THE REACTION OF THE ELEMENT VIOLENT CAN BE DIFFERENT IN RELATION WITH THE BEHAVIORS OF THE PARTIES OVERLAPPING IN THE FOOTBALL IN TUNISIA, ACCORDING TO THE VARIATION OF HIS DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine the effect of the demographic variable (gender, age and civil status) on the reaction of the violent element inside the football stadium in relation with the behavior of the parties overlapping in the game (arbitration, players, public, the coach and his assistant, media, the forces of order, domestic and international sportive organizations). And we have adopted the questionnaire inspired by previous experiences in sociology applied in the field of sports, direct dialogue and observation. The search results show the effect of gender variable more on the positions of the sample, also the age and civil status lesser degree. This shows that the behavior and actions of the parties overlapping in the football game affect attitudes of public and it helped to the violent reactions.

Keywords: violence, supporter, football, the Republic of Tunisia, a demographic variables.

1. INTRODUCTION

The violence is evolved and its consequences from athlete season to other season. Admittedly, the sports competitions became scene of serious confrontations where it varied his severity depending on the importance of sports bets. Practically, the phenomenon of violence has propagated in the field sports in the all countries of the world without exception. In the same context, the championship and cup football in Tunisia it became in a catastrophic situation in recent seasons. Where, it is dominated by the violent acts. So, we have the objective reasons for studying and understand this phenomenon. Therefore, this study is interested to the element violent in the football stadium. Practically, the reaction of this element can be different in relation with the behaviors of the parties overlapping in the football in Tunisia, according to the variation of his demographic variables or no. So, Crowell and Burgess consider many other factors contribute to the occurrence of violence and "the field appears to be developing toward an integrative, Meta theoretical model of violence that considers multiple variables operating at different times in a probabilistic fashion" (Crowell & Burgess 1996, p. 69). Based on the above, we have decided study this phenomenon in Tunisia. This research was during the sports season 2010 - 2011. Here, we used the descriptive research where we analyze the effect and relation between numbers of variables can caused the phenomenon of violence in the stadium. So, the "descriptive research is unique in the number of variables employed. Like other types of research, descriptive research can include multiple variables for analysis. Yet unlike other methods, it requires only one variable" (Borg & Gall, 1989). the hypotheses of this study that will be discussed we can summarized in the following questions: the element violent is interacts with the parties interlaced in a game of football(arbitration, players, public, the coach and his assistant, media, the forces of order, domestic and international sportive organizations) depending to variation of variables demographic to him(gender, age, civil status)? So, we studied the impact of a number of variables on the behaviors of the research sample, meaning there are two hypotheses of research for every variable:

 • **The first sub-hypothesis (H0) (Null hypothesis):** Demographic variables (gender, age, civil status) effects on the attitude of the supporter in its relationship with the parties nested in the game of football.

• **Sub-second hypothesis (H1):** Demographic variables (gender, age, civil status) do not effects on the attitude of the supporter in its relationship with the parties nested in the game of football.

So, we will accept the first hypothesis in the case was the obtained correlation coefficient is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). And we have adopted this standard because the research sample number is not exceed thirty (497 person). When, the obtained correlation coefficient is not significant, we accept the second hypothesis.

2. METHODS

1. Research sample: The subjects were 497 persons. So, that we can circulate search results, you should be a representative sample of the study population, where "sampling is the process of selecting a group of subjects for a study in such a way that the individuals represent the larger group from which they were selected" (L. R. Gay, 1987). The Research sample is randomly from most areas of Tunisia. Where, we ensure "all members of the population have an equal and independent chance of being included in the sample" (Donald Ary, al, 1972). Distributed sample geographically as follows: (189 person) from state Greater Tunis, (69 person) from the north-east, (50 person) from northwest, (70 person) from the middle-east, (30 person) from the midwest, (69 person) from the south-east, (20 person) from the south-west. And therefore, has been distributed as follows:

Gender: 50.1% males and 49.9% females.

Age: Age group divided to four categories: the first category of 15-19 years (43% of the sample), the second category of 20-29 years (37%), the third category of 30-39 years (18%) and the fourth category of 40 years and older (02%).

