



# ACAMF

ATHLETE COUNSELLORS AGAINST MATCH FIXING

# IO1: Match-fixing Challengebook

UCAM

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UCAM  
UNIVERSIDAD  
CATÓLICA DE MURCIA

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# *Countries participating in the creation of the Challengebook*

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➤ Spain



➤ Slovenia



➤ North Macedonia



➤ Serbia



➤ Italy



# IO1: Match-fixing Challengebook

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**IO COORDINATOR:** UCAM

**PARTICIPANTS PARTNERS:** ALL CONSORTIUM

**IO OBJECTIVE:** The Intellectual Output consisted in a study developed under state-of-the-art academic quality criteria and grounded on transnational research spanning all partnership countries.

**TARGET GROUP:** The study, was conceived for an audience of academics, sport practitioners, experts and interested general public in Europe.

**LANGUAGE:** will be elaborated in English and translated in the languages of all the partners.

**THEMATIC SCOPE:** a systematic account of the challenge of match-fixing in European Sport by systematic exploring and cross-comparing the multiple layers of opinion and experience provided by the different actors gravitating in the Sport realm.



# -SPO-SCP

# ok



Athlete Counsellors Against Match  
Fixing (ACAMF)

622216-EPP-1-2020-1-SI-SPO-SCP

**IO1- Challengebook**



## gebook

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ook, there will find collection and comparison (across  
ors of Sport) insights and experiences about the challenge  
ngside practices to counter the latter at different levels.

[https://  
acamf.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/CHALLENGEBOOK-ACAMF-EN.pdf](https://acamf.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/CHALLENGEBOOK-ACAMF-EN.pdf)



# IO1: Match-fixing Challengebook

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Tasks embedded in the development of the Challengebook were:

1. **Creation of Questionnaire** (differentiated per respondent category, general sample identification and development of data collection Grid (IO leader).
2. **Selection of surveying sample by each partner** (20 respondents per category [ Athletes, former Athletes, Federations, Sport clubs and stakeholders in the Sport field]).
3. **Translation of Questionnaires** (national language of partners).
4. **Execution of surveying** (circulation of online Questionnaires).
5. **Reporting on results** (1 Report produced per partner).
6. **Review of Reports** (IO leader)
7. **Creation of Challengebook** (IO leader)
8. **Translation and diffusion** (<https://acamf.eu/intellectual-outputs/>)



# IO1: Match-fixing Questionnaire

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**PART A:** Descriptive data of the participants (gender, age, country, educational level, employment status, sport discipline involved, and target group).

**PART B:** Multiple choice answers to know the general knowledge of respondents about match-fixing.

**OPEN QUESTIONS:** Open-ended questions

1. What do you consider to be Match-fixing?
2. In your opinion, what are the best approaches to deliver information and educate people regarding match-fixing?
3. If you answered that you are quite familiar with match fixing, please share with us your knowledge.

**PART C:** Likert scale on the degree of agreement and disagreement on match fixing statements.

**PART D:** Likert scale on the degree of agreement and disagreement on match fixing issues depending on the target group.



