

Anti Match-Fixing Top Training (AMATT)

Quantitative Data Collection



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Research Team

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Table of Content

- Goal & Methodology
- Overall Theoretical Framework
- Austria key findings
- Portugal key findings
- Slovenia key findings
- Spain key findings
- Conclusions

GOAL & METHODOLOGY



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GOAL

Quantitative data collection aims to **provide information functional to construct a tailored training for target groups** (organizations top decision makers and media operators).



The quantitative survey instrument (questionnaire) is designed to **collect comparable data** in all the involved nations without exclude the particularities of the problem in their respective countries.

The questionnaire has been developed on the basis of a previous work realized in Italy by Catholic University of Milan (http://www.stop-match-fixing-italia.org/1/upload/indaginematchfixing_italia.pdf)

The Italian work has been used as model pattern and declined to the different local national specific peculiarities and needs.

Quantitative data have been be collected with an online platform (managed by Coninet SpA).



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METHODOLOGY

Working phases

1. September – November 2017
Questionnaire development and comparisons between partners
2. December 2017
Online platform implementation
3. December 2017 – February 2018
Data Collection



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METHODOLOGY

Methodological note

To follow it will be presented results for each one of the partners

In terms of analysis it will be presented the results from descriptive analysis and correlations.

It hasn't been possible run more complex and refined analysis because in some cases there weren't enough participants in the sample or to build balanced group for comparisons.

(The Italian partner will use the results of the previous research work realized with 283 football players)

OVERALL THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK (from “Anti Match-Fixing Formula” work)



What emerges in previous works is an **interpretation “by segments” or “fragments”** by the various actors and stakeholders (only in very few works does a deep understanding of the problem appear, together with an overarching and comprehensive analysis capacity)

This brings to the surface the need for building and consolidating interpretation capacities able to **dig deep into the problem.**



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PRECONDITIONS Betting Industry

High liquidity

Internalised cash
flow

Globalised
markets and
limited regulation

Wins in some
jurisdictions are
tax free

High pay out
percentage

Rise of on-line
betting



A criminal wanting to launder money can fix a sport event by corrupting an athlete, a referee, an official, etc., use part of the dirty money as a bribe and bet the rest on the outcome of the sport event - whose score has been pre-determined - with one or several legal operators.

Thus criminals generate sizeable profit and hold proof of their wins, which allows them to launder their dirty money.

Moreover, when the bets are placed with an illegal operator, the path of the bet may not be controlled nor monitored.

This situation is made worse by the fact that basically no Country pursues gamblers who place bets illegally: basically illegal operators break the law, though their clients do not.

Also when it comes to legal betting, in some circumstances is impossible to monitor the stakes on sport bets.



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PRECONDITIONS

Psycho-Social Factors

A large number of athletes train and live in a closed "circle" - "code of silence" culture

How many federations have a code of ethics known by all the members?

Poor educational programmes targeted at creating a strong culture of sport ethos

Shared MF knowledge (how to get in the circle and keep the secret)

Phenomenon rationalisation and "normalisation" mechanisms

Uncertainty at the end of a career



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PRECONDITIONS

Psycho-Social Factors

Athletes have a precarious job

Personality profile with an inclination to risk - Individual inclination to become part of illegal circles

Clubs struggle to pay

Low jackpots that do not cover the expenses

Will of athletes and their entourage to make a profit

Uncertainty at the end of a career



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PRECONDITIONS Psycho-Social Factors

It is not simple to define the role of athletes

Are they victims? Are they accomplices? Are they passive or active?

Athletes stand out for constitutive frailty and vulnerability

Athletes come to terms with the inner and outer request to perform always at the top, having to constantly manage states of anxiety and pressure

Their surrounding context often proves to be ill prepared to manage the dynamics that characterise the evolution of sports



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PRECONDITIONS

Economic Factors

Sport events and their immediate derivative products are the most globalised element in the sport economy

Globalisation of the sport sponsoring market and the sport goods distribution market

Globalised model for major sport clubs financing in the form of broadcasting rights, billionaire owners and merchandising

Globalisation of the high level athletes market

Sport is taking more and more relevance in the global economy

The betting world features major similarities with financial markets



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PRECONDITIONS

Contextual Factors

Transnational dimension - Poor collaboration between institutions and foreign judiciary authorities

Since 2000 there have been less restrictions on the opportunity to bet on a single match
- The reporting threshold is € 1000

In some platforms the purveyors of the betting service do not need a licence

Not all agencies are monitored by the State Monopoly Agency

Competition among monitoring agencies

Lack of a single entity in charge of monitoring



M-F is at risk of being experienced and managed by focusing separately on three elements:

- **moral ethos** – whereby the solution is “promoting values”;
- **a technical approach** – the solution being “checking solves the problem”;
- **a material approach** – the solution being “paying solves the problem”.

Instead, one should try to take a position embracing these three elements and combining them.

There is still a **weak capacity to analyse the complexity of this problem**, which often leads to rhetorical and empty positions, such as the need to “increase budgets” in order to counter the problem effectively. Rather, the actual problem is understanding the sense of actions taken in order to optimise available budgets.

AUSTRIA KEY FINDINGS

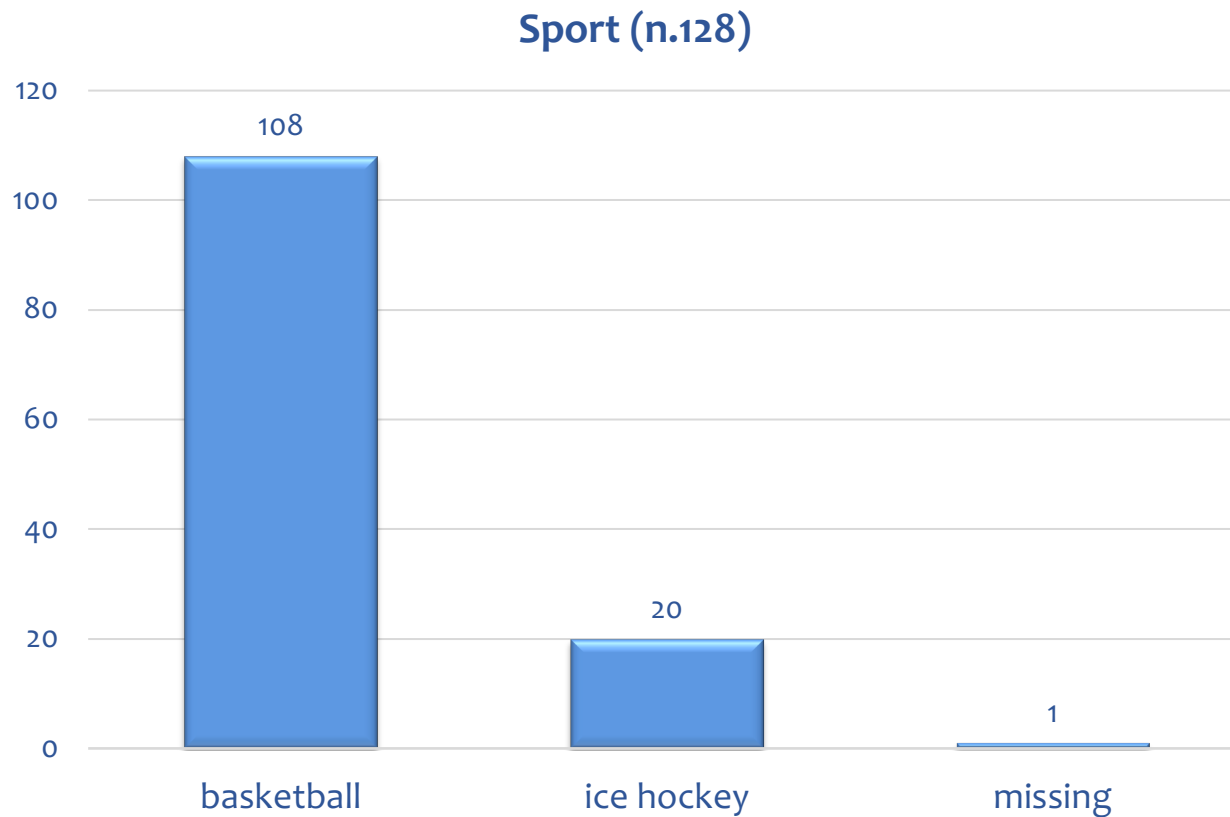


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Demographic Data Overview

129 questionnaires
Average age: 26,94 (DS 7.79)



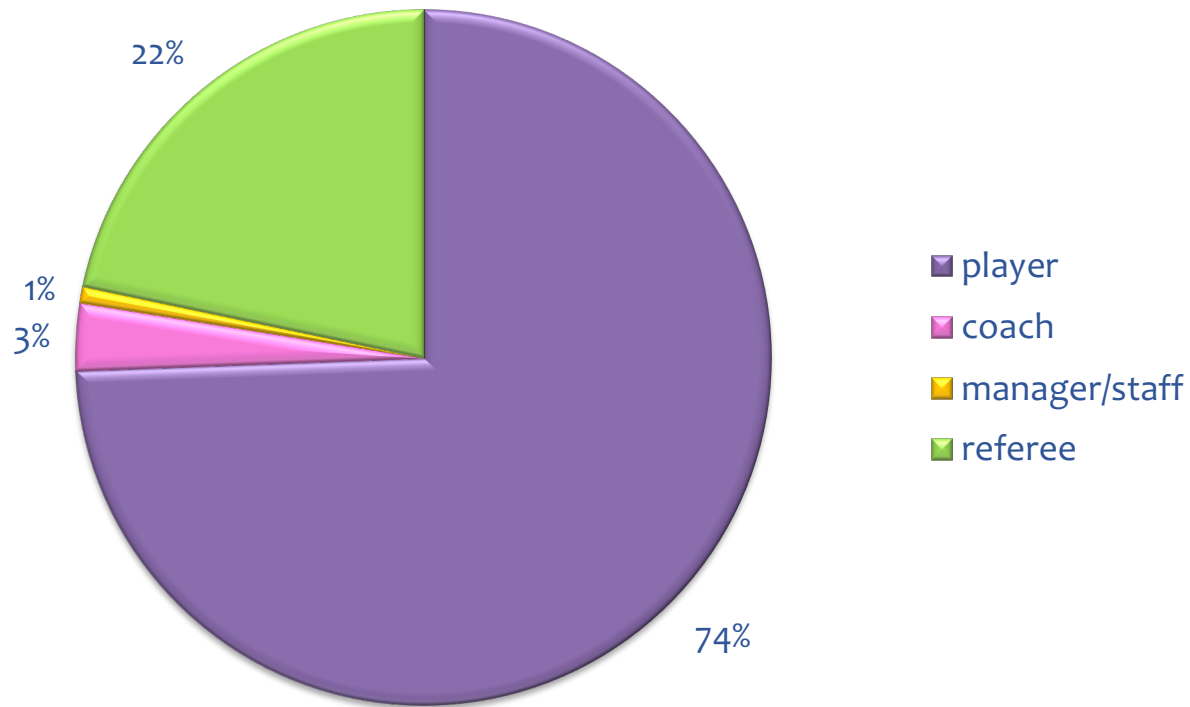


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Demographic Data Overview

Role (n.129)



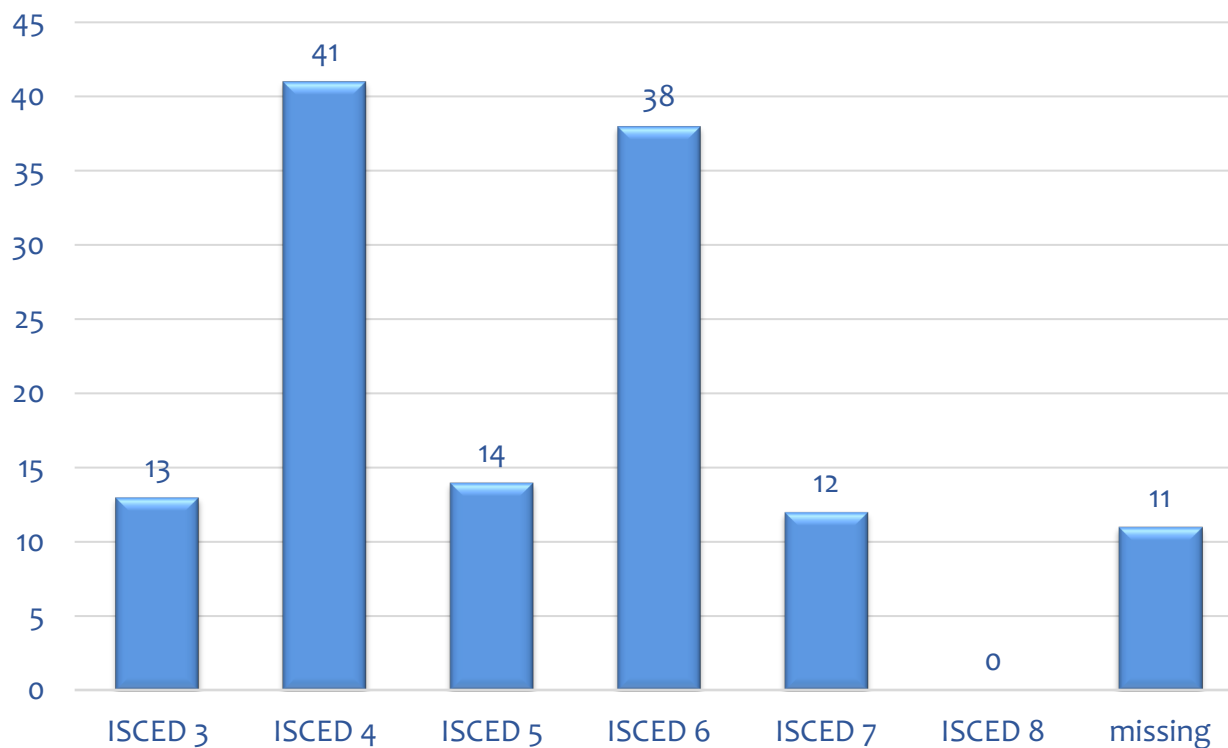


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Demographic Data Overview

ISCED (n.118)

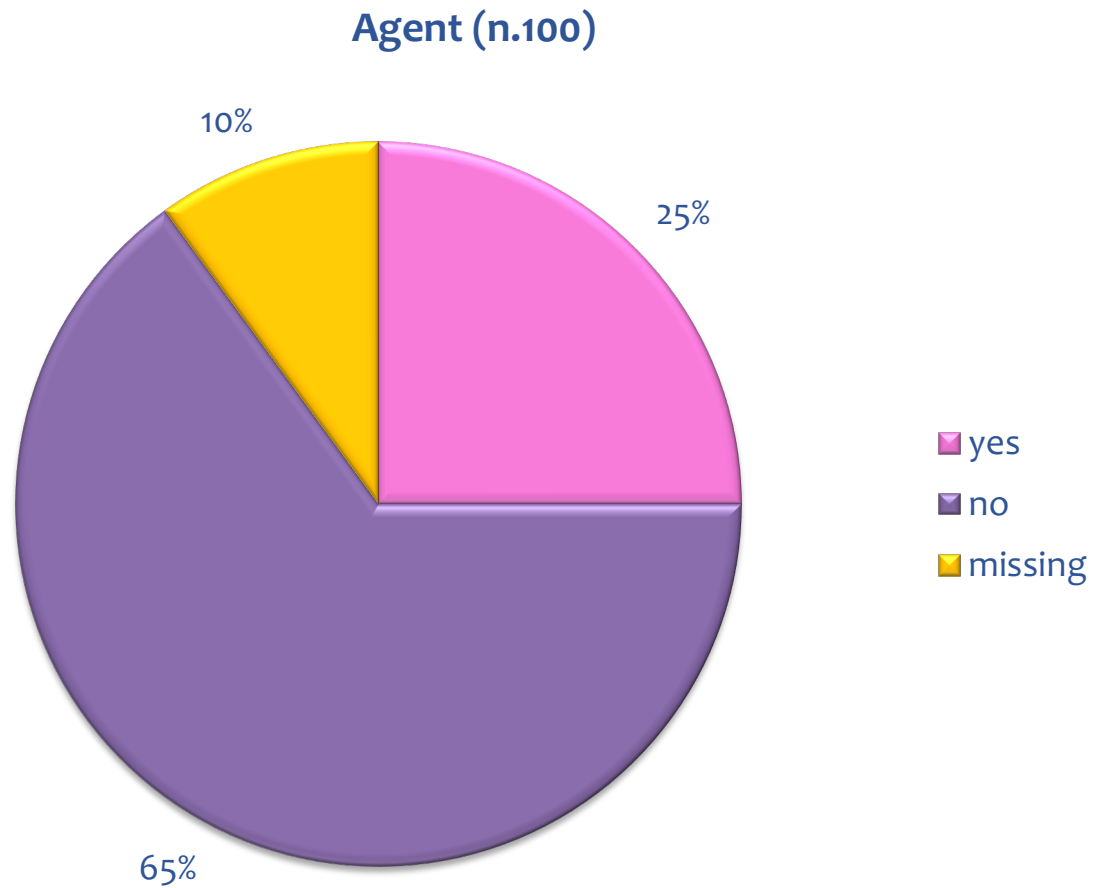




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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Agent





To what extent do you consider yourself...