Civil Status: Divided into four categories: the first category of celibates (80% of the sample), the second category of married (17%), the third category of absolute or absolute (3%) and the fourth category of a widower or a widow (0%).

2. **Research protocol:** we relied primarily on the questionnaire technique inspired by the experiences of field research carried out by a number of researchers in applied sociology in the field of sports by the observation and direct dialogue with the research sample.

To establish validity of content of the questionnaire, we have distributed a preliminary version to group of experts (professors from Institute Superior of Sport and Physical Education Ksar Said in Tunis), where we asked their opinions on the relationship of the questionnaire and the research hypothesis. Where, the validity of content represents "the amount of systematic or built-in error in measurement" (Norland, 1990). Which type of validity (content, construct, criterion, and face) to use depends on the objectives of the study. So that carrying out a readability test enhances questionnaire validity. Where, the Fog Index, Flesch Reading Ease, Flesch - Kincaid Readability Formula, and Gunning-Fog Index are formulas used to determine readability. Then, we conducted a field test using subjects not included in the sample. Finally, we changed formulation of some questions, as appropriate, based on both a field test and expert opinions. Reliability of the questionnaire is an important element to determine the adoption of search tool or remove it. To establish reliability of Search tool, we used test and retest. The reliability coefficient (alpha) can range from 0 to 1, with 0 representing an instrument with full of error and 1 representing total absence of error. A reliability coefficient (alpha) of 0.70 or higher is considered acceptable reliability (George, D., & Mallery, P., 2003). The correlation of coefficient Cronbach's alpha for the sample is (α= 0.81). That the correlation coefficient Cronbach's alpha for the exploratory sample was high and this shows the authenticity of the questionnaire to apply to sample our research.

3. The statistical tools supported: We have adopted statistical tools next:

A. Statistical packages for Social Sciences (SPSS): SPSS provides two key pieces of information. These are "correlation matrix" and "view alpha if item deleted" column. Make sure that items/statements that have 0s, 1s, and negatives are eliminated.

B. Frequency test: We have adopted for the calculation of the frequency answers at different demographic levels and questions in the questionnaire.

C. Statistical test (Mc Nemar): We Adopted this statistical test to measure the difference in the frequency of answers in the test and re-test in the prospective study to decide on adoption of the questionnaire or not.

D. Pearson's chi-squared test (χ^2) is a statistical test applied to sets of categorical data to evaluate how likely it is that any observed difference between the sets arose by chance. It is suitable for unpaired data from large samples.

E. Test "tables intersecting" (Tableaux croisés): is a statistical test to examine the relation between two categorical variables. He thus describes the correlation of each category of a variable function of another categorical variable. Where we will examine the relation between the variable and hypotheses Search through the questionnaire.

F. Test of "equality in frequencies of answers" (Egalité des fréquences): Statistical test is to study the relation between the variable and the answer chosen by the sample.

3. RESULTS

Our study showed the following results distributed to 07 sections. Each section contains special stats sample answers to the questionnaire.

Arbitration: The decisions arbitration can be cause of violent reactions of the public.

The correlation coefficient of males and females obtained in the issue of "repeat the mistakes of the arbitration," is 0.89. The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained

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correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the fourth (16.44) and the celibate and married category (9.52) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

On the issue of "governance reform contribution to his mistakes in calming the public," the obtained correlation coefficient of gender is 0.38. The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (4.27) and the celibate and married category (2.83) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

We can't apply the test of correlation coefficient of answers to this question related to «the weakness of the arbitration during the match» because has not been approved. So scientifically, these tests are applied only in cases where we have a difference between the answers. In addition, all the supporters refuse the weakness of arbitration, regardless of sex, age and civil status of the sample.

On the issue of "refusal of the decisions of arbitration foreign having a very bad level in an important match," the obtained correlation coefficient of sexes is 1.65. The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the fourth (14.23) and the celibate and married category (4.12) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of genders in issue of "a shortage practical training in the arbitration," is (0.38). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (5.91) and the celibate and married category (2.83) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

On the issue of "refusal sample search for errors of judgment, whether intentional or not," the obtained correlation coefficient of sex variable is (1.41). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (16.97) and the celibate and married category (12.37) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

Players: The behavior of players can be cause of violent reactions of the public in the stadium.