# IO1: Match-fixing

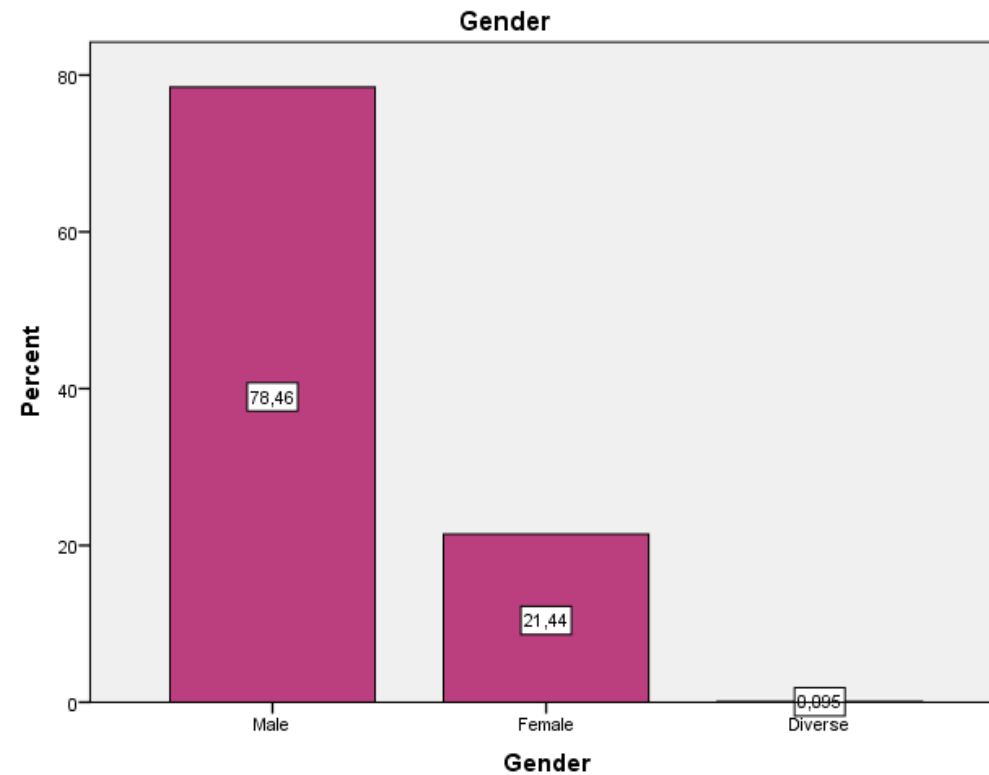
## PART A: Questionnaire Results

n= 1054 participants

Age (37,23 ± 13,32)