- ❖ an athlete (n.93): $M=4.33$; $DS=1.04$
- ❖ a professional (n.96): $M=3.73$; $DS=1.34$
- ❖ an employee (n.90): $M=2.86$; $DS=1.57$
- ❖ a player for passion (n.86): $M=4.08$; $DS=1.46$

Even when they are professional athletes have a persistent feeling of being *player for passion* - sport is a strong identity component

This is also confirmed by the statement related with the of sporting career

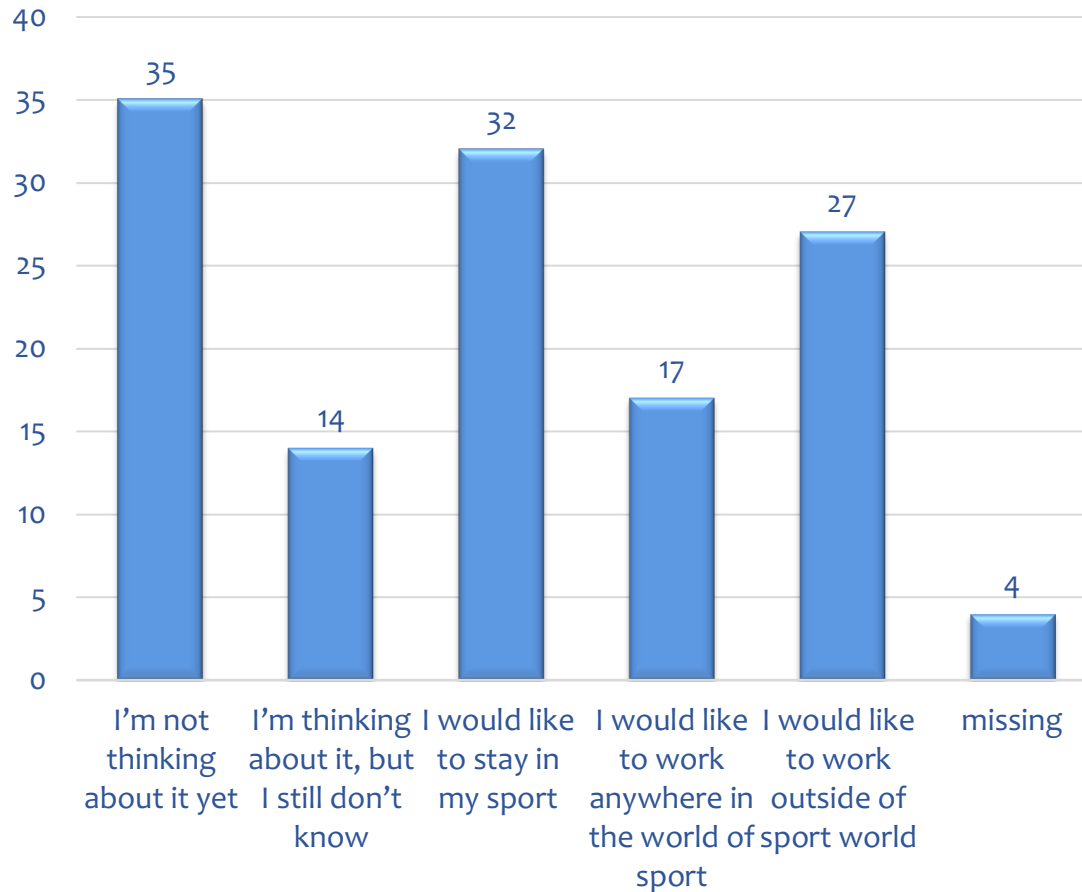


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

End of sporting career

n.118



Most part of participants state that they still don't think about the end of their career or they'd rather stay in their domain

STRONG BOND WITH SPORT

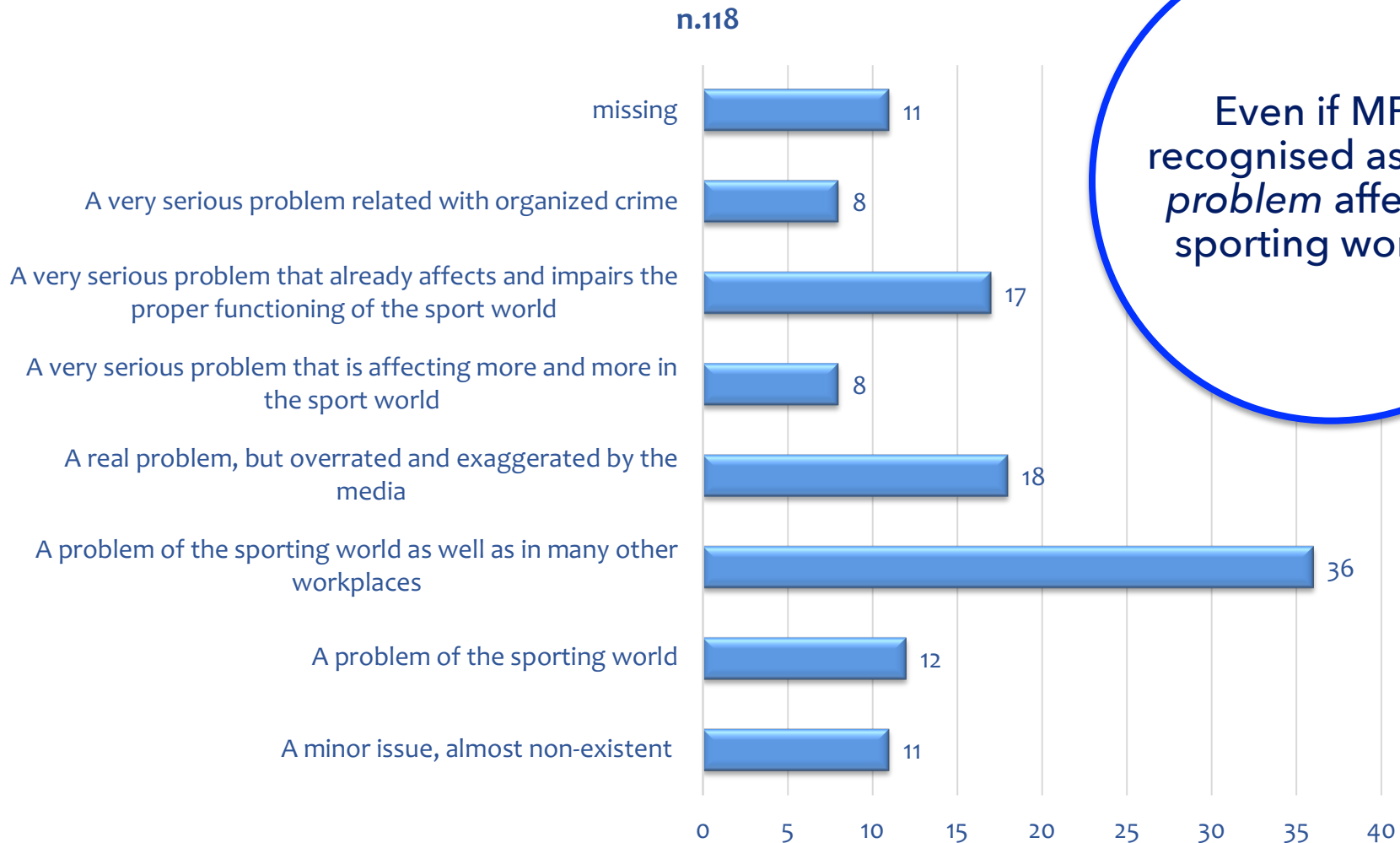
This could be a risk factor if it comes to an uncertainty about the future



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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-Fixing representation



Even if MF is
recognised as a *real
problem* affecting
sporting world...



- ❖ MF probability to occur (n.124): $M=3.00$; $DS=1.14$
(1=probable - 5=improbable)
- ❖ Being involved in MF (n.123): $M=4.19$; $DS=1.09$
(1=probable - 5=improbable)

There's just a moderate perception of MF to occur and an almost absent perception of a possible involvement in MF

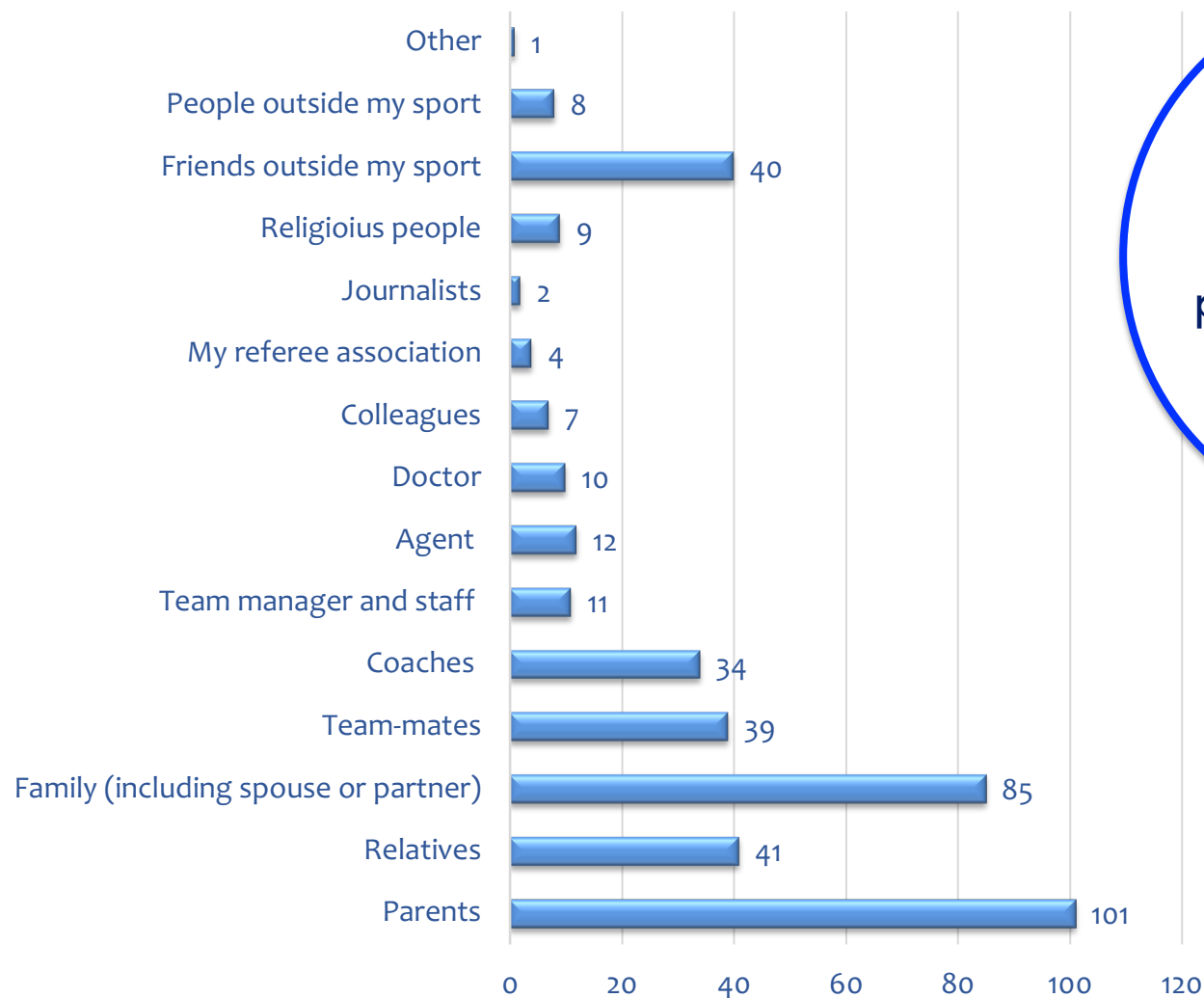
There's a lack of awareness of the danger related with MF infiltrations?



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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Trusted people



Even if family and relatives are identified as key people to trust and consult...

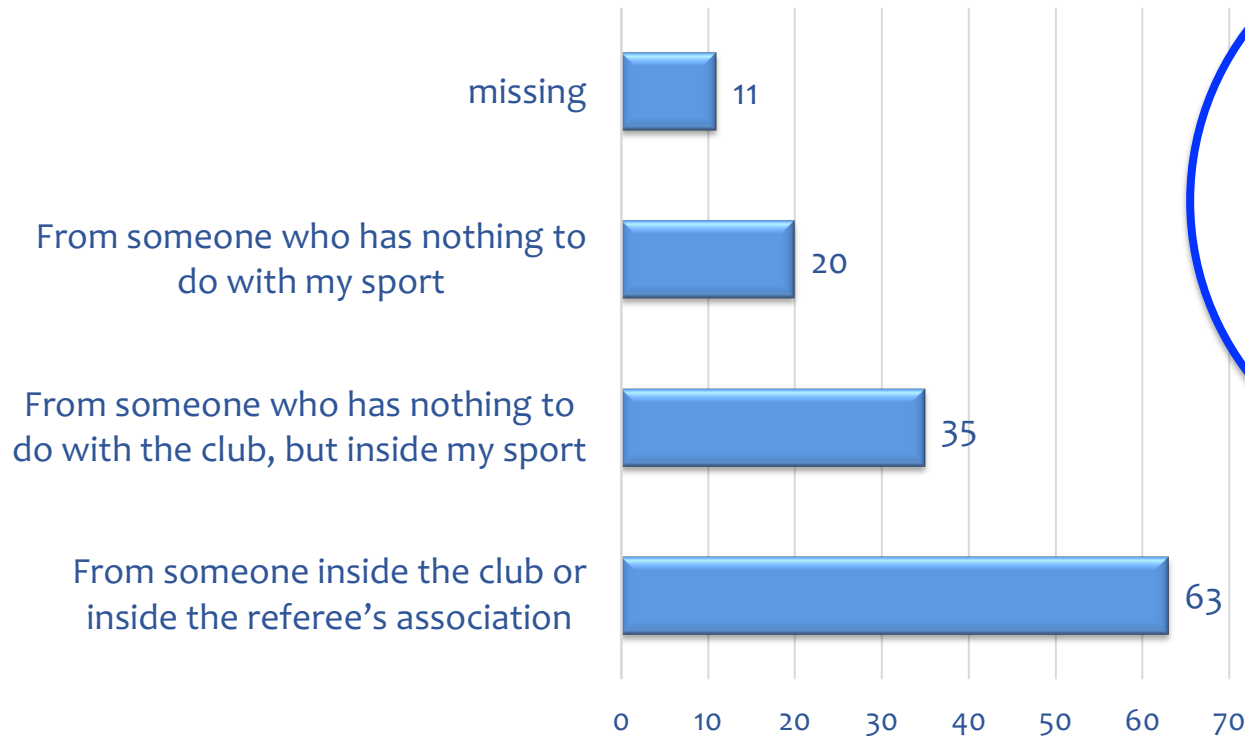


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Trusted people

n.118



When it comes to MF and receiving advice about how to handle it, the most part states they would talk with a member inside their club/association

*There's a need to protect sport public image?
Is it a "code of silence" issue?*

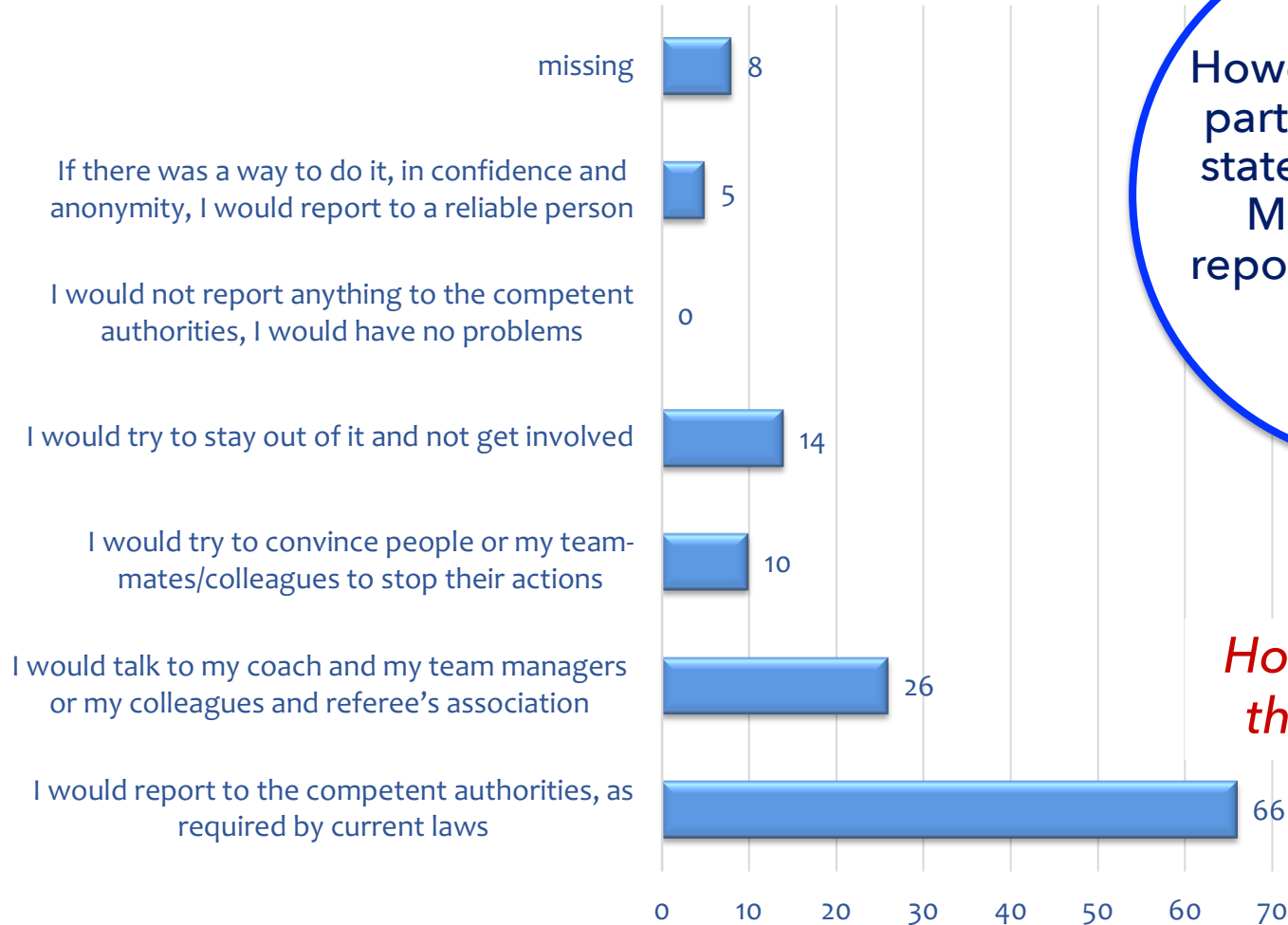


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-Fixing behave

n.121



However... the most part of participants state that in case of MF they would report to competent authorities

How to support this purpose?



