicalization, Violence, Greece
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.cceol.com/search/gray-literature-detail?id=510689 or http://www.csd.bg/artShow.php?id=17572
<i>Country</i>	Greece
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	-

<i>Reference</i>	<i>Dia Anagnostou, Dimitris Skleparis, 2017, Trends in Radicalization that may lead to violence – Conclusions & Policy Recommendations – The case of Greece, Online Publication</i>
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>This study, based on the elaboration of data which have been collected by competent bodies and the analytical framework, services as an Assessment Report which defines and sets the current radicalization trends in Greece and develops and recommends concrete actions and policies with the aim to combat the phenomenon of radicalization. In the first place, the meaning of radicalization is being explored and reviewed and is re-defined within a broader sense. The report, taking into consideration the available data and indicators, is pointing out the radicalization trends that are identified in Greece and generates and proposes activities and policies which can lead to tackling radicalism.</p> <p>What is more, the report defines and presents the contributing factors and measurable indicators that can be followed and applied within the Greek framework for monitoring and preventing radicalization.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Tackling political and religious radicalism
<i>Target group</i>	Right and left wing, Islamist radicalization and sports-related violence (football hooliganism)
<i>Context</i>	Policies, Government & public bodies
<i>Type of document</i>	Policy recommendations, Case Study Analysis
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Radicalisation, indicators, signs, tackling radicalisation
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.eliamep.gr/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Policy.report.GR_.pdf
<i>Country</i>	Greece
<i>Language</i>	Greek
<i>OTHER</i>	-



<i>Reference</i>	<i>Giannakopoulos, G., 2013, Political Radicalization of Greek young adults, Utrecht University, Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Master thesis – Master Programme: Social Policy and Social Interventions, Online Publication – Utrecht University Repository</i>
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	The objective of this paper is to investigate and display how political trust, social trust, education and age affect the political radicalization of Greek young adults as far as their disengagement from the political process is concerned. The significance of such an inquiry can be underlined by the spatial representation of party competition as depicted by Downs (1957). If one can study the related figures about Greece and then compares them to the theoretical propositions of Downs, then he/she can assume that Greece has entered what the author refers to as a “Dysfunctional political system with a high probability of civil conflict”. This is also stressed by the article of (Dinas & Rori, 2013), depicting the Greek political reality as it has evolved in the past 4 years. In the first part, the study generates a theoretical exploration of the political radicalization of Greek young adults and then moves to its methodological issues, by developing research questions, following a quantitative approach which focuses on revealing the causal explanations of the phenomenon and by conducting a questionnaire survey. The research’s population sample consisted of 504 Greek young adults aged between 18 to 36 years old.
<i>Topic</i>	Political radicalisation
<i>Target group</i>	Greek young adults
<i>Context</i>	Political process
<i>Type of document</i>	Anthropology / Sociology, Study & Research
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Political radicalisation, young adults, political disengagement
<i>Open access</i>	https://dspace.library.uu.nl/handle/1874/279792
<i>Country</i>	Greece
<i>Language</i>	Greek
<i>OTHER</i>	-



<i>Reference</i>	Greece: Extremism & Counter-Extremism, Country Report, 2017, Counter Extremism Project (CEP), Online Publication.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	This brief report presents an overview of political radicalism in Greece, more specifically displays facts and information about radicalization processes and recruitment strategies, records and enumerates Greece's major extremist and terrorist incidents and provides info and data about legislation and actions that have been implemented to counter radicalization at national and international level.
<i>Topic</i>	Political radicalization
<i>Target group</i>	Ultrnationalist and anarchist groups
<i>Context</i>	Extremist left-wing and right-wing attacks
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociology / Sociology of Politics, Brief National Report (Greece)
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Radicalization, terrorist groups, attacks
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.counterextremism.com/sites/default/files/country_pdf/GR-12292017.pdf
<i>Country</i>	-
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	<i>The Counter Extremism Project (CEP) is a not-for-profit, non-partisan, international policy organization formed to combat the growing threat from extremist ideologies. Led by a renowned group of former world leaders and diplomats it combats extremism by pressuring financial and material support networks; countering the narrative of extremists and their online recruitment; and advocating for smart laws, policies, and regulations.</i>



5. Gender Related

<i>Reference</i>	<p>Mette, A. (2013) « Analyse de l’homophobie dans le football professionnel. Mise en perspective avec les théories de la diversité et les politiques de lutte contre les discriminations ».</p> <p>Mette, A. (2013) “Analysis of homophobia in professional football. Putting into perspective with theories of diversity and anti-discrimination policies”.</p>
<i>Abstract or book/manual / summary</i>	<p>For the first time and at the request of the association Paris Foot Gay (PFG), we offer an evaluation of intolerance and homophobia in football French professional. A total of 13 clubs of Ligue 1, Ligue 2 and National Ligue have agreed to participate in this project. Our results indicate that the main discrimination in football professional is homophobia. This finding is even more important in training centers, where there is a of general intolerance. Even though we note a progress in the acceptance of homosexuality in football, all the conditions are not yet met to allow a gay player to come out. You will find so in this short document, an analysis of the situation described as well as proposed recommendations.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Homophobia
<i>Target group</i>	Professional Players
<i>Context</i>	Soccer
<i>Type of document</i>	Survey Report
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Soccer Player, Homophobia, Professional
<i>Open access</i>	https://france3-regions.francetvinfo.fr/normandie/sites/regions_france3/files/assets/documents/compte-rendu-court-a.mette-pfg_1.pdf
<i>Country</i>	France
<i>Language</i>	French
<i>OTHER</i>	

6. Prevention

<i>Reference</i>	<i>Basics indicators of radicalization, Project: Tolerance (9 partners from 9 European countries)</i>
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	Examples of indicators to detect behaviours possibly reflecting a radicalization process (not necessarily violent). This description of radicalization indicators includes a categorization of indicators across four areas: breaking-off, personal environment, theories and speeches, and techniques and strategies used. For each of the areas, examples of strong signals and weaker signals are presented.
<i>Topic</i>	Detection of radicalization
<i>Target group</i>	Trainers, teachers
<i>Context</i>	Radicalisation of individuals
<i>Type of document</i>	Psychology / Sociology, Guide / manual
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Radicalisation, indicators, signals
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.allo-tolerance.eu/files/resources/Basic%20indicators%20of%20radicalisation.pdf
<i>Country</i>	Europe
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	-