♂ n= 827

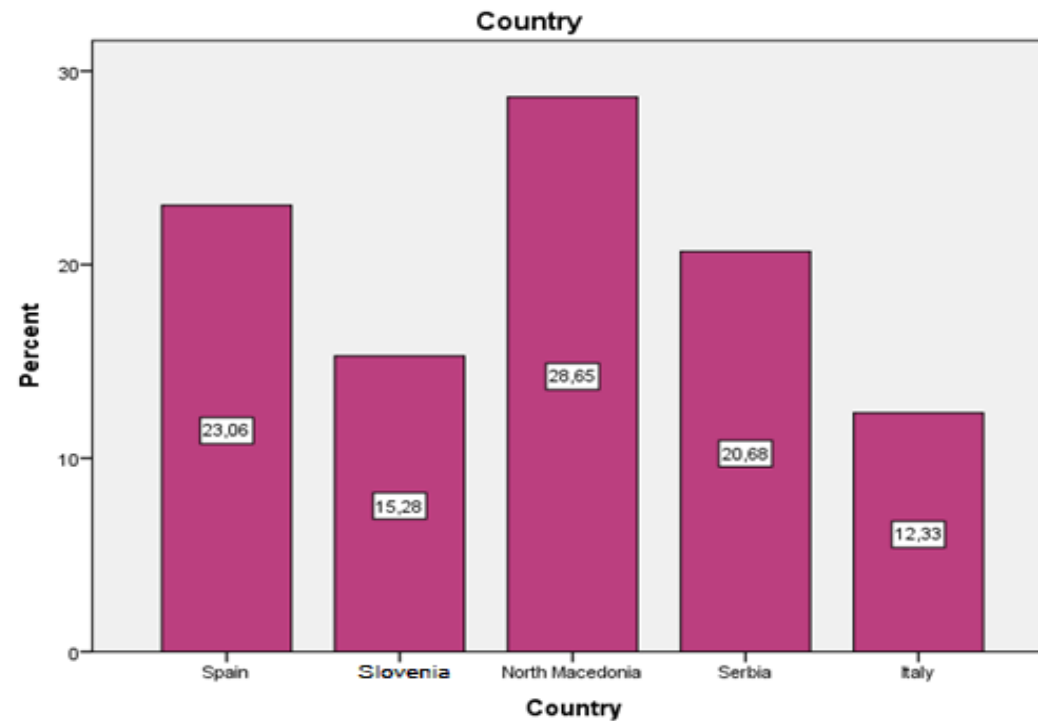
♀ n= 226



# IO1: Match-fixing

## PART A: Questionnaire Results

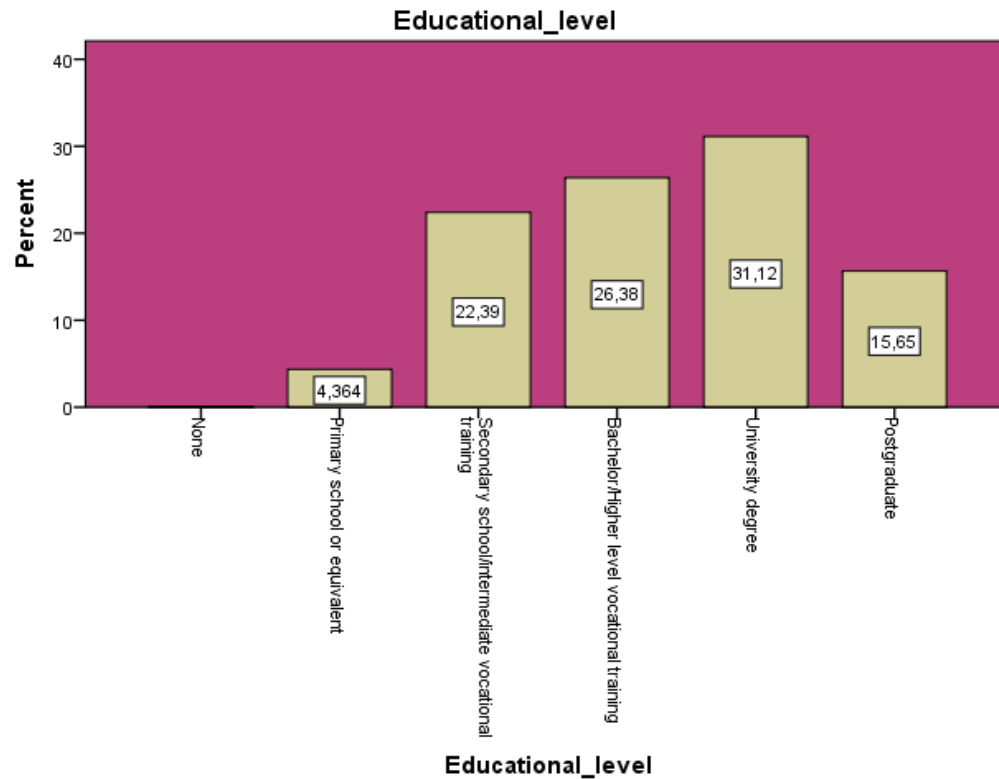
% Participants countries:





# IO1: Match-fixing

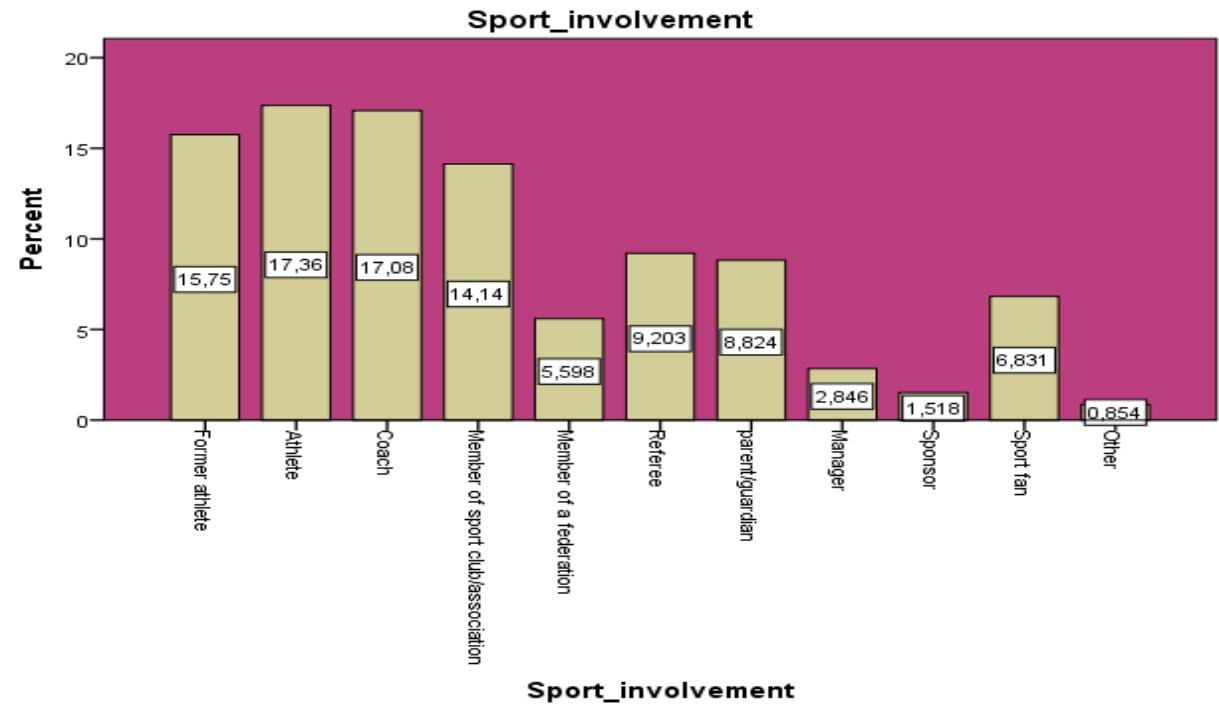
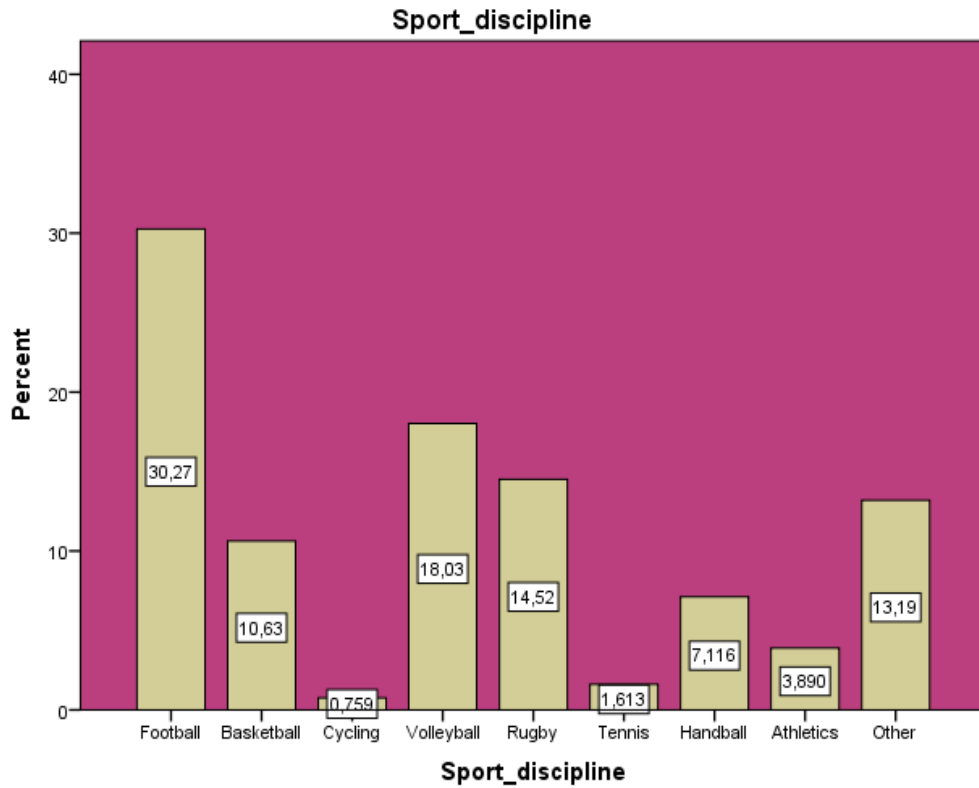
## PART A: Questionnaire Results



In terms of level of education, it should be noted that, overall, participants with university degrees (n=328) stand out, followed by Bachelor/Higher level vocational training (n=278) and primary education or equivalent (n=46) being the least chosen option.