- ❖ A person in my sport (athlete/coach/referee/staff) would always denounce attempt to fix matches (n.109): $M=3.96$; $DS=1.30$
- ❖ Denouncing Match-Fixing in my country is dangerous and can damage ones sports career (n.110): $M=3.67$; $DS=1.39$
- ❖ To combat the manipulation of results, it is necessary to create an effective, secure and protected reporting system for whistle-blower (n.107): $M=3.91$; $DS=1.10$

Even if is there's a widespread opinion that a person would always report...

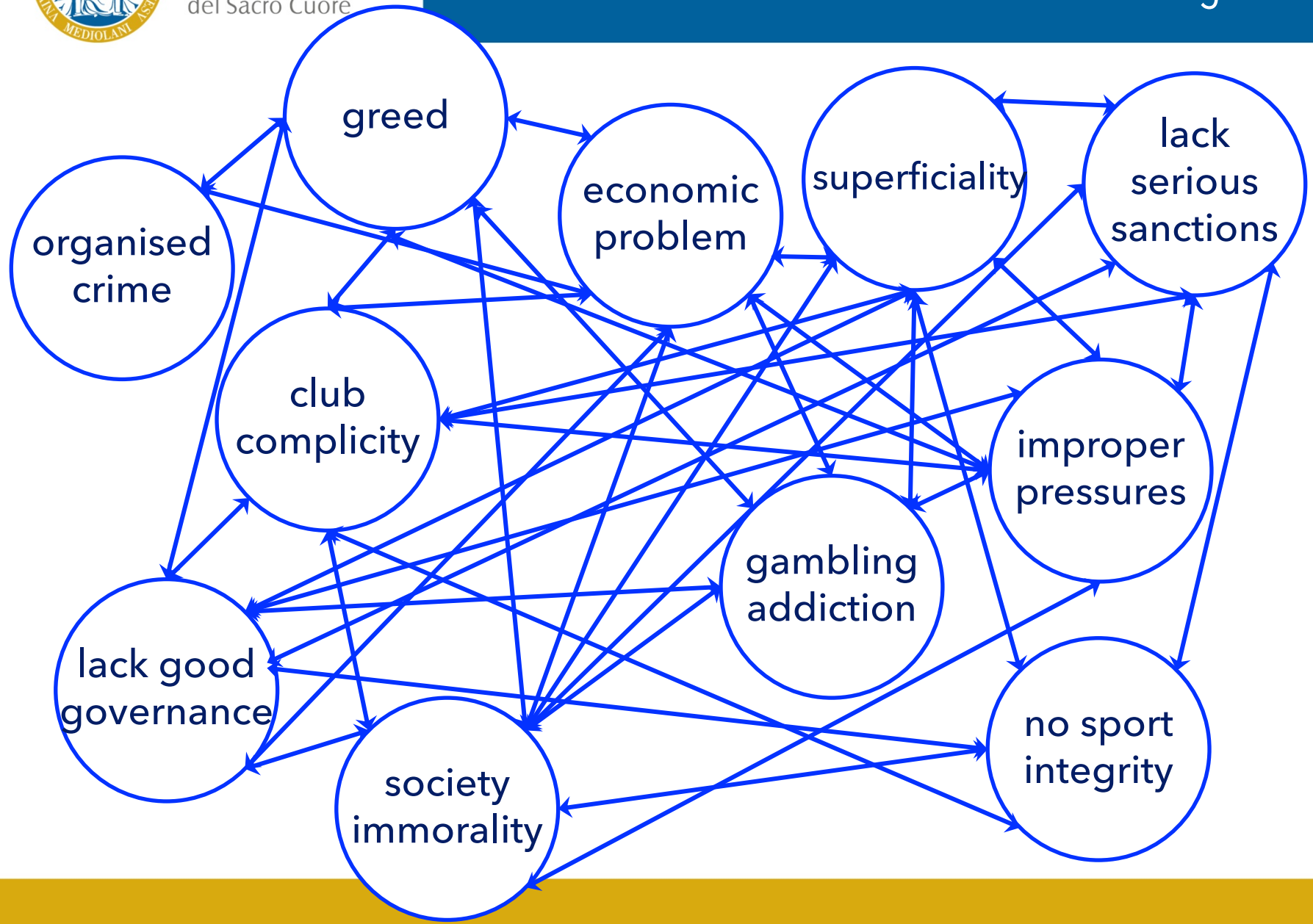
According to participants this choice should be supported with a secure and protected reporting system (also because denouncing could damage sporting careers)



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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing causes





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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing causes

From the
correlations it seems
that there's a bond
between all the
possible causes
It's like if the causes
feed each other



It emerges the
need of a system
vision and not
fractional
interventions

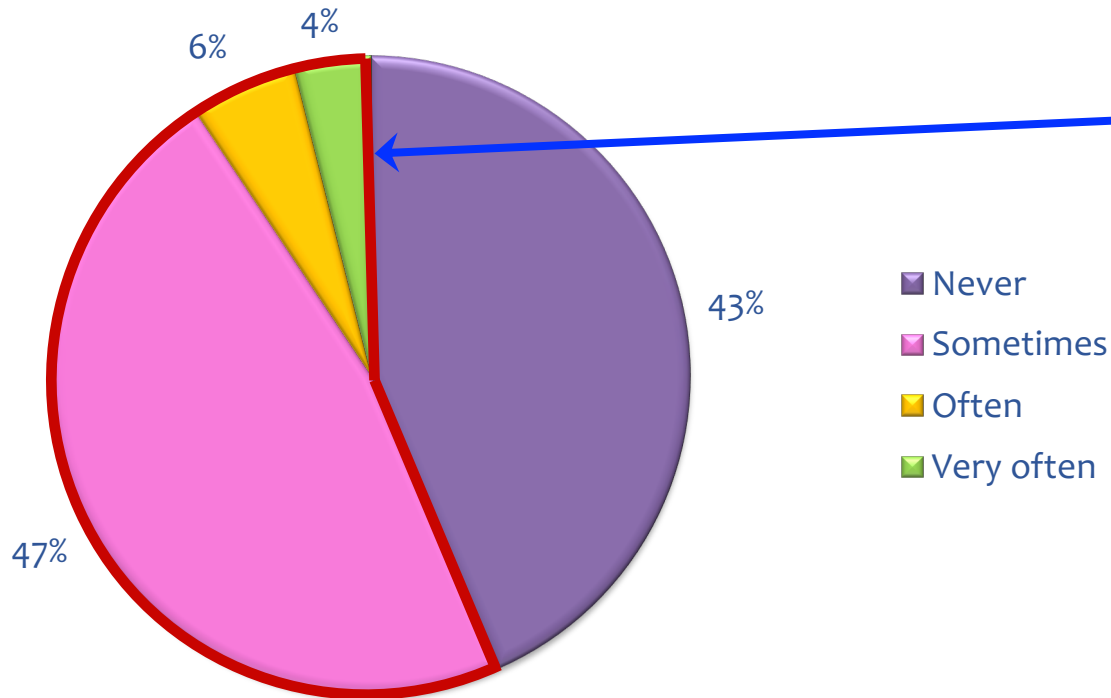


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-fixing causes

Does anyone of your inner circle bet on sporting events? (n.129)



Moreover, having a member of the personal inner circle betting on sporting events could be a risk factor



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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing prevention





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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing prevention

From the
correlations it seems
that there's a bond
between all the
possible prevention
actions



Once again it emerges the need of a system vision
and not fractional interventions

In particular participants claim for intervention
aimed to promote awareness and a responsibility
assumption rather than sanctioning ones

PORTUGAL KEY FINDINGS



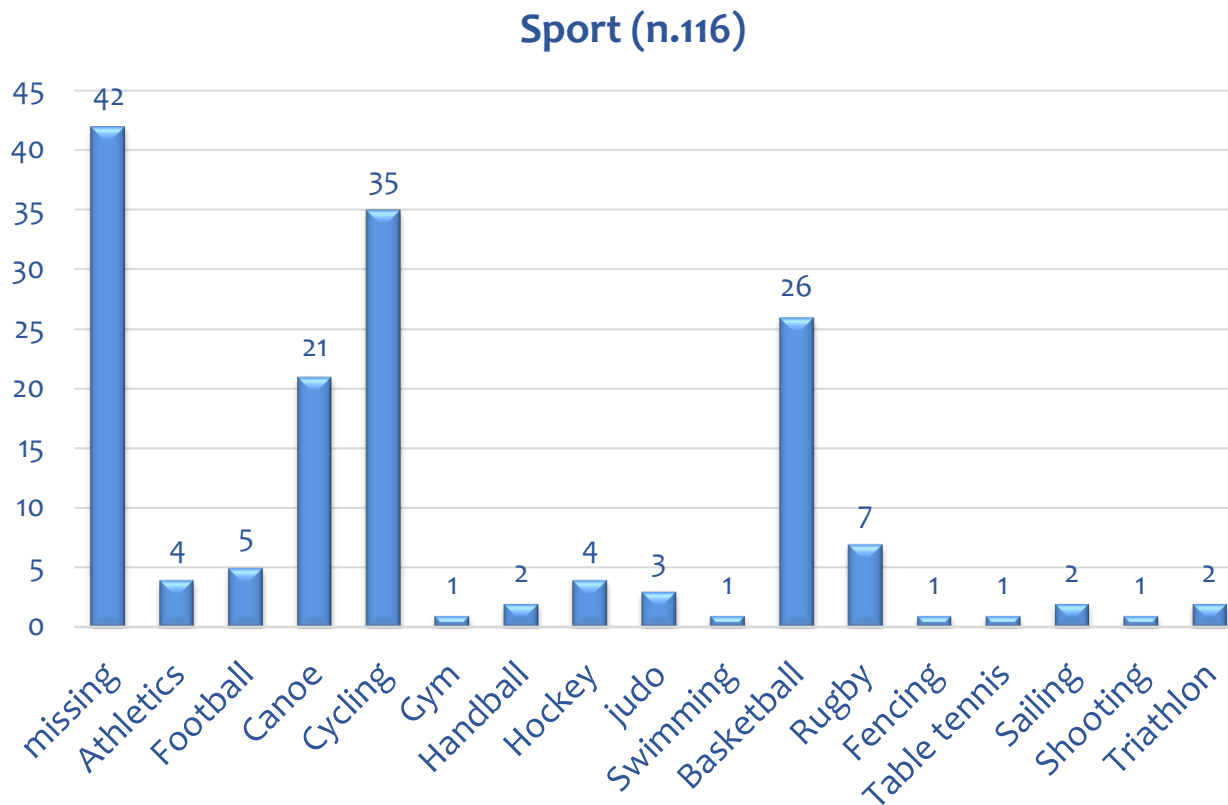
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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Demographic Data Overview

158 questionnaires

Average age: 37.48 (DS 13.18)

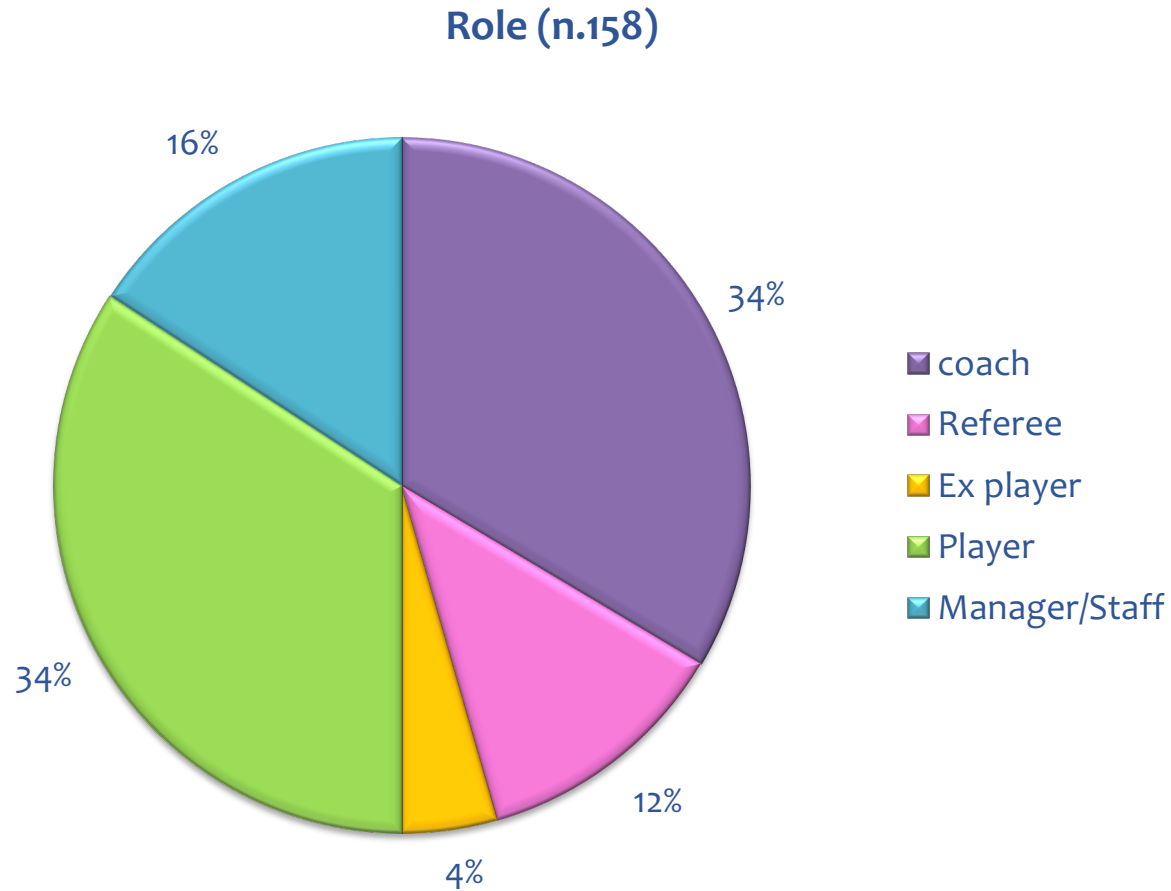




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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Demographic Data Overview



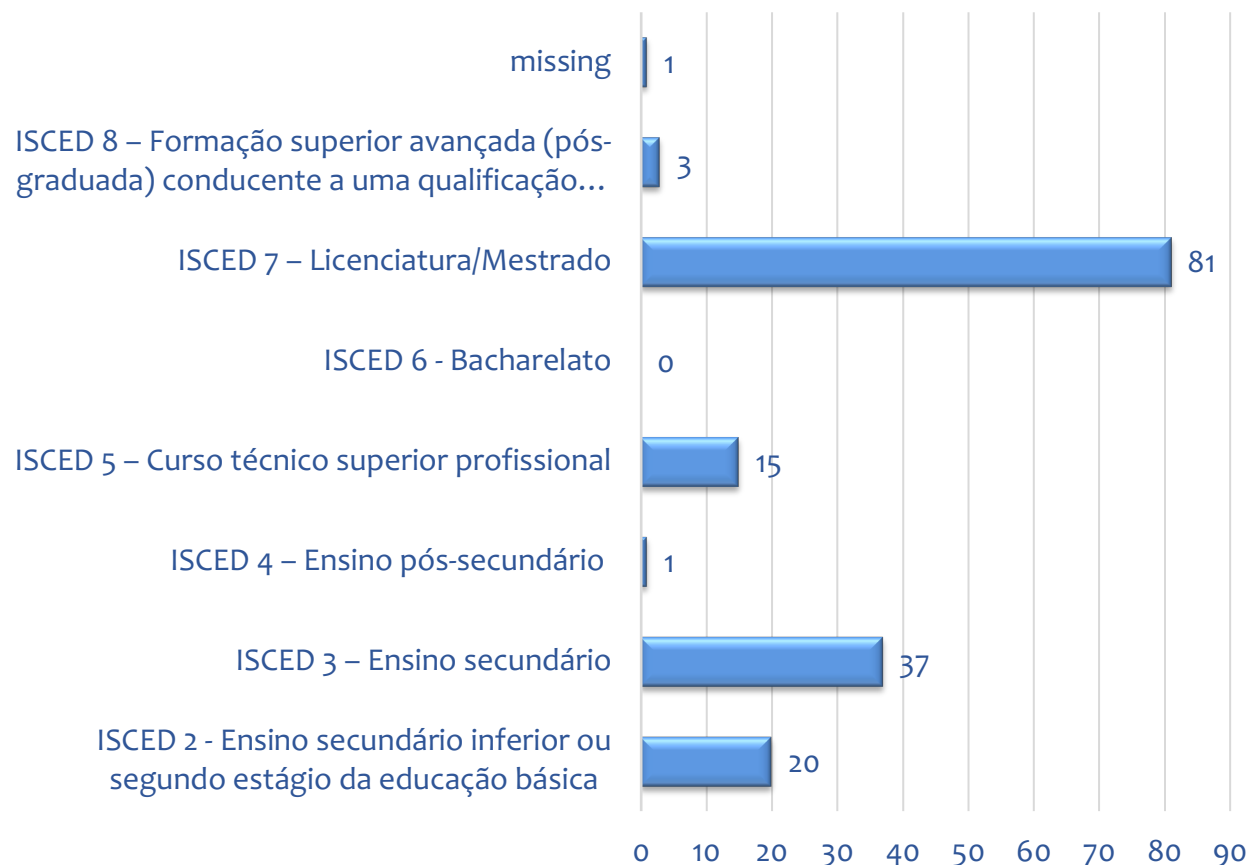


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Demographic Data Overview

ISCED (n.157)