<i>Reference</i>	<i>Basics indicators of radicalization, Project: Tolerance (9 partners from 9 European countries)</i>
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	Examples of indicators to detect behaviours possibly reflecting a radicalization process (not necessarily violent). This description of radicalization indicators includes a categorization of indicators across four areas: breaking-off, personal environment, theories and speeches, and techniques and strategies used. For each of the areas, examples of strong signals and weaker signals are presented.
<i>Topic</i>	Detection of radicalization
<i>Target group</i>	Trainers, teachers
<i>Context</i>	Radicalisation of individuals
<i>Type of document</i>	Psychology / Sociology, Guide / manual
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Radicalisation, indicators, signals
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.allo-tolerance.eu/files/resources/Basic%20indicators%20of%20radicalisation.pdf
<i>Country</i>	Europe
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	-



<i>Reference</i>	Activities against Radicalization & Extremism - Radicalization & Extremism – Informative & Awareness raising GUIDE addressed to the general public – Pocket Guide, October 2016, Greek Police in cooperation with KEMEA-Center for Security Studies
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>This Guide has an informative character and aims to help the general public to understand the process of radicalization, its causes, dimensions and risks, as well as to provide useful information to address the phenomenon.</p> <p>The Guide includes the definition of the phenomenon, its causes and dimensions, a brief presentation of political and religious radicalization, approaches and analyzes the role of law, family and school, examines radicalization in prison conditions and provides information about the EU strategy and the national approach to countering radicalization.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Activities against Radicalization & Extremism
<i>Target group</i>	General public
<i>Context</i>	Prevention of radicalisation
<i>Type of document</i>	Psychology / Sociology, Guide / manual
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Radicalisation, terrorism, extremism, prevention
<i>Open access</i>	http://counter-radicalisation.gr/images/public-pdf/kemea_brochure_a6-2_1.pdf
<i>Country</i>	Greece
<i>Language</i>	Greek
<i>OTHER</i>	-



<i>Reference</i>	Greece: Extremism & Counter-Extremism, Country Report, 2017, Counter Extremism Project (CEP), Online Publication.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	This brief report presents an overview of political radicalism in Greece, more specifically displays facts and information about radicalization processes and recruitment strategies, records and enumerates Greece’s major extremist and terrorist incidents and provides info and data about legislation and actions that have been implemented to counter radicalization at national and international level.
<i>Topic</i>	Political radicalization
<i>Target group</i>	Ultranationalist and anarchist groups
<i>Context</i>	Extremist left-wing and right-wing attacks
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociology / Sociology of Politics, Brief National Report (Greece)
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Radicalization, terrorist groups, attacks
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.counterextremism.com/sites/default/files/country_pdf/GR-12292017.pdf
<i>Country</i>	-
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	<i>The Counter Extremism Project (CEP) is a not-for-profit, non-partisan, international policy organization formed to combat the growing threat from extremist ideologies. Led by a renowned group of former world leaders and diplomats it combats extremism by pressuring financial and material support networks; countering the narrative of extremists and their online recruitment; and advocating for smart laws, policies, and regulations.</i>



<i>Reference</i>	<i>Tamsin Rutter, 2016, Sport and extremism: 'If young people are excluded, they're easier to radicalise', The Guardian, Mon 24 Oct 2016, Online Publication</i>
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	This article is focusing on the Municipality of Molenbeek, on the historically working-class neighbourhood captured the world's attention when it was revealed that those involved in the November terrorist attack in Paris, and the March attack in Brussels, were linked to the borough. More specifically the article explains and highlights how boxing and football clubs are helping young Muslims in the poorer neighbourhoods of Brussels find a positive place in society. The article also presents an interview from the trainer Tom Flachett, founder of the Brussels Boxing Academy, who believes that the boxing club is the last link with society for some members and that sport can teach youth structure, values and respect.
<i>Topic</i>	Religion, Islamic Radicalisation
<i>Target group</i>	Young refugees
<i>Context</i>	Boxing & Football clubs
<i>Type of document</i>	Inclusion in sport activities, Article / Interview
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Refugees, inclusion, sports, trainers
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.theguardian.com/public-leaders-network/2016/oct/24/football-boxing-extremism-young-people-excluded-radicalise-brussels
<i>Country</i>	Brussels – Belgium
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	-



<i>Reference</i>	Mutz, M., & Baur, J. (2009). The role of sports for violence prevention: sport club participation and violent behaviour among adolescents. <i>International journal of sport policy</i> , 1(3), 305-321.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	Youth involvement in conflict and violence is a frequent problem in Germany as well as in many European countries. The European Commission's White Paper on Sport presumes that sport participation might be of help in preventing adolescents from delinquency and violence. It further claims that social norms inherent in the world of sport (e.g. fair play, team spirit) might foster pro-social behaviour patterns and help reduce aggressiveness among juveniles (Commission of the European Communities 2007). This article challenges that assumption by confronting it with German data from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). On the theoretical level, the paper explicates different mechanisms of how sport participation might influence violent behaviour patterns. On the empirical level, the article examines the relationship between the involvement in club-organised sport activities and violent behaviour patterns among 15-year-old German adolescents. Overall, the results suggest that sport activities do not automatically prevent violence. Using logistic regression analysis, we found that sex, education, social background, immigrant background, family violence, media violence and peer-group attitudes all had a significant effect on violent behaviour, while sport club membership and participation in volunteer organisations were shown to be nonsignificant in this model. The concluding remarks of this paper discuss theoretical and policy implications of these findings.
<i>Topic</i>	Politics
<i>Target group</i>	Adolescents
<i>Context</i>	
<i>Type of document</i>	Sport policy, article
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Violence, prevention, sport clubs, adolescence
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/19406940903265582?needAccess=true
<i>Country</i>	Germany
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	In contrast to many other countries that participated in PISA 2000, in Germany the international research design was extended in a number of aspects. First, the ministers of education in the 16 federal states of Germany decided to enlarge the national sample, making it possible to estimate mean literacy scores for each region. Consequently, in every federal state more than 2000 students were examined and interviewed. Altogether, this resulted in an extraordinarily large sample size; the dataset used for this analysis included more than 33,000 15-year-old students.