The obtained correlation coefficient of gender variable in the issue of, "the interaction of the public with extreme psychological excitement for the players," is 1.13. The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the fourth (11.49) and the celibate and married category (8.77) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

In the issue of "acceptance the dominance of material side at the football player," the obtained correlation coefficient of gender variable is (0.72). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the fourth (11.49) and the celibate and celibate category (7.48) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

As regards the theme "the role of the professionalism to the players and improved the technical levels to reassure the public of clubs on the outcome of the matches," the obtained correlation coefficient of sex variable is (0.63). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the fourth (10.01) and the married and celibate category (8.53) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

On the issue of "the public refused the aggressive play among the players during the match," the obtained correlation coefficient of males and females are 1, 14. The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the fourth (12.04) and the married and celibate category (9.21) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

Study of the obtained correlation coefficient of gender on the subject of " interaction by public with feud favorite players for the members of others teams", amounting to (1.20), shows that this value statistically significant compared to confidence interval (1.96) and at the 0.05 level of significance. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (6.49) and the married and celibate category (10.41) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

About the subject of "the public is affected by the behavior of the players inside and outside the stadium", the obtained correlation coefficient of males and females are (1.41). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence

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interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (16.97) and the celibate and married category (12.37) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of genders about question of "interaction the public with the negative comments of players after the match," is (1.14). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the fourth (12.04) and the celibate and married category (9.21) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

In the matter of "non-acceptance of the public to the actions of some players of the opponent team during the match," the obtained correlation coefficient of males and females is (0.9). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the second (3.82) and the celibate and divorced category (2.11) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

Public: Some factors where it existed, can be a cause of reactions by the public in a violent manner.

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes in study of "the effect of importance of match results for the sportive public," is (0.45). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (12.04) and the celibate and married category (7.82) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of the genders and civil status variables in the question of "impact the absence of money prizes to the ideal public for his behavior throughout the whole season" is 1.98 and 1.96 (married and celibate category). The statistical values are significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex and civil status variables are affects in the sample options. But the age and age variable is not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third is (3.61).

The obtained correlation coefficient of the genders the issue of "need to punish the individuals known by violence from entering stadiums even be an example to others of the public" is 1.36. In the same context, the obtained correlation coefficient of the age groups the first and fourth is 1.29. And the result of married and divorced category is 1.38. The difference of answers between sexes, age categories and civil status category are significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).Therefore, we note that the variable gender, age and civil status does affect the choices of the sample.

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes in the question of "interaction of public with favorite players in the stadium", is (1.41). That is statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (16.97) and the celibate and celibate category (12.37) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes with respect to "the incidence of violent acts can be more probability with the younger fans", is (0.38). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (3.02) and the celibate and married category (2.83) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes in the question of "deprivation the elements addicted to alcohol and other from access to the football stadium," is (1.38). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (4.26) and the celibate and married category (2.92) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

Technical framework (the coach and his assistant): the technical framework can be the cause of reactions violent of the masses.

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes regarding "the opinion of public about the focus on the technical side of the player and overlooked of the other aspects from the technical framework ", is (0.28). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the second (2.30) and the celibate and divorced category (3.48) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes with respect to "the provocative behavior for some coaches can be motivated the public", is (1.41). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (19.97) and the married and celibate category (12.37) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes the issue of "the concentration of technical crew on the mental preparation can diminished the pressure to the players and the public in the match ", is (0.96). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the fourth (8.70) and the married and celibate category (6.47) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes in the study of "the ignored intentional of administrative crew and tolerance with some behavior of the players can be increased the reaction violent of public ", is (0.42). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (13.38) and the celibate and married category (8.58) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes in the issue of "the role of severity of the challenge statements and threats by administrative and technical crew of team favorite (before, during and after the match) in increasing the tension and pressure to the public during the match", is (1.22). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (11.21) and the celibate and divorced category (11.49) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

Media: The media can be the cause of the stress of sports fans.