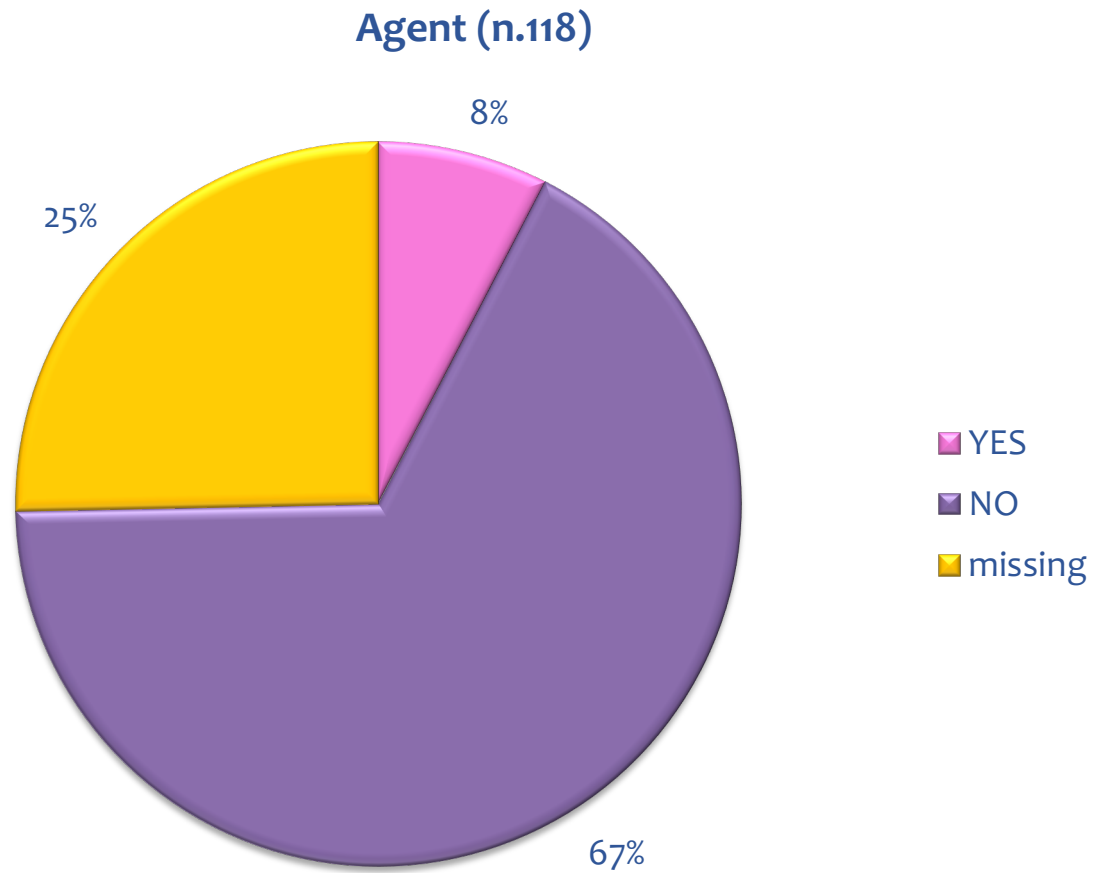




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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Agent



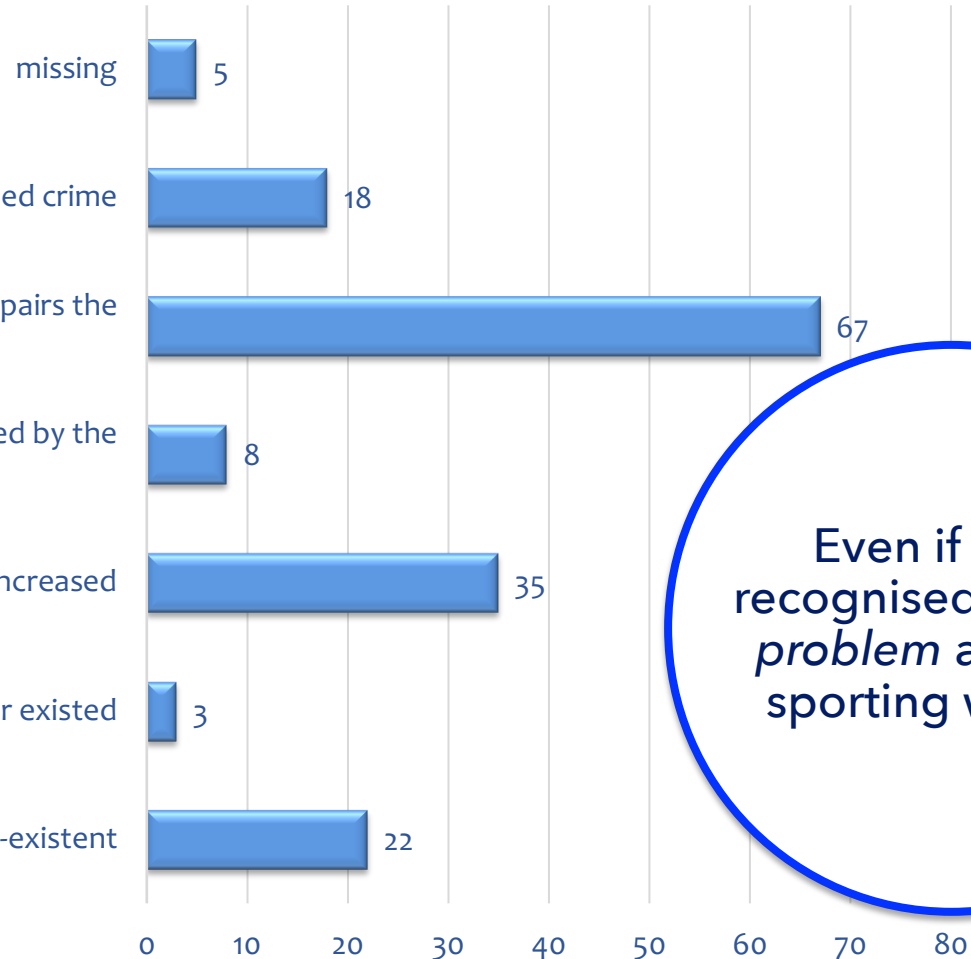


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-Fixing representation

n.153



Even if MF is
recognised as a *real*
problem affecting
sporting world...



- ❖ MF probability to occur (n.152): $M=2.86$; $DS=1.32$
(1=probable - 5=improbable)
- ❖ Being involved in MF (n.153): $M=4.85$; $DS=.66$
(1=probable - 5=improbable)

There's just a moderate perception of MF to occur and an almost absent perception of a possible involvement in MF

There's a lack of awareness of the danger related with MF infiltrations?



- ❖ Probability of athletes as main MF instigator (n.141): $M=2.78$; $DS=1.46$ (1=possible - 5=impossible)
- ❖ Probability of coach as main MF instigator (n.134): $M=3.00$; $DS=1.29$ (1=possible - 5=impossible)
- ❖ Probability of referee as main MF instigator (n.132): $M=2.83$; $DS=1.46$ (1=possible - 5=impossible)
- ❖ Probability of organised crime as main MF instigator (n.131): $M=3.70$; $DS=1.38$ (1=possible - 5=impossible)
- ❖ Probability of national federation as main MF instigator (n.130): $M=2.18$; $DS=1.24$ (1=possible - 5=impossible)
- ❖ Probability of international federation as main MF instigator (n.125): $M=2.06$; $DS=1.89$ (1=possible - 5=impossible)
- ❖ Probability of someone outside as main MF instigator (n.129): $M=3.33$; $DS=1.44$ (1=possible - 5=impossible)

There's a quite low level of representation of sporting people involvement in MF situations

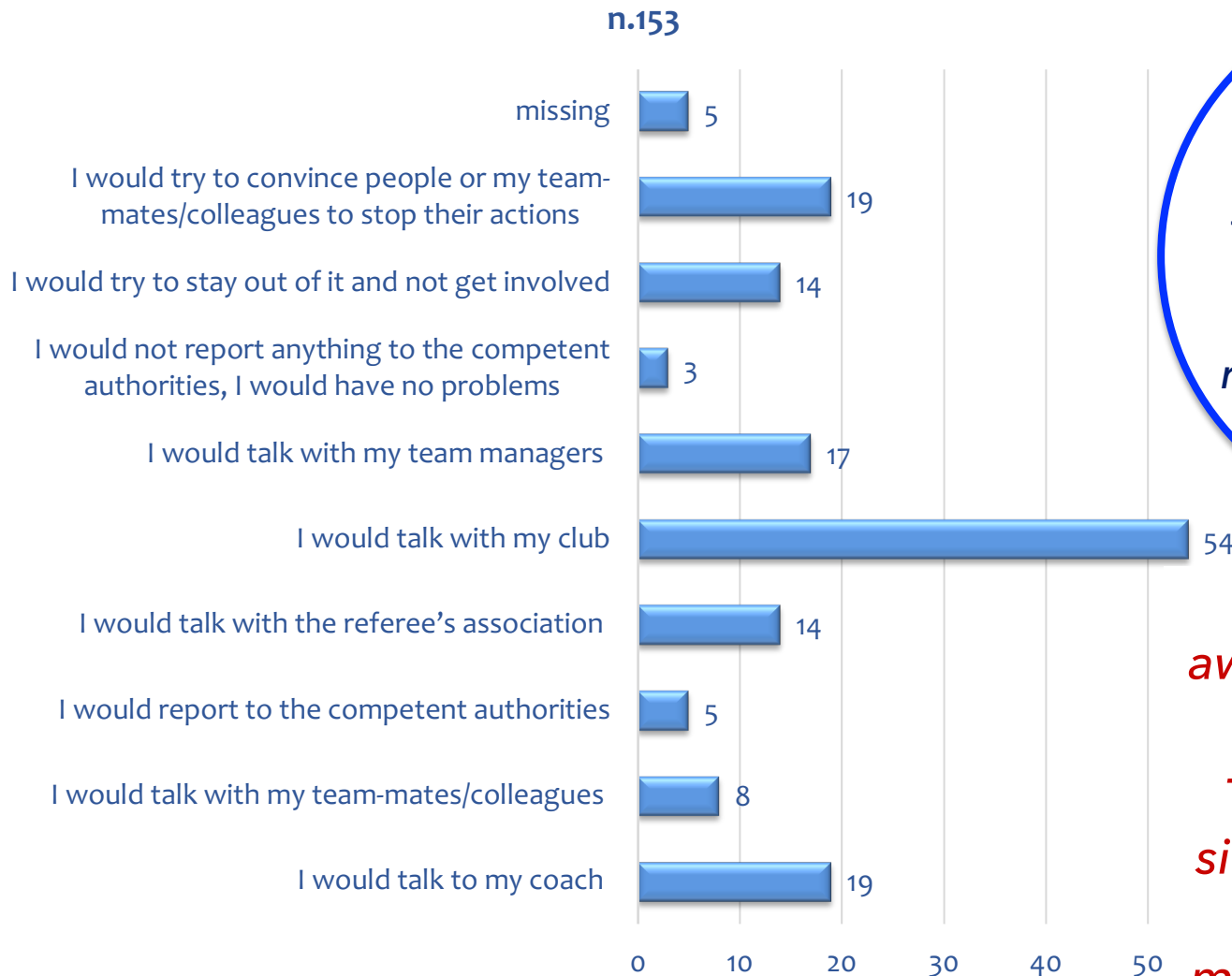


There's a need to protect sport and sporting people public image?



DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-Fixing behave



The most part of participants state that in case of MF the would talk with their club and very few of them would report to competent authorities

There's a lack of awareness on how to behave?

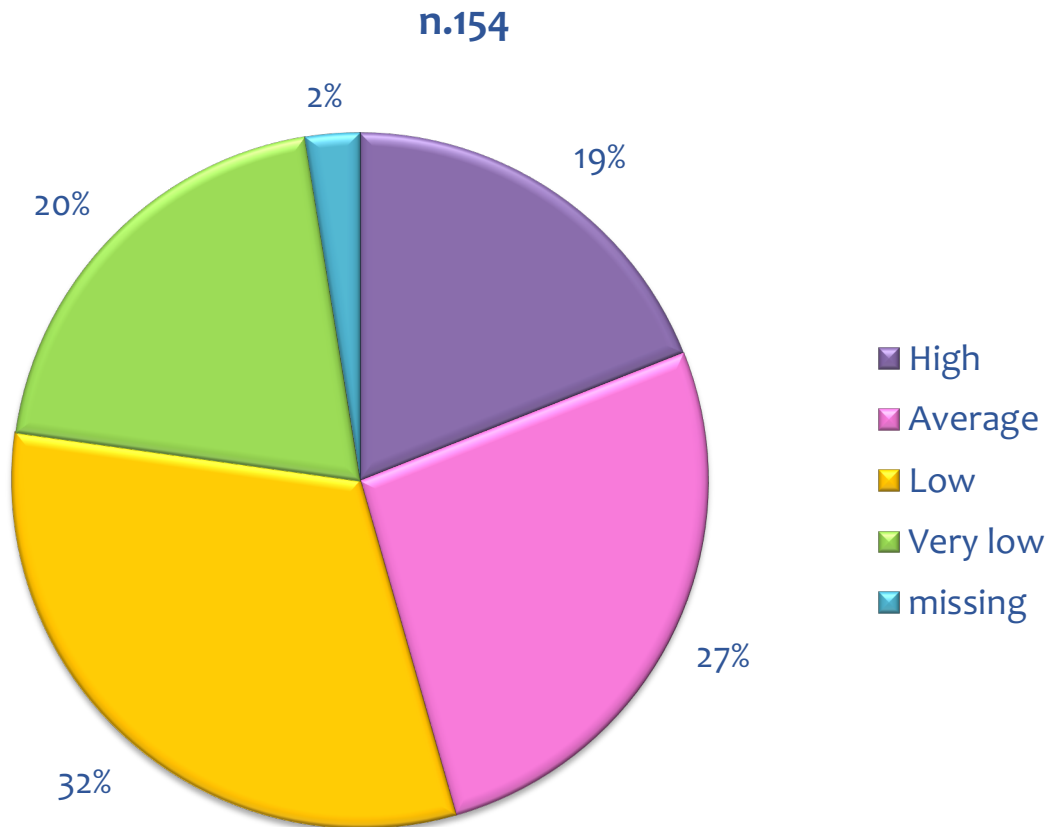
There's a "code of silence" issue aimed to an internal management of MF?



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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Probability of being discovered



The most part of participants state that in case of MF they would talk with their club maybe because there's a low perception of being discovered?

The low possibility of being discovered can lead to avoid a self exposure and a following stigmatization?