<i>Reference</i>	Vertommen, T., Schipper-van Veldhoven, N., Wouters, K., Kampen, J. K., Brackenridge, C. H., Rhind, D. J., ... & Van Den Eede, F. (2016). Interpersonal violence against children in sport in the Netherlands and Belgium. <i>Child abuse & neglect, 51</i> , 223-236.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	The current article reports on the first large-scale prevalence study on interpersonal violence against children in sport in the Netherlands and Belgium. Using a dedicated online questionnaire, over 4,000 adults pre-screened on having participated in organized sport before the age of 18 were surveyed with respect to their experiences with childhood psychological, physical, and sexual violence while playing sports. Being the first of its kind in the Netherlands and Belgium, our study has a sufficiently large sample taken from the general population, with a balanced gender ratio and wide variety in socio-demographic characteristics. The survey showed that 38% of all respondents reported experiences with psychological violence, 11% with physical violence, and 14% with sexual violence. Ethnic minority, lesbian/gay/bisexual (LGB) and disabled athletes, and those competing at the international level report significantly more experiences of interpersonal violence in sport. The results are consistent with rates obtained outside sport, underscoring the need for more research on interventions and systematic follow-ups, to minimize these negative experiences in youth sport.
<i>Topic</i>	Violence
<i>Target group</i>	Children
<i>Context</i>	Any organised sport
<i>Type of document</i>	Child abuse, article
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Child abuse, Unwanted behaviour, Organized sport
<i>Open access</i>	https://ac.els-cdn.com/S0145213415003646/1-s2.0-S0145213415003646-main.pdf?_tid=8d970dfb-a734-4a6e-b583-ecf0655fb04c&acdnat=1536834020_3766bdf16f739c7ab6a5c0699901cf7
<i>Country</i>	Netherlands and Belgium
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	The prevalence of childhood sport-related IV was measured using a retrospective web-based survey of adult respondents aged between 18 and 50 years who had engaged in organized sport as a child (up to the age of 18).



<i>Reference</i>	Cortis, N. (2009). Social inclusion and sport: Culturally diverse women's perspectives. <i>Australian journal of social issues</i> , 44(1), 91-106.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	Sport and recreation can help communities to build social inclusion and celebrate diversity. Yet some sport and recreation activities require conformity to social and cultural norms, risking suppressing difference and reinforcing inequality and exclusion. This paper explores these tensions by examining access and barriers to sport and recreation for a large group of Australian women: those from culturally diverse backgrounds. Qualitative data shows that while sport industry representatives justify catering primarily for a mainstream participant base, culturally diverse women identify barriers requiring strategic and targeted policy and program intervention. Implicating the spatial organisation of sport and recreation as sources of marginalisation, culturally diverse women highlight how access-enhancing initiatives in public, commercial and community sport facilities can play key roles in promoting social inclusion.
<i>Topic</i>	Social inclusion
<i>Target group</i>	Women
<i>Context</i>	Sport and recreation activities
<i>Type of document</i>	Sociology, article
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Social inclusion, sport and recreation, cultural diversity
<i>Open access</i>	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/j.1839-4655.2009.tb00132.x
<i>Country</i>	Australia
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	Guilbert, S. (2004). Sport and violence: a typological analysis. <i>International Review for the sociology of sport</i> , 39(1), 45-55.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	This study deals with forms of violence and aims at showing that these are very much in evidence at the very heart of sport. A cross-section of nine sport practices (soccer, basketball, volleyball, karate, judo, shooting, table tennis, swimming, tennis) was sampled for that purpose. Some 420 competitors filled in a questionnaire. Results show that instances of violence greatly vary depending on the sporting area and produces collective representations. Three groups of practices showing differentiated forms of violence have been observed thus proving that these forms are particularly pertinent differentiation factors in the field of sport.
<i>Topic</i>	Violence
<i>Target group</i>	Male (Age:18-30)
<i>Context</i>	Competitors (soccer, basketball, volleyball, karate, judo, shooting, table tennis, swimming, tennis)
<i>Type of document</i>	Sport sociology, article
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Sociology, sport, violence
<i>Open access</i>	http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1012690204040522
<i>Country</i>	France
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	Richard Bailey (2005) Evaluating the relationship between physical education, sport and social inclusion, <i>Educational Review</i> , 57:1, 71-90.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	Focusing upon the recent policy context within the UK, this paper offers a review of the evidence related to the outcomes of the participation of children and young people in curricular physical education and sport. Particular attention is paid to potential contributions that such activities can make towards social inclusion and the development of social capital. The review suggests that there are some areas for which there is a considerable amount of evidence in favour of a positive relationship with participation in these activities (such as physical and mental health), and others for which further research remains necessary (such as cognitive and academic development, crime reduction, truancy and disaffection). In general, however, it is evident that much more empirical research is necessary if the benefits of sporting participation for young people and society are to become much more than a theoretical aspiration.
<i>Topic</i>	Social inclusion
<i>Target group</i>	Children
<i>Context</i>	Physical education and sport
<i>Type of document</i>	Policy, article
<i>Three Keywords</i>	PE and sport, social inclusion, social capital
<i>Open access</i>	https://doi.org/10.1080/0013191042000274196
<i>Country</i>	UK
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	Kreager, D. A. (2007). Unnecessary roughness? School sports, peer networks, and male adolescent violence. <i>American sociological review</i> , 72(5), 705-724.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	This article examines the extent to which participation in high school interscholastic sports contributes to male violence. Deriving competing hypotheses from social control, social learning, and masculinity theories, I use data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to test if (1) type of sport and (2) peer athletic participation, contribute to the risks of male serious fighting. Contrary to social control expectations, analyses suggest that athletic involvement fails to inhibit male violence. Moreover, there is a strong relationship between contact sports and violence. Football players and wrestlers, as opposed to baseball, basketball, tennis, and other athletes, are significantly more likely than nonathletic males to be involved in a serious fight. Additionally, the direct effect of football is explained by the football participation of individuals' peers. Males whose friends play football are more likely to fight than other males, supporting perspectives that emphasize peer contexts as important mediators. Overall, findings are consistent with the expectations of social learning and masculinity arguments. The theoretical and policy implications of these results are discussed.
<i>Topic</i>	Violence
<i>Target group</i>	Athlete and non-athlete male adolescents
<i>Context</i>	Football, wrestlers, baseball, basketball, tennis, other sports
<i>Type of document</i>	Sport sociology, article
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Violence, sport, male adolescence
<i>Open access</i>	http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/000312240707200503
<i>Country</i>	USA
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	