# IO1: Match-fixing

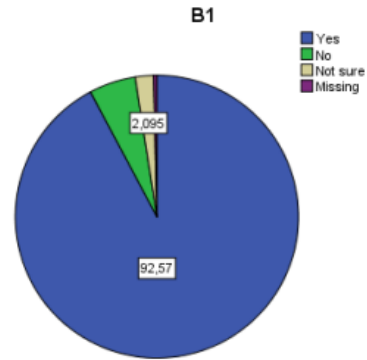
## PART A: Questionnaire Results



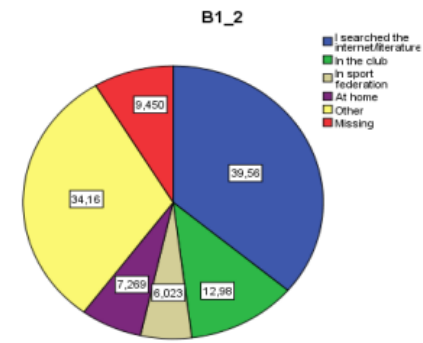
# IO1: Match-fixing

## PART B: Questionnaire Results

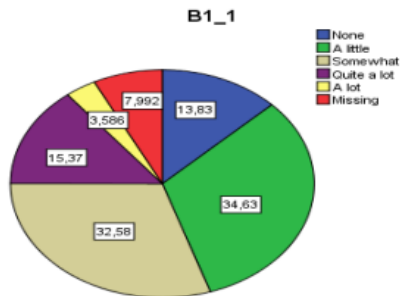
B1) Do you know or have you heard about the phenomenon of "match-fixing"?



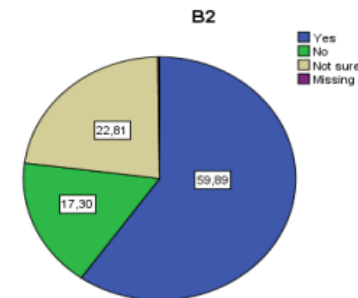
B1.2) If yes, where did you receive the information about "match-fixing"?



B1.1) If yes, how much knowledge do you think you have about "match-fixing"?



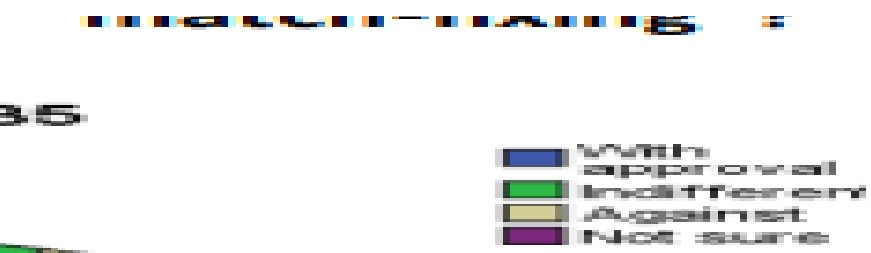
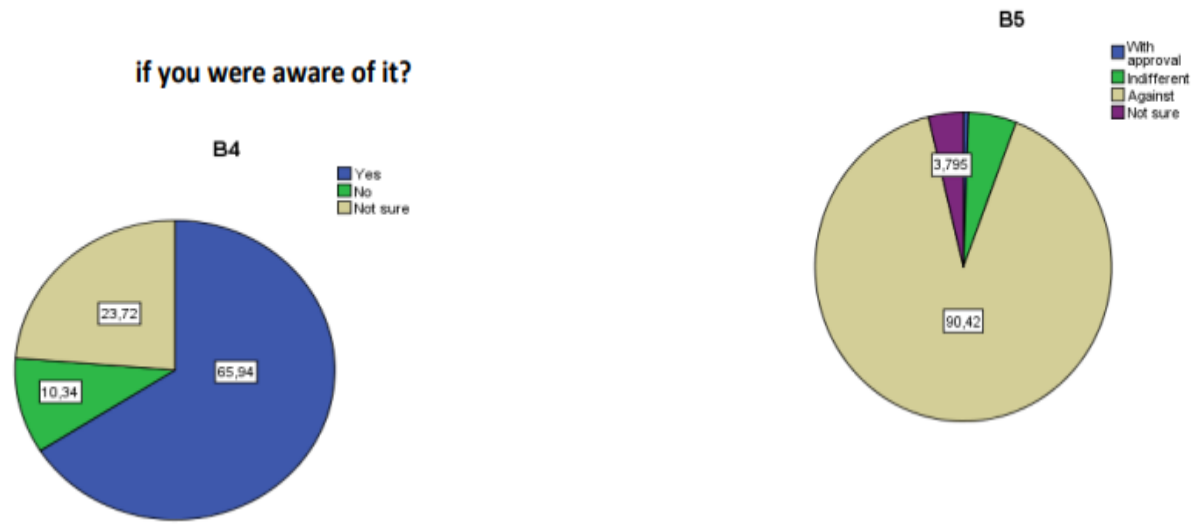
B2) Would increasing the awareness of people about "match-fixing" reduce this negative phenomenon?