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes in the issue of "deliberately some of the media to recognition instead of defamation the violent acts contribute to aggravated and spread this behavior", is (1.14). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the fourth (12.65) and the celibate and married category (15.18) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes when we examine the issue of "the media use for the war dictionary to describe the matches" is (1.18). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the second (3.17) and the married and celibate category (12.13) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sex and age variables in question "the existence of the bias of the media for certain teams on other teams account" is (1.35) and (1.14) the first age groups and the second. The statistical values are significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex and age variables affects in the sample options. While, the civil status variable is not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the celibate and celibate category (3.09) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The forces of order: The forces of order can become to the motivation to the feelings of violence by the fans.

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sex, age and civil status variable when we examine the issue of "the absence of surveillance cameras inside the stadium and its role in increasing the sense of void of security by the public" is (2.35), (8.73 for first age group and the second) and (4.41 for celibate and married category). The statistical values are not significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say the three variables does not affects in the sample options.

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes for the matter of " presence of large number of forces of order dressed the uniform allowances inside and outside the football stadium increases the tension at the public," is (0.23). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the second (6.94) and the married and celibate category (10.64) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes for the issue of "mistreatment by security men contributes to tension in the public inside the stadium," is (1.33). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research

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sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the second (4.99) and the married and celibate category (4.31) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes as for the matter of, " the security men specialized in dealing with the berserk public is unavailable in Tunisia" is (0.25). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. While, the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (4.99) and the married and celibate category (4.78) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

Domestic sportive organizations: The decisions of Domestic sportive organizations it may be the cause of reactions violent of the masses.

The obtained correlation coefficient of sex, age and civil status variables in the issue of " playing without the presence of the public can be cause of many of financial crises to the favorite sportive teams," is (2.32), (4.64 for first age group and the third) and (4.88 for celibate and married category) . The statistical values are not significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say the three variables does not affects in the sample options.

 The obtained correlation coefficient of the sex and age variables in the issue of "the absence of an active role for cells loved ones in framing the public", is (2.66) and (3.44 the first and second age group). The statistical values are not significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex and age variables are not affects in the sample options. But the civil status variable effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the married and celibate category (1.64) is statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

 The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes in the issue of "Synchronization of a number of factors such as the expensive of ticket, chairs allocated to the teams fans limited and the importance of the score increases the tension for public" is (0.41). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the second (2.71) and the celibate and married category (8.01) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

 The obtained correlation coefficient of the sex, age and civil status variables in the matter of "the contribution of equitable distribution of seats allocated for each team public can be as a solution to reduce the tension," is (2.32), (9.34 for first age group and the third) and (4.88 for celibate and married category) . The statistical values are not significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say the three variables does not affects in the sample options.

The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes in the issue of "tolerance with abuses the administrative and technical crew increases the tension of the public inside stadium" is (0.9). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the fourth (5.35) and the married and celibate category (2.11) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

 The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes in the matter of "the decisions of domestic sportive organizations that can be damaged the interests of the favorite teams for the fans" is (1.41). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the second (3.94) and the married and celibate category (12.37) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

 The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes in the issue of " the public can be feel of discomfort of the lack of enough seats because the lack of maintenance enough or sale of a large number of tickets compared with the available seats" is (0.6). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (8.14) and the married and celibate category (9.63) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

We cannot apply the test correlation coefficient of answers for the sex, age and civil status variable in the issue of "instability of competitions system thus damaged the favorite teams for the fans", because there is consensus by the sample in one answer.

 The obtained correlation coefficient of the sexes in the issue of "absence of logistical means to go to stadium increases the tension of public," is (1.41). The statistical value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96). We can say that sex variable affects in the sample options. But the age and civil status variables does not effect on the research sample answers. Where, the obtained correlation coefficient of the first age groups and the third (16.97) and the married and celibate category (12.37) are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and confidence interval (1.96).

4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

We accept partially the sub-hypothesis (H0). The gender variable affect in the sample positions in your relation with the behaviors of parties overlapping to the game of football. And that, Based on the result of test of equality of frequency of answers (≤ 1.96), except the issue of "impact the absence of cash prizes to the ideal public on his behavior "," the absence of surveillance cameras inside the stadium and its role in increasing the sense of void of security by the public "," playing without the presence of the public caused many moral and financial problems to the sportive teams "and" the contribution of equitable distribution of seats allocated to each to the public as a solution to reduce the tension". It could be argued that the sex variable contributes to determine the position of public in relation with the behavior of the parties overlapping in the game of football. And be the public behaviors of the male sex more violent than females and that as a reaction to the behavior of the parties overlapping in the game.