<i>Reference</i>	Türnüklü, A. (2007). Students' Conflicts, Causes, Resolution Strategies And Tactics In High Schools. <i>Educational administration: Theory and practice</i> , 49(49), 129-166.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	The purpose of this research is to examine the nature of high school students' interpersonal conflicts and their resolution strategies through the perspectives of students, teachers and school administrators. The research was carried out on 359 students, 75 teachers, and 21 school administrators who were selected by means of stratified simple random, and cluster sampling. Data were collected using survey and semi-structured interview techniques. In this research, focus is on the "students". Therefore, students' conflicts were examined through the perspectives of students, teachers and school administrators. Results of the research indicate that there is a difference between students' perceptions about themselves, and teachers' and school administrators' perceptions about students. Students' views about the types of conflicts, their reasons and conflict resolution strategies were different from those of teachers' and school administrators'. Teachers and school administrators attributed destructive conflict resolution strategies to external factors, such as family and social environment. However, they did not list themselves as one of the reasons. On the other hand, students emphasized their own characteristics as reasons that lead to their conflict and constructive conflict resolution strategies
<i>Topic</i>	Conflicts
<i>Target group</i>	High school students
<i>Type of document</i>	Education, article
<i>Three Keywords</i>	High school students, conflicts, strategies.
<i>Open access</i>	http://pegem.net/dosyalar/dokuman/2861-20110604123358-5-turnuklu.pdf
<i>Country</i>	Turkiye
<i>Language</i>	Turkish and English
<i>OTHER</i>	<p>1-Both students and teachers were not declare social class discrimination (Table 5)</p> <p>2-Although students' associations for conflicts were generally related to violence, teachers' and school administrators' associations were related to intellectual concepts.</p> <p>3-Teachers', school administrators', and students' perceptions were dissimilar in some respects in terms of the causes of students' conflicts. Teachers and school administrators underline the role of family background, economic standards of family, communication types of family, violence in family, and single parent family. On the other hand, students claim that their conflicts were caused by reasons related to themselves rather than external influences.</p> <p>4- Although teachers highlighted interpersonal conflicts (42%), and verbal violence (23%), students highlighted verbal violence (30%), intellectual conflicts (21%), and physical violence (13%).</p> <p>5- Majority of the students stated that they used constructive conflict resolution strategies (74%). Only 18% of the students claimed that they used destructive conflict resolution strategies. On the other hand, teachers' perceptions of students' conflict resolution strategies differed from the students'. Thirty-seven % of the teacher responses were related to constructive conflict resolution strategies. In addition to this, 55% of the teacher responses were related to destructive conflict resolution strategies.</p>



<i>Reference</i>	Kuş, Z., Karatekin, K., Merey, Z. (2012). Citizens of The Future: How Do the Young Perceive National and International Problems? <i>The journal of Turkish educational sciences</i> . 10(3), 865-868.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	The aim of this study is to find out what the young people think about the national and international problems, where they get the necessary information about these issues and determine their faith in overcoming these problems. Case study, which is among qualitative research patterns, was utilized in the study. The study group comprised of 14-15-16-year-old students of Social Sciences High School in Kırşehir. Data collection tool was designed as two-dimensional. The students were asked to write down the problems in Turkey in the first dimension and the ones with a global scale in the second dimension in a priority order; to state their source of information concerning these problems; and to express their opinions with respect to the solutions for the national problems in the near future. The written documents collected were analyzed using content analysis method. The results of the study can be summarized as follows; The young people (in Turkey) see “Terrorism” as the most important national problem. They consider “unemployment” and “violence” among the major problems in Turkey. On a global scale, problems concerning the Middle East are regarded as significant.
<i>Topic</i>	National and international problems,
<i>Target group</i>	High school students
<i>Context</i>	
<i>Type of document</i>	Education, Sociology, article
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Young people, National Problem, International Problem
<i>Open access</i>	http://dergipark.gov.tr/download/article-file/256176
<i>Country</i>	Turkiye
<i>Language</i>	Turkish and English
<i>OTHER</i>	



<i>Reference</i>	Literature reviews on sport for development and peace, Commissioned by Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group (SDP IWG) Secretariat, Toronto, Canada, 2007
<i>Abstract or book/hand book summary</i>	<p>As part of this mandate and recognizing the ever-growing need for evidence around the effectiveness of sport for development, in 2006 the Secretariat to the SDP IWG commissioned a research team from the University of Toronto, Faculty of Physical Education and Health, to conduct literature reviews looking into the use of sport to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foster child and youth development and education, 2. Achieve health objectives 3. Promote gender equity, 4. Foster inclusion, health and well-being of people with disabilities, 5. Foster social cohesion, prevent and reduce conflict and build peace <p>Two major areas of further research are needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research to add to our growing knowledge of the precise circumstances under which sport may result in positive outcomes for gender relations, disability inclusion, youth development, mental health, peace and conflict resolution, and other areas of interest; research concerning how sport may be adapted to 4 achieve positive outcomes in different contexts, and for different populations and individuals; and research that assists program organizers to determine and plan the specific aims and form of the intervention. • Research on leadership and leadership training – the form of leadership, and the knowledge and training of leaders have frequently been identified in the research literature as under the right conditions, sport has the potential to contribute to development and social issues; <p>Under the right conditions, sport has the potential to contribute to development and social issues;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular participation in sport and physical activity enhances the physical health, including that of children, youth, girls and women, and may decrease the likelihood of unhealthy practices • Evidence from high-, middle- and low-income countries suggests that sport has the potential to positively influence social integration and inclusion of people with disabilities, girls and women. • can promote physical wellbeing, combat discrimination, build confidence and a sense of security, as well as play an important role in the healing and rehabilitation process for all children affected by crisis, discrimination and marginalization. • The participation of girls and women in sport and physical activity offers an opportunity for successful challenges to traditional and oppressive gender relations.
<i>Topic</i>	role of sport, children’s and youth sport, sample report, provide best practices from different countries
<i>Type of document</i>	Project report/literature review
<i>Three Keywords</i>	youth Sport for Development, Inclusion and community-building, Character-building
<i>Open access</i>	http://www.righttoplay.com/moreinfo/aboutus/Documents/Literature%20Reviews%20SDP.pdf
<i>Country</i>	Canada (focusing on developing countries)
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	Stories from different countries listed on project’ webpage