# Match-fixing Survey Results

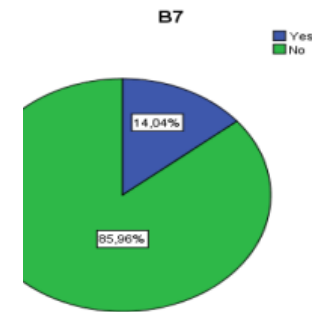


B5) Generally speaking, how do you consider "match-fixing"?

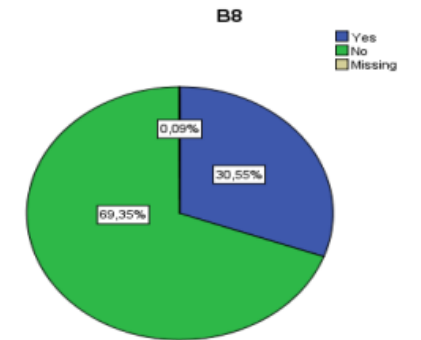


# King Fire Results

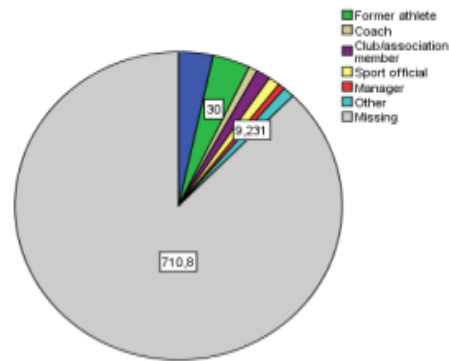
B7) Have you ever been approached by anyone to fix a match?



B8) Did you place a sports bet in the last year?