We accept the sub-second hypothesis (H1), in part, which is based on the age variable do not affect the sample positions as the result of test of equality of frequency of answers (≥ 1.96) is not statistically significant, except of the issue of "the need to punish the individuals known to violence from entering stadiums even be an example to others of the public"(1.29) and "the existence of some of the bias of the media for certain teams on other teams account"(1.14).

We accept the sub-second hypothesis (H1), in part, which is based on the civil status variable do not affect the sample positions as the result of test of equality of frequency of answers (≥ 1.96) is not statistically significant, except of the issue of " impact the absence of cash prizes to the ideal public on his behavior" (1.96) and "the need to punish the individuals known to violence from entering stadiums even be an example to others of the public"(1.38) and "the absence of an active role for cells loved ones in framing the public"(1.64).

It could be argued that the gender variable contributes to determine the position and the behavior of the public in relation to the behavior and the actions of the parties overlapping in the game of football. Normally, the male reaction to stimuli will be more violent and the power compared to the female. "In the early 1990s, European researchers sought to investigate the stress differences in responsiveness to moderately stressful situations in specialized laboratories in biological stress responses. Several studies have shown consistently that young men respond twice more than women of the same age with respect to release of the stress hormone cortisol, meet an acute stress. Other studies have demonstrated that higher levels of adrenaline and blood pressure were observed in men" (MAMMOUTHMAGAZINE, No 6, mars 2009). In many situations, the men and the woman reacts independent of education and culture, and thus directly linked to their hormones. The man reacts under the influence of hormones. So, the testosterone (hormone of desire, sexuality and aggression, in other words hormone "conquest" - military or sexual) is developed (KIMURA Doreen, 2000).

And be the public actions of the first age group (15-19 years) is more violent than the category of 40 years (40 years old and above), as a reaction against the behavior of the parties overlapping in the game. It is due to that the category lives the period of adolescence and the changes we can be in the behaviors. We can explain these reactions for the majority of adolescents who act out, their behavior reflects a gap between their biological and social maturity. Young people commit these acts impulsively and, if handled in a way that discourages them from this type of behavior and puts them back on the right track, most cease all forms of this type of behavior by adulthood. As for the variable of civil status affects in the position and the public's behavior from the behavior and actions of the parties overlapping in the game of football. Where the action of single category is more violent compared to the married category. but we can explain this phenomenon via the behavior of adult category is more stable compared to the children there are many research in the desire for children (Dandurand et al., 1994) or on the sociability of youth (Le Gall, 1993) studying the interdependence of young adults. Throughout his adolescence, but especially in the early years of adulthood, is committed to the young people other than his parents, and negotiates these commitments and obligations thereunder. The adult remains committed to his parents, but that link engagement differs from that of adolescence. The same can be done for lover or professional commitments: they have a different meaning in adulthood. There is a redefinition of links that differentiates the youth of the adult, and that is by focusing on this redefinition, which involves the development of autonomy, independence and responsibility; we reinterpreted the beginnings of adulthood. A type of consciousness, sensitivity to humanity, that you can affect someone else's life, you can affect your own life, and you have a responsibility not to endanger other people's lives or to hurt other people. So morality is complex; I'm being very simplistic. Morality involves realizing that there is interplay between self and other and that you are going to have to take responsibility for both of them. I keep using that word responsibility; it's just sort of a consciousness of your influence over what's going on (Gilligan, 1993: 139). Due to the fact that most of the category of single are less than twenty years and thus are characterized by impulsive and rapid interaction with arousal by overlapping Parties in the game of football agents.

5. CONCLUSION:

Results of the study show that the sample answers are affected by variable sex, where we note a difference between male and female answers. The answers are not affected whenever we switched from age group to another. This explains the enthusiasm of youth and docility behind passion for the category of adolescence. While the realization of the mind and experience the presence of the more encouraging progress in age. Difference between the results is shown in a function according to the civil case and we

can explain that the importance of the age factor for the category of single (below 30 years especially that 42% of them without twenty years (teenager)).

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