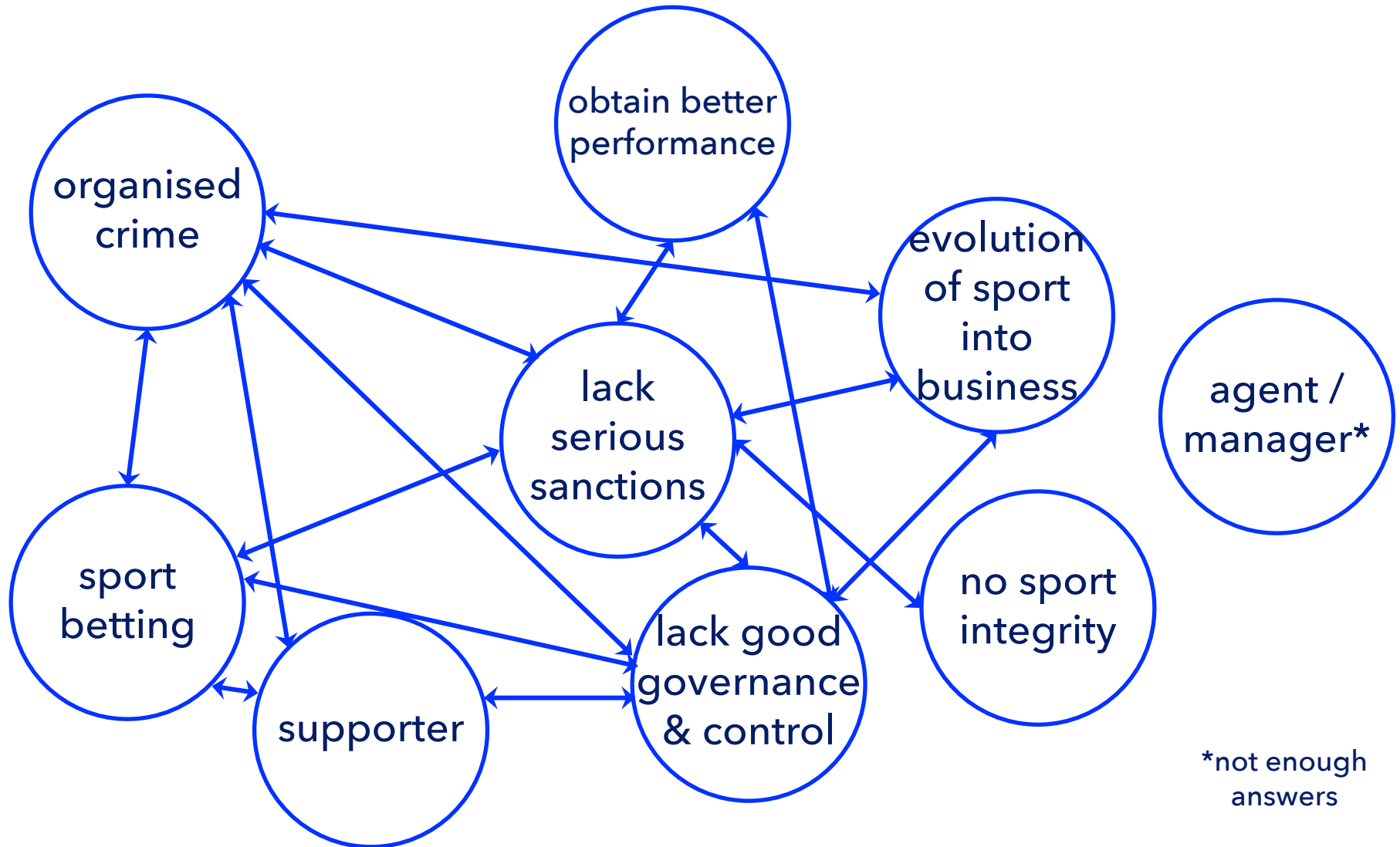
- ❖ Reporting manipulations of results in Portugal is dangerous and can damage the sports career of those who do (n.146): $M=3.00$; $DS=1.32$
- ❖ Athletes / coaches / officials / referees / judges have at their disposal conditions of protection, so that they do not suffer retaliation in case of report of manipulation of results (n.134): $M=2.59$; $DS=1.05$
- ❖ In order to combat the successful manipulation of results in Portugal it is necessary to create a system of protection of whistle-blowers, duly effective and safe (n.132): $M=2.83$; $DS=1.46$

Moreover, there's an emerging need of a report system able to make sporting people feel protected



CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing causes





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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing causes

From the
correlations it seems
that there's a bond
between all the
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It's like if the causes
feed each other



It emerges the
need of a system
vision and not
fractional
interventions



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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing prevention





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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing prevention

From the
correlations it seems
that there's a bond
between all the
possible prevention
actions



Once again it emerges the need of a system vision
and not fractional interventions

In particular considering also previous results we
can say that

**participants claim for intervention aimed to
guarantee security and protection**

SLOVENIA KEY FINDINGS



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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

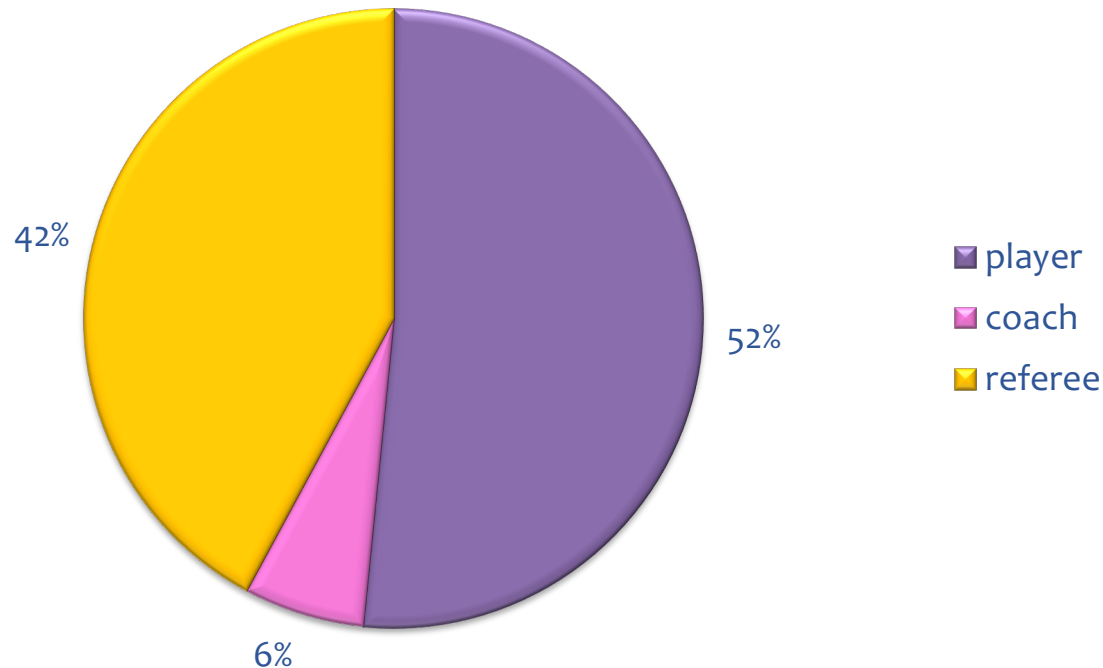
Demographic Data Overview

159 questionnaires

Sport: Football 100%

Average age: 25,54 (DS 7.19)

Role (n.159)



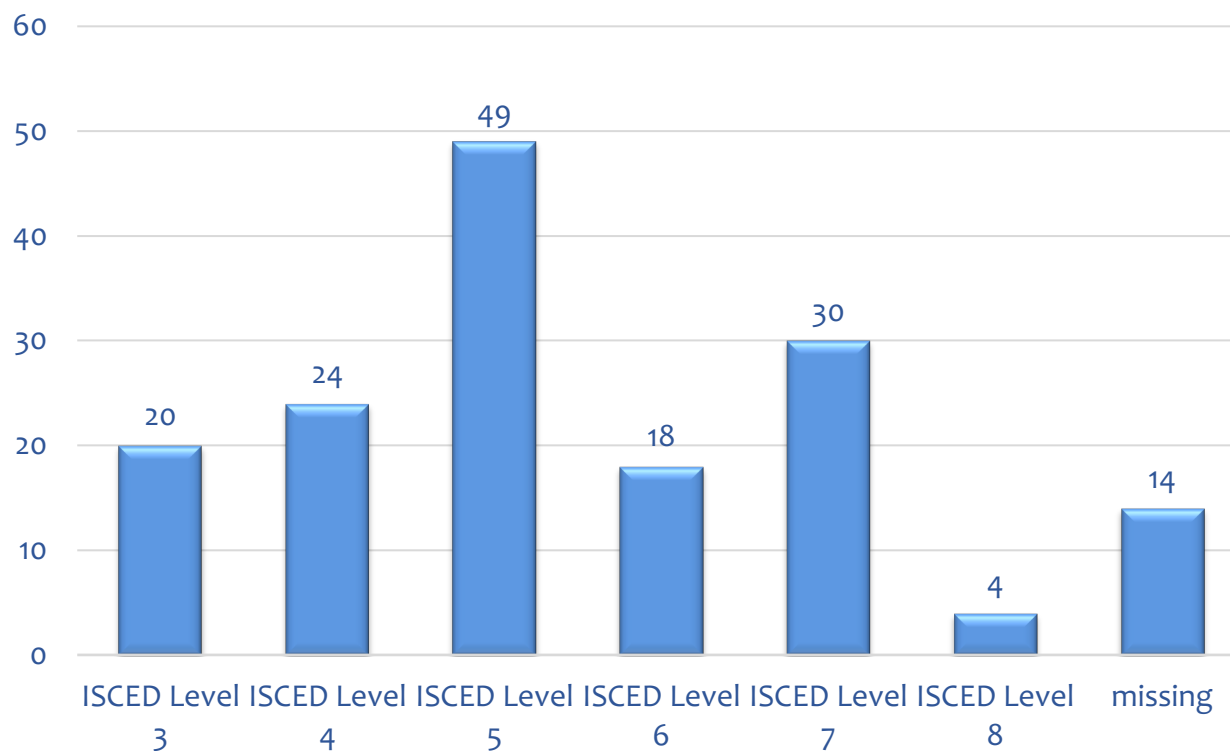


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Demographic Data Overview

ISCED (n.145)



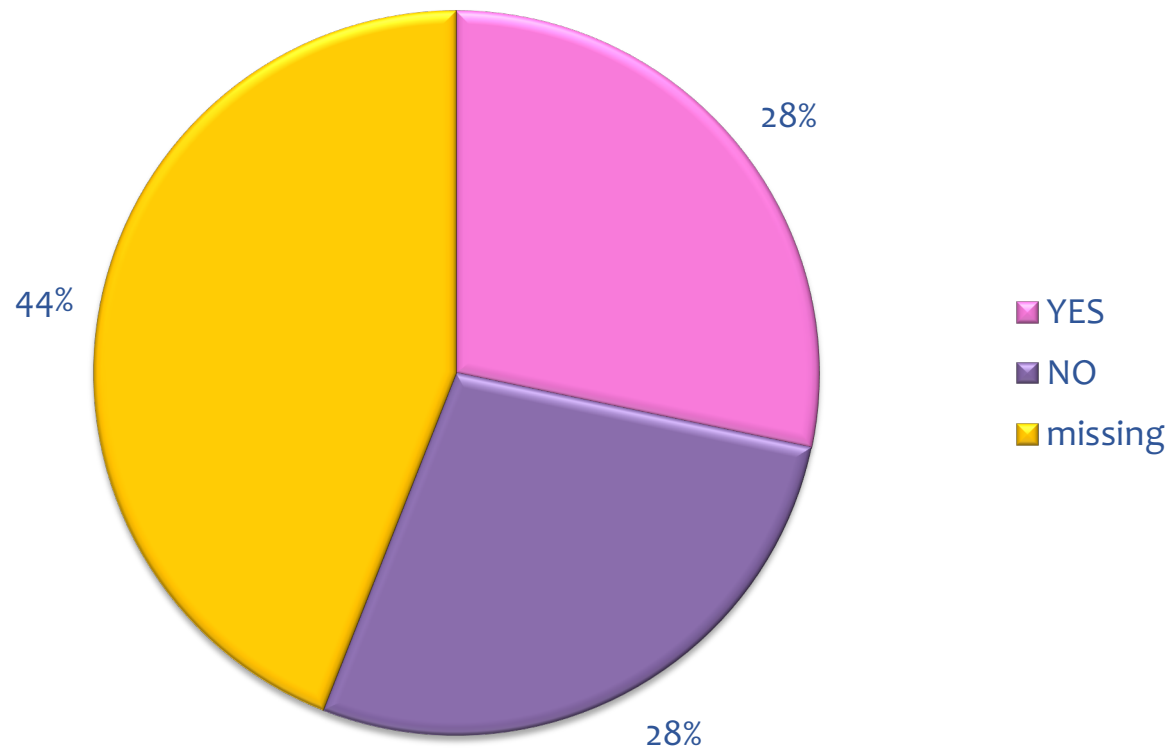


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Agent

Agent (n.89)





To what extent do you consider yourself...

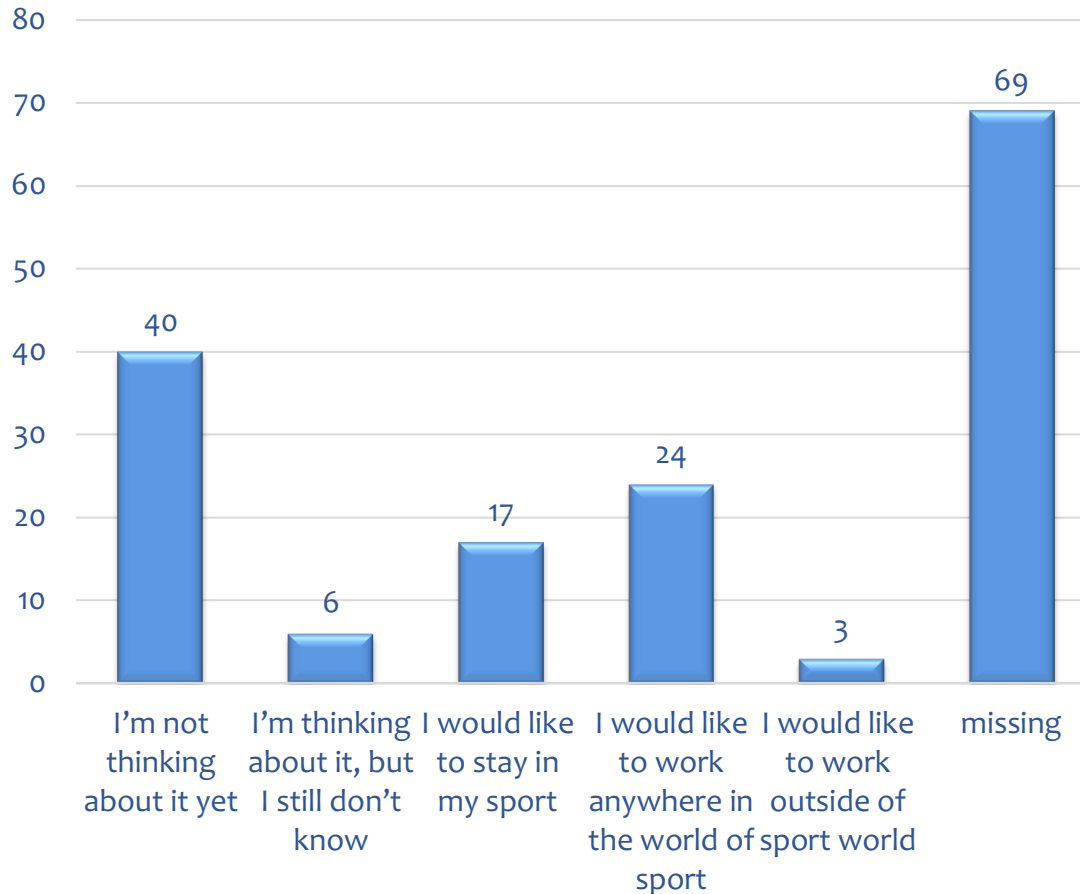
- ❖ an athlete (n.88): $M=4.78$; $DS=.47$
- ❖ a professional (n.87): $M=4.67$; $DS=.62$
- ❖ an employee (n.82): $M=3.55$; $DS=1.13$
- ❖ a player for passion (n.78): $M=3.82$; $DS=1.43$

Even when they are
professional athletes
have a feeling of
being also *players for
passion*
sport is a strong
identity component

This is also confirmed by the statement
related with the of end of sporting career



n.90



Most part of participants didn't answer and among those who answered the most part state that they still don't think about the end of their career

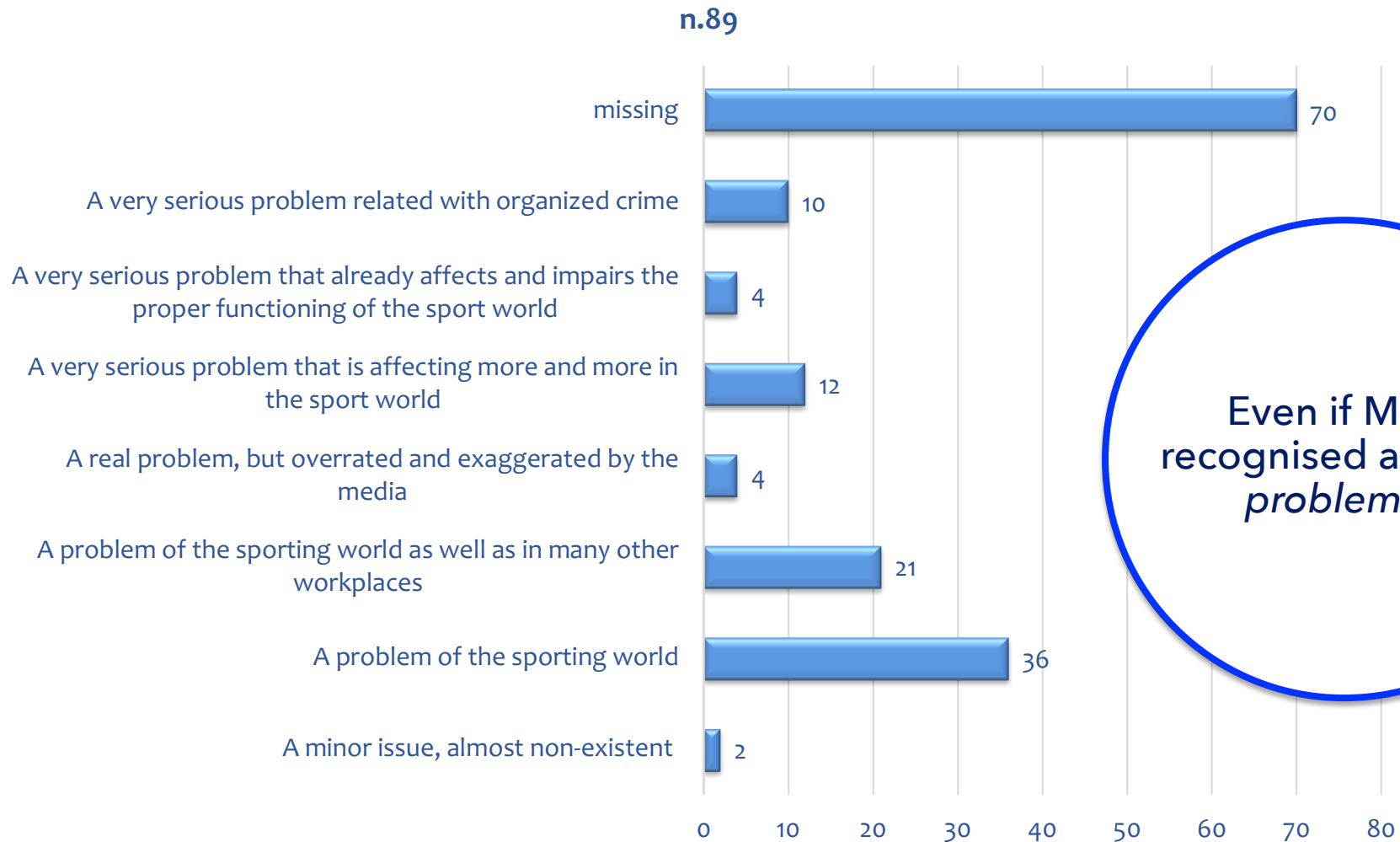
This could be a risk factor connected with the uncertainty about the future



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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-Fixing representation



Even if MF is
recognised as a *real*
problem...