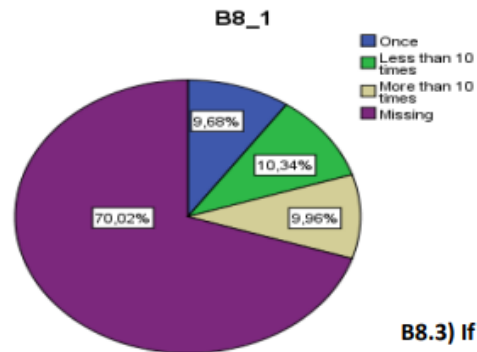


2015  
2016  
2017  
2018

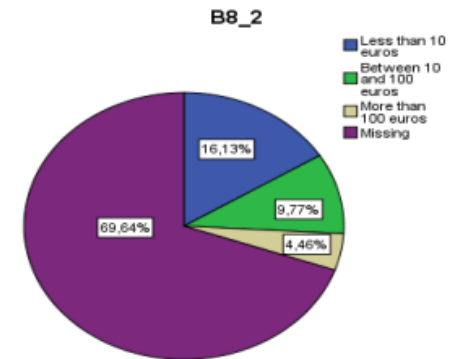


# King Bire Results

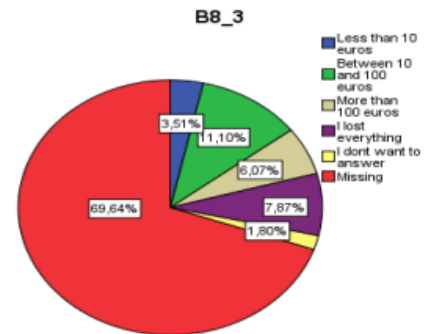
B8.1) If yes, how many times?



B8.2) If yes, how much money did you spend (in EUR or equivalent)?



B8.3) If yes, how much money did you earn (in EUR or equivalent)?



■ approval  
■ indifferent  
■ Against  
■ Not sure

# IO1: Match-fixing

## OPEN QUESTIONS: Questionnaire Results

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### **Question 1. What do you consider match-fixing to be?**

*A large part of the respondents think that match-fixing is the conscious and planned alteration of the course of a competition, on the other hand, some consider it to be the achievement of a financial gain in exchange for changing the results of a competition. And a minority believe that match-fixing is an illegal action contrary to the essential values of sport.*

### **Question 2. In your opinion, what are the best ways to provide information and educate people about match-fixing?**

*Half of the respondents are of the opinion that the best way to provide information and educate people about match-fixing is through the provision of specific training on match-fixing. On the other hand, 25 out of 93 respondents who have completed this question consider that education in values should be provided to avoid the situation that match-fixing suffers from. On the other hand, a minority consider that the best way to solve this situation is to give more visibility and publicity to match-fixing cases, as well as to denounce all cases and for sanctions to be harsher.*



# IO1: Match-fixing

## OPEN QUESTIONS: Questionnaire Results

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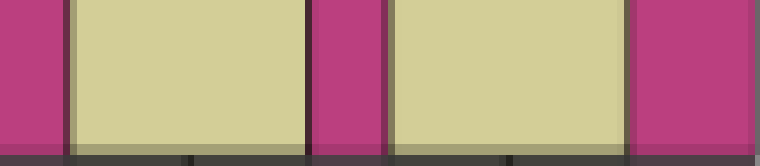


**Question 3. Please share with us your knowledge if you are familiar with match-fixing.**

*The answer to this question is very divided in two parts, on the one hand those who feel familiar with match-fixing have experiences as players in football, tennis,... and have been proposed to participate in match-fixing mainly because they have nothing at stake. On the other hand, many of those who answered this question consider that they are familiar with match-fixing because of the press, the news they see on social media and the training they have received on match-fixing.*







Agree

Strongly agree

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Indifferent	Agree	Strongly agree
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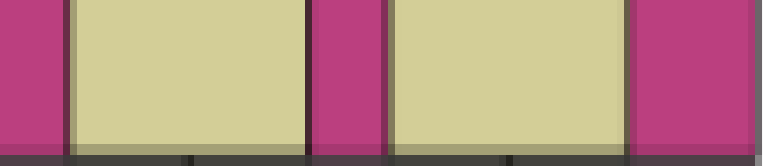
agree

# Match-fixing Questionnaire Results



N.º	STATEMENTS	1	2	3	4	5
	Match-fixing is very common in sports.					
	Match-fixing involves a great deal of money.					
	Match-fixing is more likely in individual sports.					
	Match-fixing is more likely in team sports.					
	Match-fixing is more common in professional sports.					
	Match-fixing is more common in semi-professional sports.					
	Match-fixing is more common in amateur sports.					
	A higher level of education leads to less involvement in match-fixing.					
	A lower level of education leads to less involvement in match-fixing.					
	A higher level of income leads to more involvement in match-fixing.					
	A lower level of income leads to more involvement in match-fixing.					
	Match-fixing is against the principles of fair play.					
	I would match-fix a game if it had no consequences (legal, disciplinary, social, etc.) and I would profit from it (financially or materially).					
	I consider match-fixing to be socially accepted.					
	There is a great deal of control by the competent bodies over match-fixing.					
	Sports betting has some relation to match-fixing in sports.					
	Advertising of sports betting increases the occurrence of match-fixing.					