<i>Reference</i>	Gozzoli, C., D'Angelo, C., & Confalonieri, E. (2013). Evaluating sport projects which promote social inclusion for young people: a case study.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	This work presents the findings of a participatory research program evaluating the outcomes of an Italian sports program for minors at risk. Using a participatory evaluation approach enabled an evaluation-research close to the real objectives and useful for monitoring and re-planning actions, starting from an initial exploration of the different stakeholders' views of the project itself. The research design is presented in the form of a case study, emphasizing the continuous involvement of the project's stakeholders in the evaluation process. The outcomes here presented make evident how the participatory evaluation project allowed a targeted and ongoing monitoring at group level as well as at individual level with the minors involved in the project.
<i>Topic</i>	evaluation of the outcomes of an Italian sports program for at-risk minors
<i>Target group</i>	minors at risk, focus group interviews with project managers, coaches, psychologists, educators.
<i>Context</i>	social inclusion project
<i>Type of document</i>	article (case study)
<i>Three Keywords</i>	sport, youth, social integration
<i>Open access</i>	https://bibacceda01.ulpgc.es:8443/bitstream/10553/10909/1/0537108_20131_0008.pdf
<i>Country</i>	IT
<i>Language</i>	English



<i>Reference</i>	KELLY,2011. 'Social inclusion' through sports-based interventions? <i>Critical Social Policy</i> , 0261-0183 101; Vol. 31(1): 126–150; 385442 10.1177/0261018310385442
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>There is international enthusiasm for the idea that sport can contribute to 'social inclusion' strategies. Sport now features in various targeted youth initiatives, including 'Positive Futures': a 'sport and activity based social inclusion programme' currently operating in England and Wales. The processes through which these 'sports-based interventions' might promote 'social inclusion' require, however, further investigation. Drawing on interviews with operational staff, managers, partners and participants, the article critically analyses the concept of 'sports-based social inclusion' with reference to four main themes: 'sport for all', 'social cohesion', 'a pathway to work' and 'giving voice'. It argues that, while programmes achieve varying degrees of 'success' in relation to these themes, their impact on exclusionary processes is inevitably limited. Moreover, sports-based interventions risk legitimating a reductive analysis of these complex processes, highlighting individual deficits and de-emphasizing structural inequalities.</p> <p>This article critically analyses the concept of 'sports-based social inclusion', drawing on 88 interviews with 'Positive Futures' managers, operational staff, participants and partners. As will be demonstrated, the range of meanings attached to this concept by research participants reflect differences in the practices of projects, but also multiple (and contested) understandings of social in/exclusion within policy, professional and academic discourses. The article evaluates the success of the studied 'Positive Futures' projects as a method of 'sports-based social inclusion' in relation to four themes – 'sport for all', 'social cohesion', 'a pathway to work' and 'giving voice'.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	success of social inclusion programmes
<i>Target group</i>	those 'who are marginalised within the community'
<i>Context</i>	interviews with operational staff, managers, partners and participants
<i>Type of document</i>	Article (sociology)
<i>Three Keywords</i>	exclusion, sport, youth
<i>Open access</i>	http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00336297.1985.10483817
<i>Country</i>	UK
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	UK: 'Positive Futures' project: a 'national sport and activity based social inclusion programme', which works with young people aged 10–19 in England and Wales, particularly those 'who are marginalised within the community' (Crime Concern, 2006: 6).



<i>Reference</i>	Bruce Kidd (2010) Epilogue: the struggles must continue, <i>Sport in Society</i> , 13:1, 157-165, DOI: 10.1080/17430430903377995
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	In the epilogue to this special issue, the co-author reflects upon recent efforts to bring about social change in and through sport, the contributions of scholarship to those efforts and the current terrain. He argues that while sport has power to effect progressive change, we should not exaggerate the extent of that power. Moreover, sport activists rarely make effective coalitions with progressive groups outside of sport, to the detriment of both. He concludes that the most pressing need today is to shore up public opportunities for sport and physical activity. To that end, he suggests four contributions scholars can make: document and publicize the contradictions between promise and reality, conduct critical research, engage students and support open source publication.
<i>Topic</i>	social change through sports, historical remarks on racism, gender equity, politics, sports activism
<i>Target group</i>	scholars
<i>Context</i>	sports activists, scholars focusing on sport history
<i>Type of document</i>	Book & epilogue
<i>Three Keywords</i>	sports activism, sports history, social change, examples from different countries (racism, gender, sports participation)
<i>Open access</i>	http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17430430903377995
<i>Country</i>	Canada, (provide examples from different countries)
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -argues that “In the 1960s, ‘jockrakers’ such as Jack Scott, Paul Hoch and Dave Meggyesy argued that sport had become a school of sexism, racism and militarism. But under the right circumstances, with astute leadership, sport can become a favourable ground for change.” And provides some examples -provides examples of the achievement of equity legislation and policies in government and sports organizations. - conclusion remarks on page 162 also worth to consider for discussion



<i>Reference</i>	Tacon (2011) Football and social inclusion: Evaluating social policy. <i>Managing Leisure</i> 12(1):1-23, 2007, DOI: 10.1080/13606710601056422
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	Sport, particularly football, is increasingly recognized as a means for promoting social inclusion. Yet rigorous evaluations of football-based social inclusion projects are rarely carried out. This paper explains the importance of evaluation and proposes the use of realist evaluation as a framework for developing theory, informing social policy and improving project design. It also aims to develop a workable template for small-scale project evaluation. The paper draws a series of conclusions on how rigorous evaluation of football-based social inclusion projects can benefit participants, practitioners and policy makers, as well as football clubs and the communities they serve.
<i>Topic</i>	focusing on need for evaluation of sport-based social inclusion projects.
<i>Target group</i>	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Realist Evaluation of Football-Based Social Inclusion Projects</i> http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13606710601056422
<i>Type of document</i>	
<i>Three Keywords</i>	evaluation of inclusion projects' results
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/240239683
<i>Country</i>	UK
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	other cited references on evaluation of inclusion projects; Long et al., 2002: The authors analysed 14 cultural projects in the context of social inclusion Coalter, 2002: A manual for sport and community development, recently published by sport Scotland, also presented some evidence of best practice in sport-based community programmes