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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-Fixing probability

- ❖ MF probability to occur (n.91): $M=1.69$; $DS=.59$
(1=probable - 5=improbable)
- ❖ Being involved in MF (n.157): $M=2.27$; $DS=.98$
(1=probable - 5=improbable)

...and there's a
quite high
awareness of MF
diffusion and about
being a possible
target...

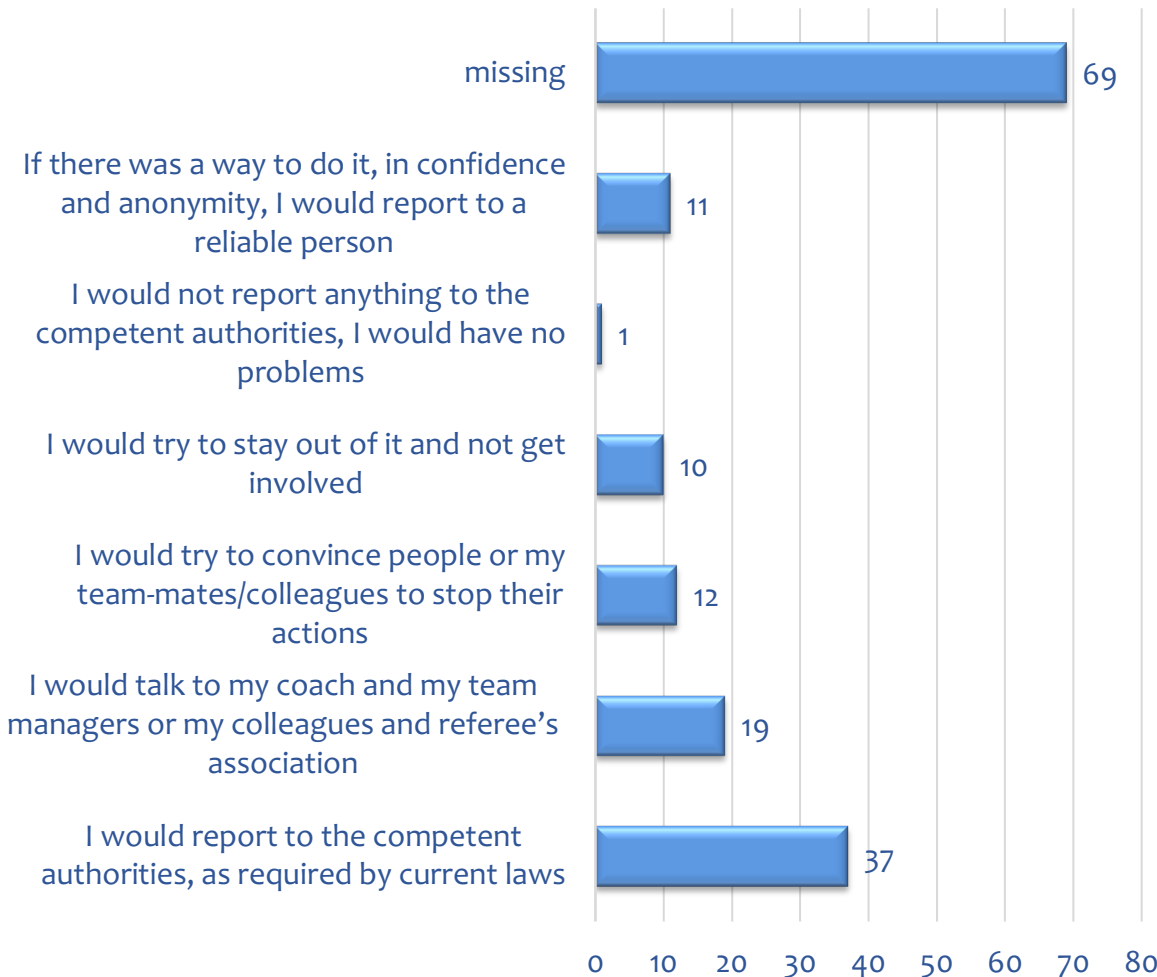


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-Fixing behave

n.90



...only a small amount of participants state they would report to authorities

Why?

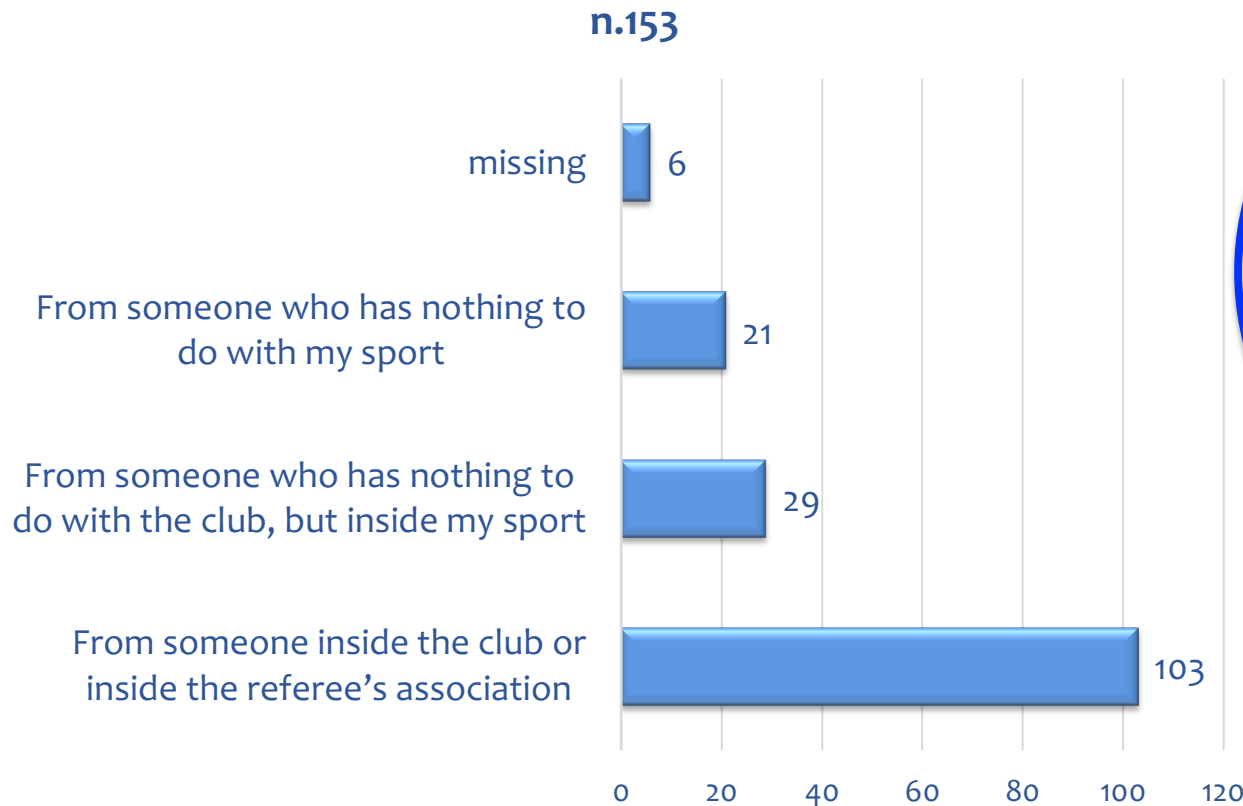
There's a need to protect sport and sporting people public image? It's a code of silence issue?



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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Trusted people



When it comes to MF and receiving advice about how to handle it, the most part states they would talk with a member inside their club/association

This could foster a code of silence attitude?



- ❖ A person in my sport (athlete/coach/referee/staff) would always denounce attempt to fix matches (n.159): $M=1.82$; $DS=1.06$
- ❖ Denouncing Match-Fixing in my country is dangerous and can damage ones sports career (n.149): $M=3.54$; $DS=1.21$
- ❖ To combat the manipulation of results, it is necessary to create an effective, secure and protected reporting system for whistle-blower (n.144): $M=3.08$; $DS=1.20$

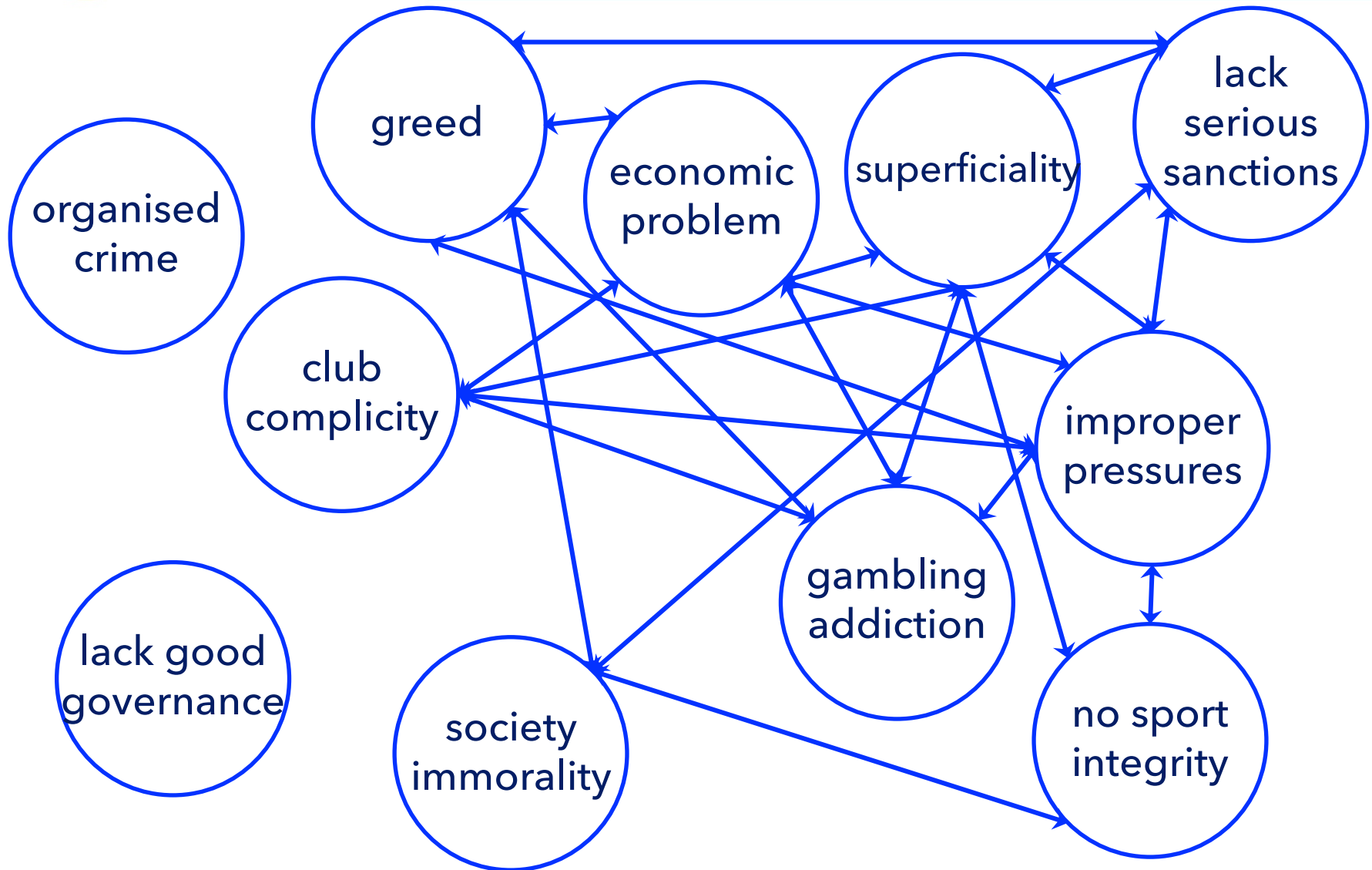
Another possible explication about the low level of willingness to report could be the concern about the possible career's damages and the need to feel supported with a secure and protected reporting system



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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing causes





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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing causes

From the correlations it seems that there's a bond between all the causes related with internal factors (sport ethic issue, economic problems, individual attitudes)



Once again it emerges the need of a system able to train, educate & support sport people

From the correlations it seems also that external causes (such as organized crime) are perceived as something "far"



It may be due to a lack of an overall vision about MF?

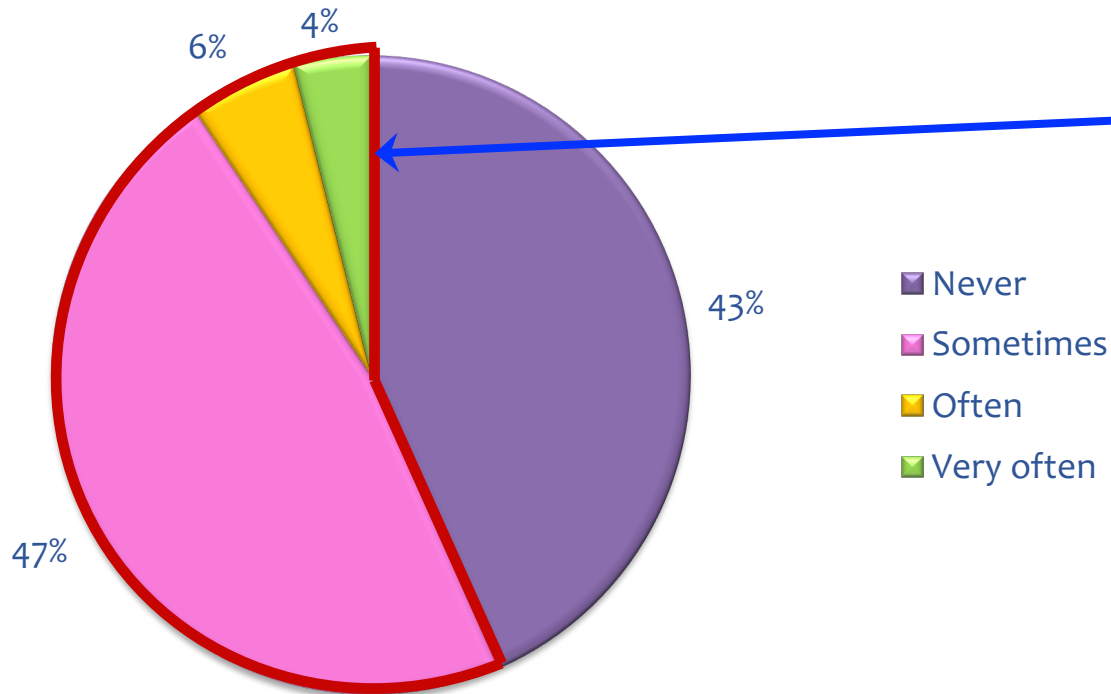


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-fixing causes

Does anyone of your inner circle bet on sporting events? (n.129)



Moreover, having a member of the personal inner circle betting on sporting events could be a risk factor



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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing prevention





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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing prevention

Also in terms of prevention from the correlations it seems that there's a bond between all the internal factors



Once again it emerges that participants claim for intervention aimed to promote awareness and a responsibility assumption rather than sanctioning ones