Agree

Strongly  
agree

# Match-fixing Questionnaire Results



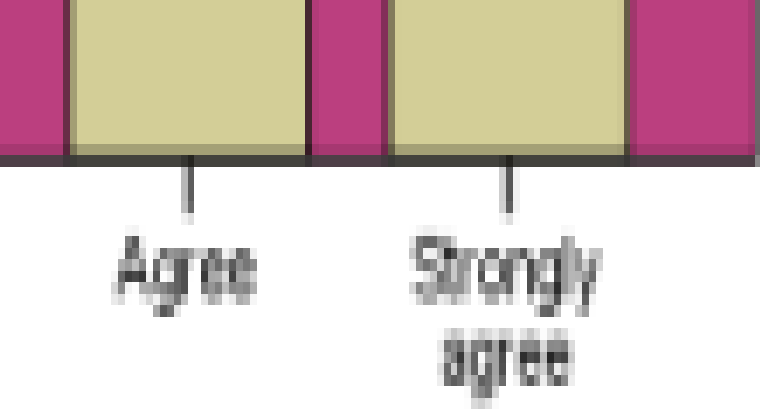
3	4	5
Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree

Agree

Retired athlete, athlete, trainer/coach, club/association manager, member of a sport federation, referee, parent/guardian and/or manager.

agree





# Match-fixing perceptions

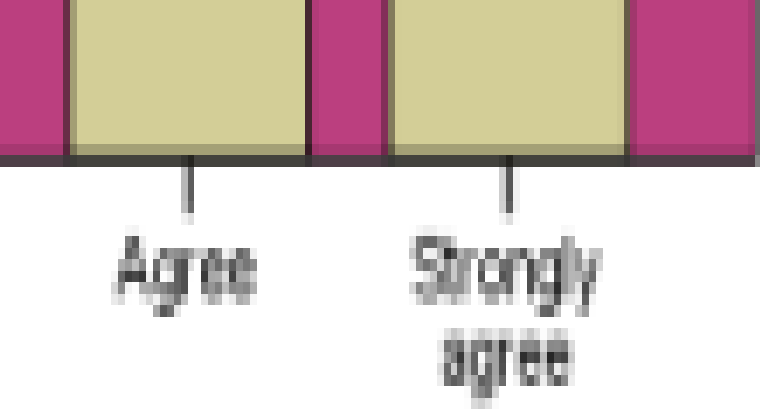


Most of the participants had previously heard of the concept of match-fixing, albeit with little knowledge, received mostly from the internet and literature.

It is striking that almost 30% would not report match-fixing to any authority, although almost 91% are certainly against this type of action.

According to the answers about whether they had witnessed any situation of match-fixing, and by whom, few participants suffered this situation, among which the figure of the former athlete stands out as the main cause of the problem.

As to whether they participated in any type of sports betting during the last year, only 30% answered in the affirmative, most of them betting less than 10 euros and losing between 10 and 100.



# Match-fixing situations



Most of the subjects believe that match-fixing is not as common as they think, and that the main cause is the large amount of money involved in these situations.

In addition, a higher percentage think that this type of behavior occurs more in team sports than in individual sports and in professional sports and not so much in semi-professional and amateur sports.

Almost 90% agree that this behavior is contrary to fair play and that it is not socially accepted.

Finally, and in accordance with the different figures that could generate match-fixing, there is a generalized agreement in the great disagreement with this type of actions. Although match-fixing is stipulated with or against the principles of sport, it is a situation that exists and must be stopped. That is why this project aims to find the keys, through education, to create strategies that can reduce this type of attitudes against fair play.

# *Other Challengebook Contents:*

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- Match-fixing related cases
- Scientific papers and research on the topic
- National legislation in the field of match-fixing
- Match-fixing initiatives
- Good practices



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