<i>Reference</i>	Peter C. Terry & John J. Jackson (1985) The Determinants and Control of Violence in Sport, <i>Quest</i> , 37:1, 27-37, DOI: 10.1080/00336297.1985.10483817
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>This paper will assess the relative importance of a number of factors that contribute to sports violence, and will suggest remedies to the problem. A wide variety of psychological, social, situational, and moral forces are examined. The paper suggests that a powerful socialization process is the primary determinant of sports violence but that other factors also play a significant mediating role.</p> <p>This paper attempts to identify factors that contribute to aggression and violence in sport. It may be concluded that an extensive socialization process is the major influence contributing to sports violence, but that psychological, moral, and situational factors also play a significant role. It may also be concluded that the socialization forces, particularly reinforcement, are the most readily manipulated. In order to keep a check on aggression, the reinforcement structure of a sport should be such that rule violations result in punishments that have greater deterrent value than any potential advantages. It has been argued that the responsibility for providing appropriate reinforcements rests with several independent but interrelated sources. Those immediately surrounding the athletes are particularly influential and therefore have a special responsibility. The coach and teammates form the nucleus of an athlete's sporting environment, and exert strong pressure on the athlete to conform to normative standards. If they provide aversive reinforcement for extra-legal aggression, then such behaviour will diminish. If the reinforcement is positive then violence will increase. The same relationship will hold true with respect to less constant but equally important sources of reinforcement, namely, referees, spectators, league administrators, and the media.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	violence as aggressive behaviour (factors that contribute to aggression and violence in sport)
<i>Target group</i>	
<i>Context</i>	violence in various sports
<i>Type of document</i>	Article (sociology)
<i>Three Keywords</i>	violence, aggression, determinants of violence in sport
<i>Open access</i>	http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00336297.1985.10483817
<i>Country</i>	UK, (provides examples from different countries)
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	<p>-argues that "In addition to psychological and situational influences, athletes are subjected to a powerful socialization process by which they learn appropriate and inappropriate behaviours. According to social learning theory (Bandura, 1973), the basis of socialization lies in the dual processes of reinforcement and modelling."</p> <p>- offers "A conceptual model of the aggression process" schema</p>



<i>Reference</i>	Football hooliganism and political pressure (2013) Ilia Valkov, PhD
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>The focus of this text is the interaction between the politicians and the football hooligans. Bulgarian football fans have their own and specific internal organization, rules and rituals, leadership, which are topic in this dissection. On first reading the interplay between the politicians and the football hooligans are not official. But are visible in the square – the field of the protest mobilizations. Football fans have different movements (currents), a characteristic and complex internal organization. Their members have a distinct social, economic and cultural profile. The relationship between politics and football supporters (hooligans) is invisible but effective in organizing civil commotion or compromising peaceful protests. In this sense, it must be clearly stated that: sports hooligans (no matter how common the meaning of this concept) are becoming a political tool of pressure; and in most cases they are unaware of the effects of participating in these actions.</p> <p>The participation of football hooligans in protest civil mobilizations, urban football culture (as a counter-cultural event), self-organization and urban topographies (neighbourhood gatherings) in which the supporters have their own lives - this is a complex problem field that will develop in the future. Participation in such counter-cultural communities is a form of protest against the state and society. This is an important indicator of upcoming social conflicts.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Type of radicalisation: Football hooliganism
<i>Target group</i>	Nationalists, Right-wing
<i>Context</i>	Soccer / Supporters
<i>Type of document</i>	<p>Analysis, article</p> <p>The analysis is based on interviews conducted with members of fractions of football teams and officials from Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>The article is also published in a specialized edition for sport and politics of the cultural research site Seminar BG.</p>
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Football, Violence, Politics
<i>Open access</i>	http://www.newmedia21.eu/analizi/futbolno-huliganstvo-i-politicheski-natisk/
<i>Country</i>	Bulgaria
<i>Language</i>	Bulgarian
<i>OTHER</i>	Add any other relevant information



<i>Reference</i>	Radicalization in Bulgaria: threats and tendencies (2016)
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>The study was conducted by the Center for the Study of Democracy, Sofia within a project funded by the European Commission's Program for Prevention and Combating of Crime, General Directorate for Home Affairs. Four different forms of radicalization are reviewed - Islamic radicalization, right-wing and left-wing radicalization and football hooliganism. The expert community is provided with a review of the risks to which the country is exposed as well as of the main ideas, actors and organizational structures, including the groups at risk associated with the four forms of radicalization. The publication proposes recommendations for improving policies to counteract radicalization and the cooperation between agencies as well as tools for engaging local communities. The document states that there is no commonly accepted definition of radicalization so it accepts the definition provided in the National Strategy to Counter Radicalization and Terrorism (2015-2020).</p> <p>In Chapter 4 of the report it is stated that compared to other European countries, football hooliganism in Bulgaria has a relatively short history, and its modern forms emerged in the 1990s, without having been the subject of extensive academic research so far. In the last 10 years, the number of violent, xenophobic, ethnic and religious intolerance, as well as extremist and radical attitudes, has grown among football hooligans.</p> <p>Football hooliganism has organized structures and hierarchy.</p> <p>According to the survey, about 90% of football hooligans in the country are in the right-wing orientation. Racism, the feeling of intolerance and the bias to violence against people due to their racial or ethnic origin are widespread among them. The targets of these tendencies are mostly Roma, but they are also targeting refugees and migrants over the past two years.</p> <p>The main institution responsible for tackling football hooliganism is the Ministry of the Interior. In 2004 the Law on the Protection of Public Order at Sports Events was adopted.</p> <p>Among the preventive measures to prevent football hooliganism at stadiums are: risk assessment, strict security checks at stadiums, preventive talks with leaders of football fans groups. The research did not identify any preventive programs aimed at training young football supporters or preventing recruitment of youths in the hooligan circles.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Type of radicalisation: football hooliganism, racism
<i>Target group</i>	Football fans, nationalists, right-wing
<i>Context</i>	Football /Supporters
<i>Type of document</i>	Research report
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Football, Supporters, Violence
<i>Open access</i>	http://www.csd.bg/artShowbg.php?id=17561
<i>Country</i>	Bulgaria
<i>Language</i>	Bulgarian
<i>OTHER</i>	Add any other relevant information