SPAIN KEY FINDINGS

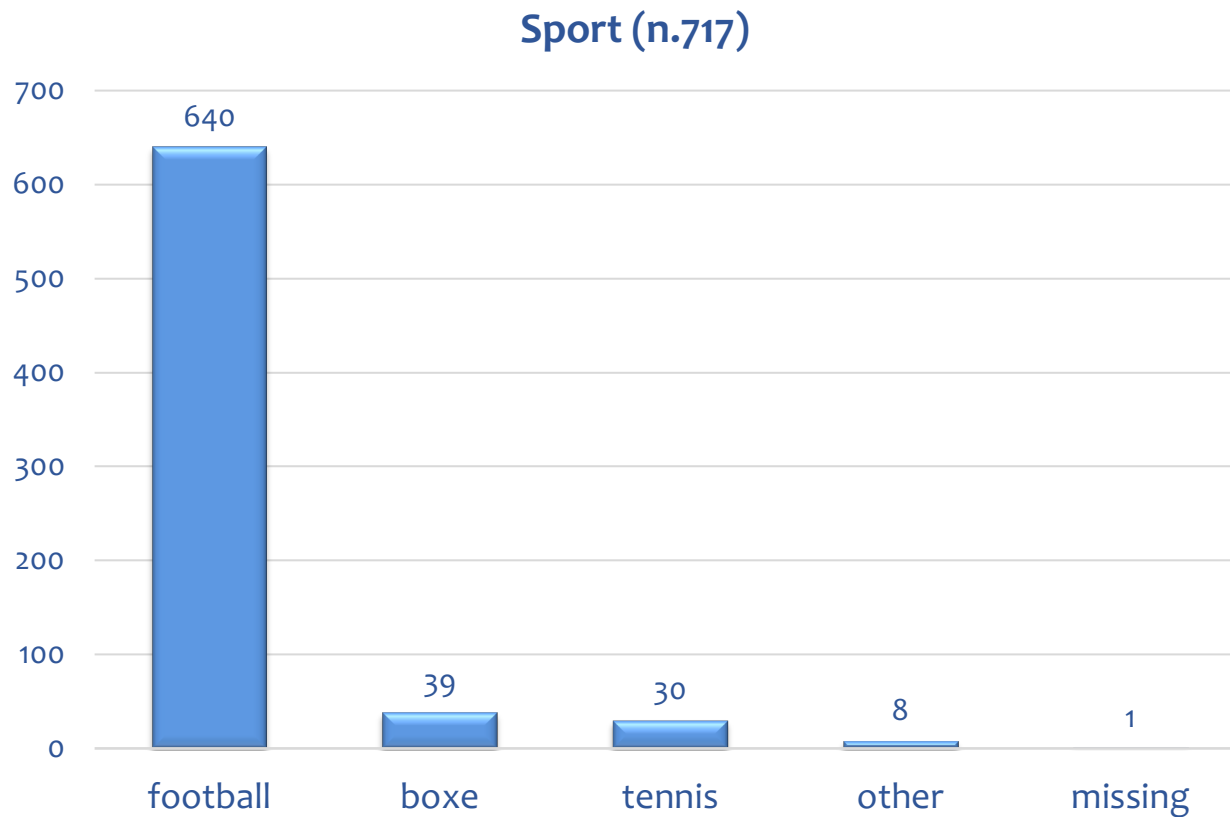


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Demographic Data Overview

718 questionnaires
Average age: 29.60 (DS 10.97)

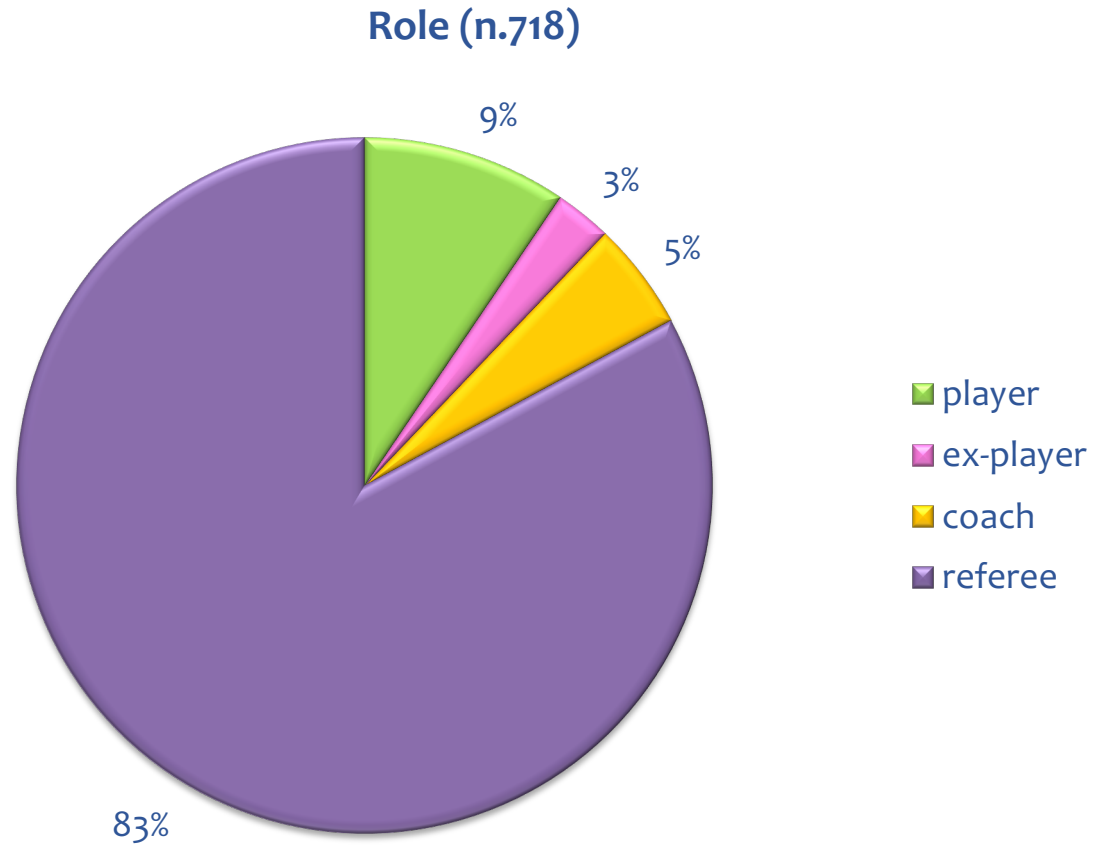




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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Demographic Data Overview

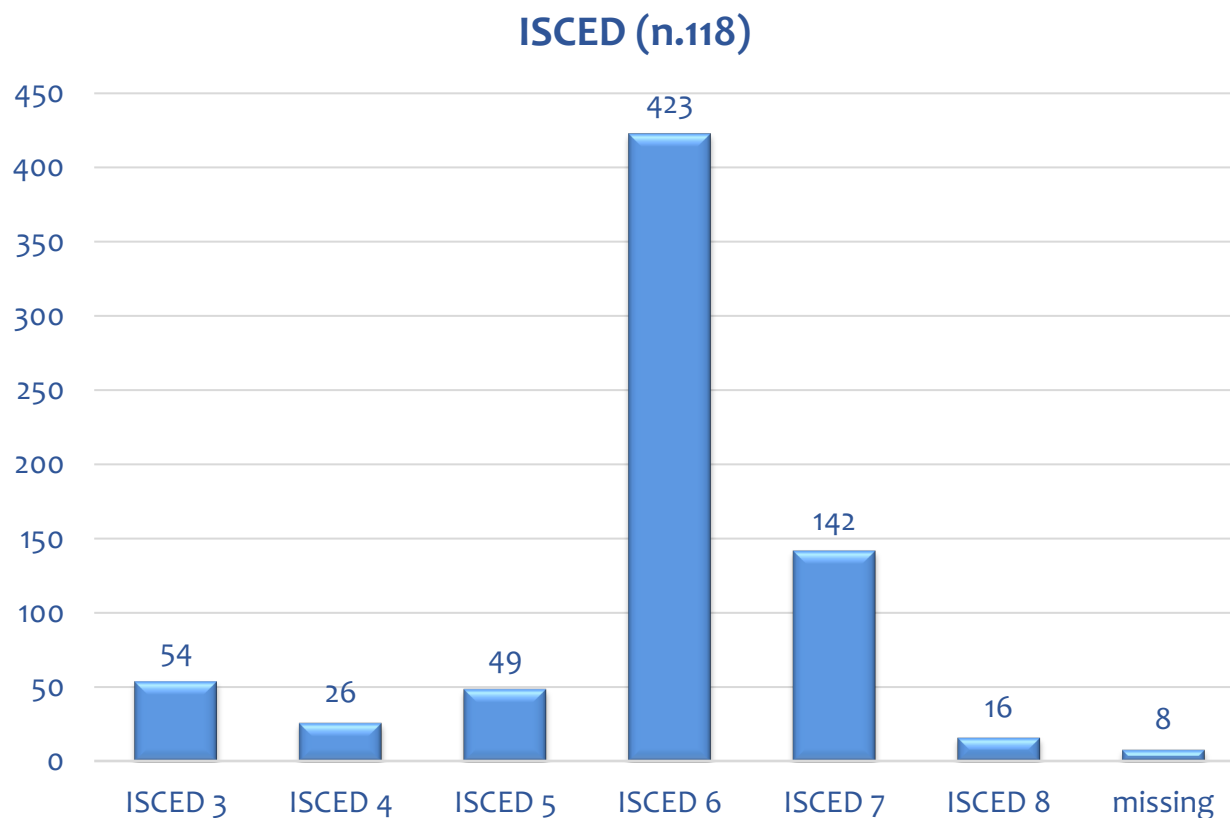




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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Demographic Data Overview

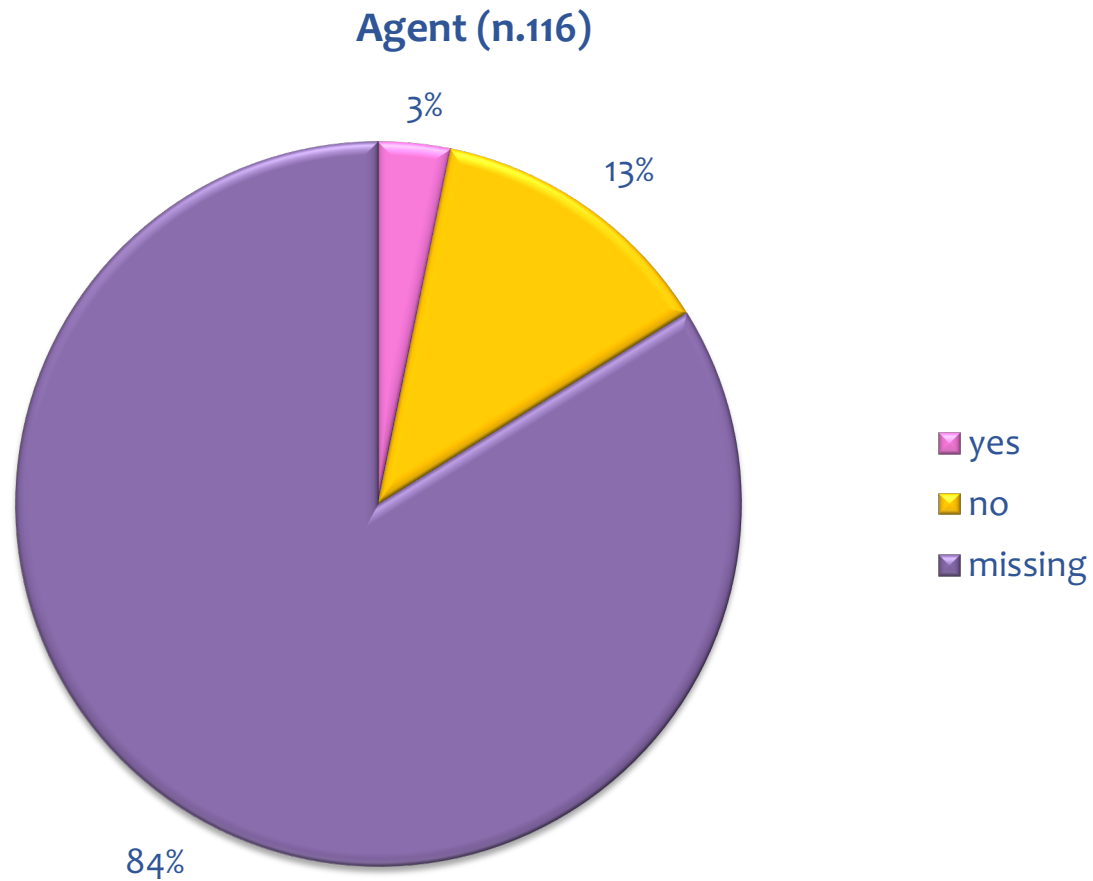




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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Agent



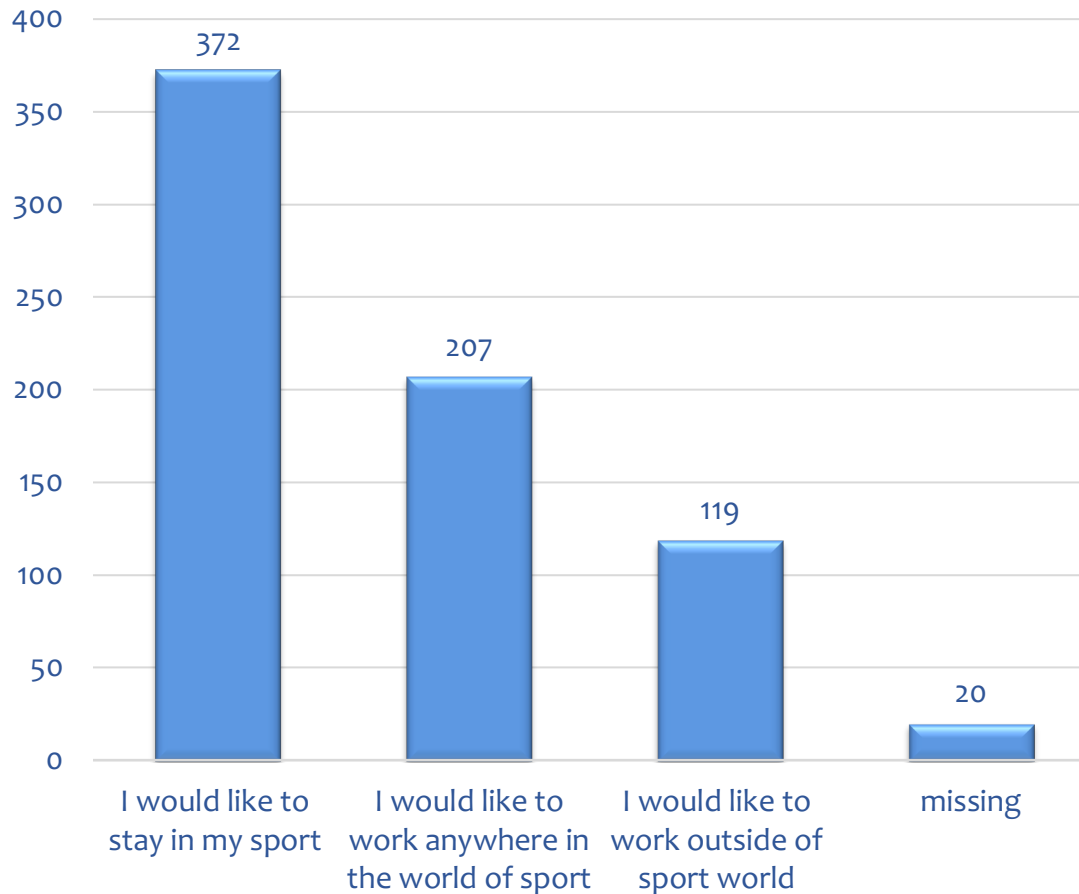


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

End of sporting career

n.698



Huge part of participants state they would like to stay in their sport or in the sports world

**STRONG BOND
WITH SPORT &
STRONG SPORT
IDENTITY**

*protection factor
on which to leverage*



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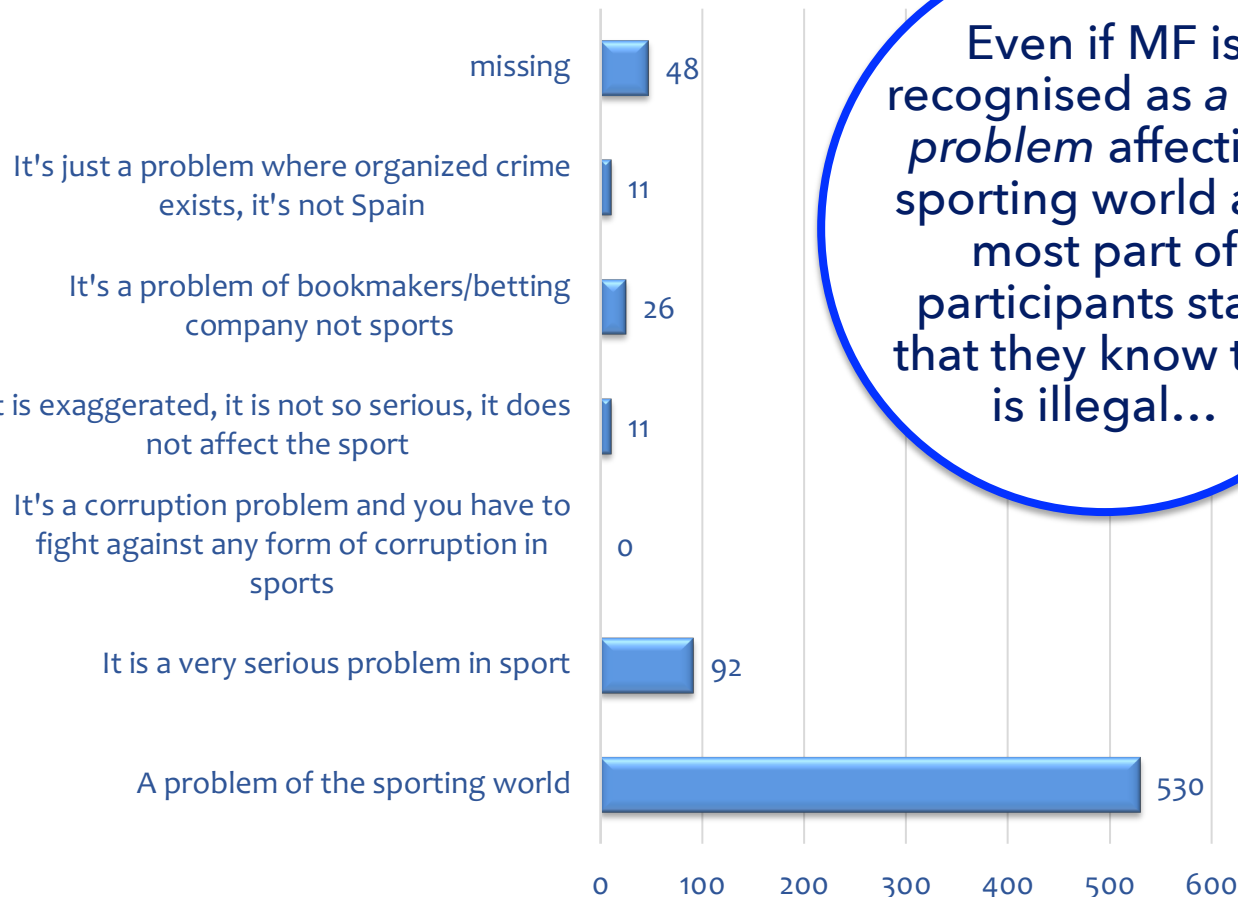
DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-Fixing representation

n.670

Even if MF is recognised as a *real problem* affecting sporting world and most part of participants state that they know that is illegal...