<i>Reference</i>	Policy Paper: Promoting equal participation in Sport - Recommendations & Ideas
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>The document is worked out within the project “Innovative Learning Resources to foster equal participation in grassroots sports dealing with discrimination, racism and violence incidents”, funded by Erasmus+. It analyzes the situation in Greece, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Spain.</p> <p>The analysis of state of the manifestations of violence, racism and discrimination in grassroots sport in school and in sports clubs in Bulgaria show that:</p> <p>There are higher values related to the manifestations of psychological violence in comparison with the manifestations of physical violence. Among the characteristics that are evaluated with a higher degree are the manifestations of racial, ethnic discrimination and discrimination in physical appearance. All of the evaluated characteristics are higher for the country and are lowering when the survey’s participants refer to the place where they live, the neighborhood, the school or the sports club.</p> <p>There are higher values of discrimination against people with different sexual and gender orientation (LGTS) within the country. The negative attitudes towards people with SEN and discrimination associated with motor skills are rising in school environment and sport clubs.</p> <p>The age group of 15-18 years old is the group where violence and discrimination are observed most often. Higher values of violence and discrimination are observed among students and spectators. Teachers and organizers of sports events exercise most often psychological pressure. The manifestations of discrimination are higher in athletes, coaches and organizers during sports events. This value is lower for the referees.</p> <p>Besides the analysis the document focuses on tackling successfully intolerance incidents in grassroots sports, forming a complete guide with recommendations, EU directives, transferrable ideas and good practices, accompanied by a list of all possible financial mechanisms available to support such initiatives in the coming years, on national, regional and local level.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Racism and discrimination in sport
<i>Target group</i>	Grassroot sports
<i>Context</i>	Dealing with discrimination, racism and violence incidents in sports
<i>Type of document</i>	Analysis and policy paper addressed to policy makers in the area of sports & education, sport academies, camps, clubs & associations, teachers and coaches, vocational training centers and universities
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Discrimination, Gaps, Good practices
<i>Country</i>	Greece, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Spain.
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	The document was found in the Internet on the website of IRIS Sport project - http://iris-sport



<i>Reference</i>	Good practices, aiming at tackling violence, discrimination and racism in grassroots sports.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>The document is worked out within the project “Innovative Learning Resources to foster equal participation in grassroot sports dealing with discrimination, racism and violence incidents”, funded by Erasmus+.</p> <p>It is a collection of good practices and case studies applied in the project partner countries (Greece, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Spain) and worldwide aimed at tackling violence, discrimination and racism in grassroots sports. Good practices were identified by desk research, interviews and round table meetings with key stakeholders reaching this way every possible source of information.</p> <p>The document also contains links for more information about the initiatives, the implementing organisations, media and documents related to the topic.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Racism and discrimination in sport
<i>Target group</i>	Grassroot sports
<i>Context</i>	Dealing with discrimination, racism and violence incidents in sports
<i>Type of document</i>	Good practices database
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Good practices, Sport, Discrimination
<i>Open access</i>	
<i>Country</i>	Greece, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary Spain and worldwide
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>OTHER</i>	The document was found in the Internet on the website of IRIS Sport project - http://iris-sport



<i>Reference</i>	National Programme for Prevention of Child Abuse (2017 – 2020), adopted with Decision N 115/09.02.2017 of the Council of Ministers
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>The National Program for Prevention of Child Abuse sets a policy framework on violence against children and identifies the necessary measures to prevent violence in all its forms through a mechanism for coordination between state institutions and the non-governmental sector. The document is based on national and international acts for protection of children from all forms of violence.</p> <p>Strategic goal V in the program is prevention of violence against children in the educational system by strengthening the role of education and sport in preventing any form of violence.</p> <p>One of the operational objectives is to organize children's free time and to develop sport and physical activity of adolescents in order to reduce the violence between them.</p> <p>A measure in the Programme's implementation plan is "Sport for the Children in Leisure Time", which enables 8,000 children to participate in sports activities to overcome intolerance and violence. Activities are funded from the budget of the National youth programme.</p> <p>Strategic goal VII of the Programme is enhancing the capacity of professionals working with children /teachers, coaches, social service employees, etc./ and improving inter-institutional cooperation through introductory and supporting training for early identification of the different types of violence and timely response.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Prevention of child abuse
<i>Target group</i>	Children, parents, professionals and society
<i>Context</i>	Strategic document including actions and measures for prevention of violence against children
<i>Type of document</i>	National strategic document
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Children, prevention of violence, education and sport
<i>Open access</i>	http://www.strategy.bg/StrategicDocuments/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&Id=1223
<i>Country</i>	Bulgaria
<i>Language</i>	Bulgarian
<i>OTHER</i>	