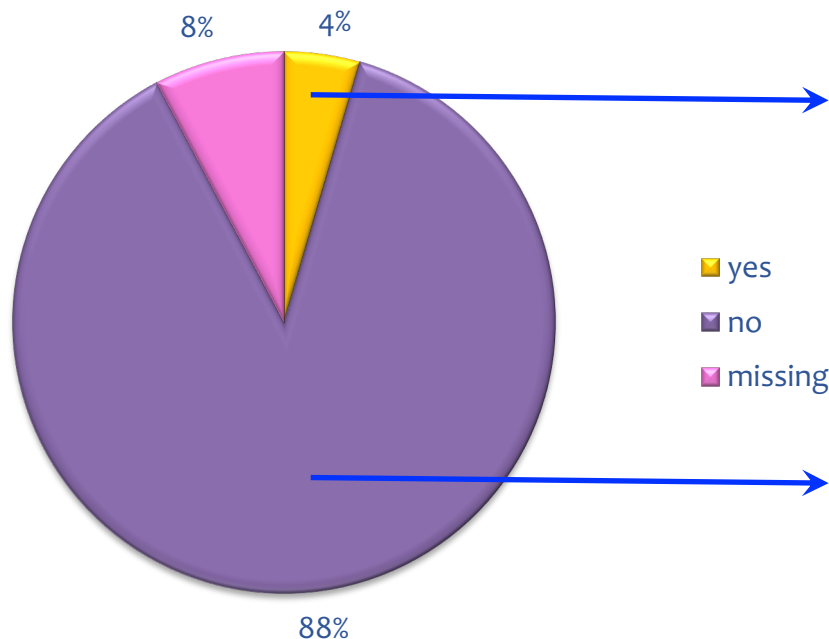
Do you know if the legislation of the country where you practice sports sanctions the people who fix? (n.718)



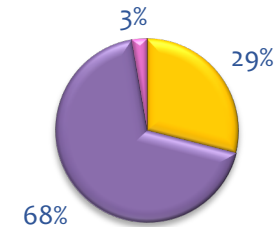


- ❖ MF probability to occur (n.611): $M=2.85$; $DS=1.18$
(1=probable - 5=improbable)

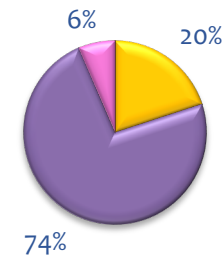
Have you ever received a MF proposal? (n.663)



If MF proposal "YES": is a normal practice?
(n.37)



If MF proposal "NO": could it be possible?
(n.625)





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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-Fixing probability

There's just a moderate perception of MF to occur and an almost absent perception of a possible involvement in MF



There's a lack of awareness of the danger related with MF infiltrations?
Do not people in the sports world represent themselves as possible targets?



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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-Fixing behave

n.613



Moreover... less than a half of participants state that in case of MF they would report to authorities (even if almost all of them state that they know MF is illegal)

↓
Why?

There's a need to protect sport and sporting people public image?

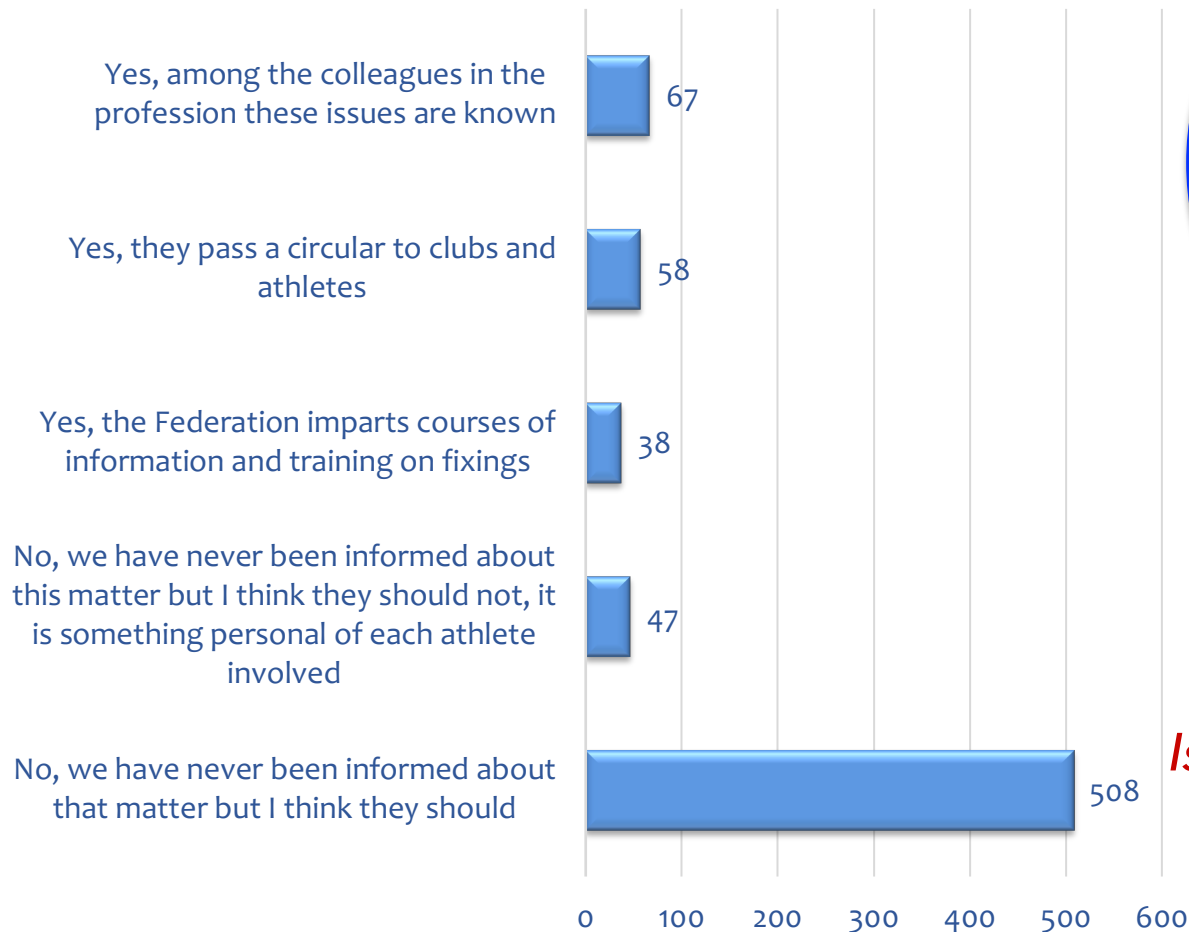


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-Fixing behave

Are you aware of whether your Federation sanctions athletes or referees who fix matches or events? (n.718)



A huge number of participants state they have never been informed about possible MF sanctions and think that this could be helpful



Why just a few amount say that there are courses?

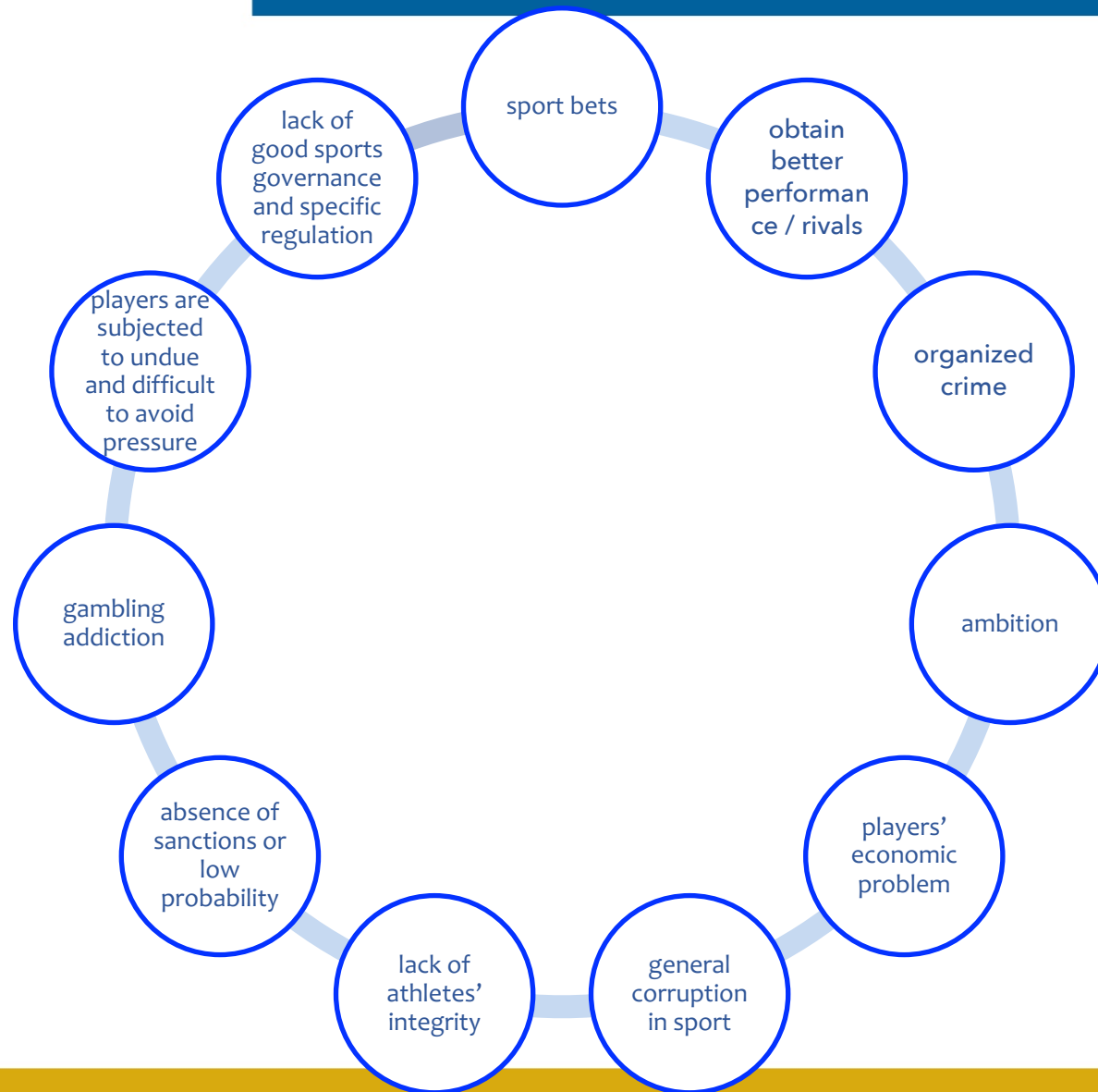
Is there a communication problem inside federations and clubs?



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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing causes





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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing causes

From the
correlations it seems
that there's a bond
between all the
possible causes
It's like if the causes
feed each other



It emerges the
need of a system
vision and not
fractional
interventions

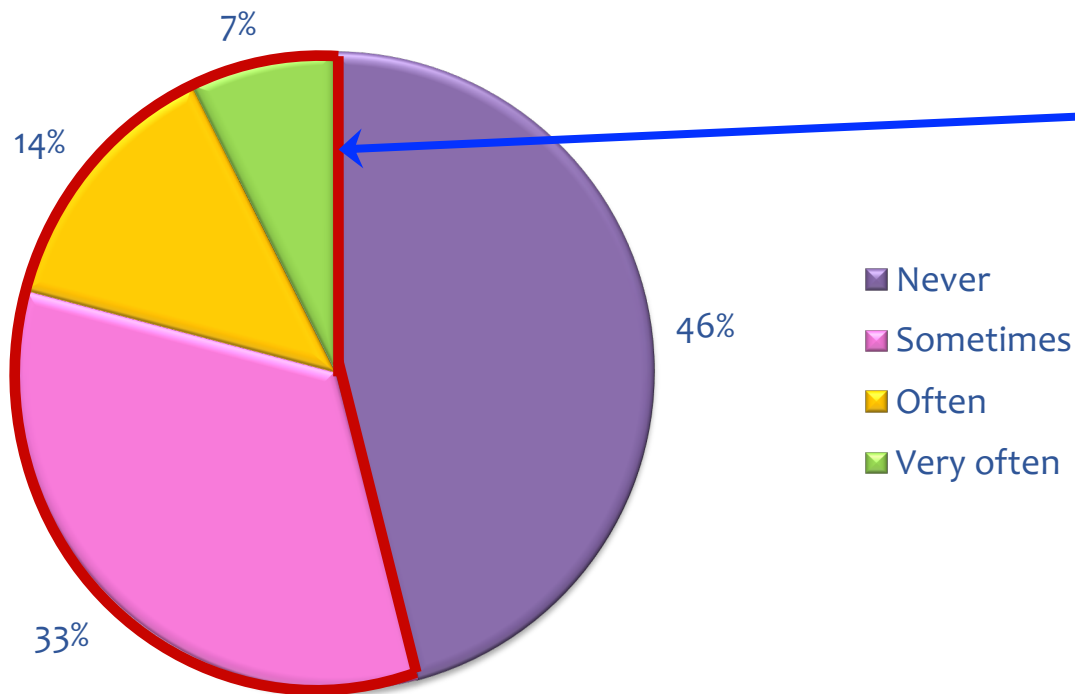


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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-fixing causes

Does anyone of your inner circle bet on sporting events? (n.718)



Moreover, having a member of the personal inner circle betting on sporting events could be a risk factor



DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Match-Fixing prevention and behave

- ❖ A person in my sport (athlete/coach/referee/staff) would always denounce attempt to fix matches (n.654): $M=4.64$; $DS=.81$
- ❖ Denouncing Match-Fixing in my country is dangerous and can damage ones sports career (n.652): $M=2.59$; $DS=1.41$
- ❖ To combat the manipulation of results, it is necessary to create an effective, secure and protected reporting system for whistle-blower (n.654): $M=4.55$; $DS=.82$
- ❖ Better control and supervision of sports authorities (n.639): $M=4.30$; $DS=.92$
- ❖ More information to athletes about the sanctions that these practices entail (n.633): $M=4.09$; $DS=1.09$
- ❖ More training and education to young athletes about the damage that MF produces (n.634): $M=4.42$; $DS=.90$
- ❖ Better regulation by Government (n.636): $M=4.00$; $DS=1.16$



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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing prevention

According to
participants'
agreement there's a
strong recognition
of the importance of
reporting and no
worry about
possible career's
damage

*But there's a clear and strong request for being
trained, educated and protected to deal with the MF
issue*

THERE'S A STRONG NEED TO FEEL SUPPORTED

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS



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CORRELATIONS

Sport people perception

Most part of participants state
that they still don't think about
the end of their career or they'd
rather stay in their sport domain
STRONG BOND WITH SPORT

uncertainty about
the future could
be a risk factor in
terms of identity
and economic
problem



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CORRELATIONS

Sport people perception

Even if there's a perception of a MF as a real problem
There's just a moderate perception of MF to occur and a lower perception of a possible involvement



There's a lack of awareness of the danger related with MF infiltrations?
Do not people in the sport world represent themselves as possible targets?



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CORRELATIONS

Sport people perception

The most part of participants state that in case of MF they would talk with their club and a fewer number would report to competent authorities

When it comes to MF and receiving advice about how to handle it, the most part of them state they would talk with a member inside their club/association



There's a lack of awareness on how to behave?

There's a "code of silence" issue aimed to an internal management of MF?

There's a need to protect sport public image?

There's a worry that a self exposure could lead to a stigmatization?



- ✓ Economic issues
- ✓ Lack of ethic and integrity
- ✓ Individual attitudes
- ✓ People of the inner circle betting on sport events
- ✓ Lack of a proper governance & penalties system
- ✓ Organized crime

There's a need of a systemic vision and not fractional interventions because all the causes are fostering each other



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CORRELATIONS

Match-Fixing prevention

Even if participants recognize that there's a lack of sanctions, they claim for interventions aimed to promote awareness and a responsibility assumption rather than sanctioning ones

There's a clear request for being trained, educated and prepared to deal with MF in a secure system

There's a strong need to feel aware supported & protected