<i>Reference</i>	National Strategy to Counter Radicalization and Terrorism (2015-2020), adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria in December 2015.
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>The Strategy to Counter Radicalization and Terrorism (2015-2020) reflects the Bulgarian Government's will and policies of counteracting radicalization and terrorism, with a stronger focus on prevention, without underestimating the importance and role of reactive measures. Among the preventive measures outlined in the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop critical thinking and judgment among young people, raise awareness of democratic values, and provide alternative role models and perspectives through education and sports. • Development of an effective mechanism for early recognition of signs and manifestations of radicalization and identification of vulnerable individuals for the successful implementation of targeted interventions at the earliest possible stage. • Targeted training and raising the knowledge and skills of policemen, teachers, health and social workers who most often work with vulnerable groups and communities. <p>The document provides the following definition of „radicalization“:</p> <p>Radicalization is a process in which extremes of opinions, views, beliefs and ideologies are reached to the extent of a fierce rejection of alternative to preached ideas. Radicalization is characterized by a determined readiness to impose own views and principles over those of the rest of society by rejecting the constitutional foundations of democracy and non-recognition of fundamental human rights. Very often this leads to the sharing of the ideology of violence.</p> <p>The document unifies the current strategic documents in this area. Strategy to Counter Radicalization and Terrorism has a horizon of action by 2020, with mid-term review and updating by mid-2018. The Strategy is an open document that can be complemented by new elements in sudden and significant changes in the environment for security. The strategy is based on the Bulgarian national interests defined in accordance with the Constitution, the laws of the country and the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria. This strategy is in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, the relevant UN Conventions and the Internal Security Strategy of the European Union, the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy; The EU Strategy to Combat Radicalization and Recruitment of Terrorists, the Resolutions of the Summit to Counteract Forced Extremism and the Accepted Action Plans.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Counteraction of all forms of radicalization
<i>Target group</i>	All groups in risk of radicalization, Society as a whole
<i>Context</i>	Strategic document including actions and measures to counteract radicalization and terrorism
<i>Type of document</i>	National strategic document
<i>Three Keywords</i>	National security, counteraction of radicalization, prevention
<i>Open access</i>	https://www.mvr.bg/docs/librariesprovider55/%D1%81%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%B3%D0%B8%D0%B8/86c55220-strategiqpdf.pdf
<i>Country</i>	Bulgaria
<i>Language</i>	Bulgarian



<i>Reference</i>	Radicalism and young people, 2016 Radicalization and school in Bulgaria (pages 31-38) <i>Professor Tatyana Dronzina, Assistant Professor Iskren Ivanov, "Department of political Science, Sofia University "Sv. Kliment Ohridski</i>
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	This article explores the phenomena of radicalization in Bulgarian schools. It presents the results of a field study conducted with directors and deputy directors of schools from three districts of Bulgaria. The main method of collecting information was focus groups (3 focus groups of 20 people), but also observation of the team, conversations with teachers and other educators were used as methods of collecting information. The participants in the focus groups pointed out the following signs of radicalization observed in the behaviour of students belonging to Roma communities in Bulgaria professing Islam: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - during the lessons students start to listen to Islamic prayers on their mobile phones at a certain time and show apparent disrespect to teachers, - after the 6th grade students become unmanageable and adamant and deliberately sabotage the work of teachers - after 7-8 grade students' appearance changes sharply. The boys come to school unshaven, bearded as the radical Islamists, and the girls wear headscarves - mothers wear burqas and fathers refuse to talk to female teachers because they think they are not worthy to teach their children - students break Christmas trees at Christmas and reject and boycott Bulgarian national holidays - according to the participants in the focus groups, unlike their grandparents, the students do not have Bulgarian national self-consciousness Among the measures that can be taken to limit the influence of radical ideas and currents in the Bulgarian schools, the authors of the article point out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of programmes for both prevention of radicalization and de-radicalization - training of education specialists to recognize the early signs of radicalization and counteract this process
<i>Topic</i>	Signs of radicalization of students from Roma community in Bulgaria
<i>Target group</i>	Students belonging to Roma communities in Bulgaria professing Islam
<i>Context</i>	Radicalization of young people
<i>Type of document</i>	An article published in a collection of publications and lectures by leading experts on terrorism and radicalism, results of surveys and sociological researches. The document was produced in the frames of the project "Radicalization among young people - the new challenge for Europe", implemented by Sofia Security Forum, funded under Erasmus +.
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Radicalization, School, Cases
<i>Open access</i>	http://www.sofiaforum.bg/imgpool/file1465240594.pdf
<i>Country</i>	Bulgaria
<i>Language</i>	Bulgarian

<i>Reference</i>	Radicalism and young people (2016) <i>A study of perceptions and attitudes regarding radicalism</i> (pages 68-72) Yordan Bozhilov, Sofia Security Forum, Bulgaria
<i>Abstract or book/handbook summary</i>	<p>In Bulgaria there are no in-depth studies of the phenomenon of radicalization in contrast to other European countries and some experts are explaining this with the fact that there are no explicitly expressed radical movements in Bulgaria or information that Bulgarians have become part of such in other countries.</p> <p>In 2016 Sofia Security Forum implemented a project called "Radicalization among young people - the new challenge for Europe" in the frames of which a survey was carried out with 200 Bulgarian citizens, most of them students or university graduates, about their attitude towards radicalism.</p> <p>83% of the participants believe that Bulgaria is threatened by radicalism and most of them are convinced that this threat is big and immediate.</p> <p>According to the survey 60% believe that the main threat is from Islamic radicalism. This is largely influenced by terrorist attacks in some European cities, migration flows and various conflicts around the world.</p> <p>As other forms of radicalism which Bulgarian citizens see as a threat to the country are anti-Islamic radicalism - 10.8%, extreme right-wing radicalism - 9%, sports hooliganism - 7.9%, extreme left-wing radicalism - 5.7%</p> <p>Of all surveyed 36.8% think that people inclined to sports hooliganism are inclined to acts of extremism because sports hooligans are being used by various extreme organizations, including political parties.</p> <p>As the most threatened by radicalization, respondents point out ethnic minorities, religious minorities and thirdly socially disadvantaged people. Over 74% of respondents believe that there is a link between the lack of integration of minority groups and radicalization.</p> <p>According to the participants in the survey the educational system has the major role in the prevention of radicalization.</p> <p>The recommendations of the study are to educate professionals on grassroot level – teachers, social workers, policemen - to recognize the signs of radicalism and work purposefully with young people.</p>
<i>Topic</i>	Attitudes of society towards radicalism
<i>Target group</i>	200 Bulgarian citizens
<i>Context</i>	Radicalization in Bulgaria
<i>Type of document</i>	A survey report published in a collection of publications and lectures by leading experts on terrorism and radicalism, results of surveys and sociological researches. The document was produced in the frames of the project "Radicalization among young people - the new challenge for Europe", implemented by Sofia Security Forum, funded under Erasmus +.
<i>Three Keywords</i>	Radicalization, Public attitude, Vulnerable groups
<i>Open access</i>	http://www.sofiaforum.bg/imgpool/file1465240594.pdf
<i>Country</i>	Bulgaria
<i>Language</i>	Bulgarian