



Building a multi-media scale for security education in sports stadiums from the point of view of those in charge of managing the security of football stadiums

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Abstract

The research aims to build a scale (multiplicity of sports media) from the point of view of those in charge of managing the security of Iraqi football stadiums and to identify the role of the multiplicity of sports media in security education for sports stadiums, using the descriptive research methodology in the survey method, on the research sample represented by those in charge of managing the security of sports stadiums in football working in (the Iraqi Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Iraqi National Olympic Committee), which amounted to (592) divided into three exploratory samples (10), structural (300), and the main Applied (282), the researcher used the system (SPSS) to process the research data statistically, to find out the validity of the construction of the scale, and after the results obtained by the researcher reached that the scale (multiplicity of sports media) contributes to the contribution rate (58.6%) to security education in sports stadiums, although the scale is suitable for what was built for it according to the conditions of measurement and construction in the science of sports management, and the researcher recommended the need for coordination between those in charge of managing the security of sports stadiums with multiple sports media to support and spread security education In stadiums, with the establishment of seminars, conferences and workshops with the participation of researchers and academics and the presence of federations, clubs and heads of fan associations with the aim of security education in football sports stadiums.

Keywords: Sports media, security education, sports stadium security management.

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Introduction

Most countries seek to strengthen the bonds of friendship between them by holding sports tournaments in sports stadiums. The availability of security for individuals (fans, players, referees, administrators, and important figures who may attend matches, or for sports facilities) is a basic condition for holding sports tournaments. (Khashai Al-Hajj, 2018: p. 3) defined sports stadiums as“ a place equipped with sports means and capabilities and designated for practicing sports activities and providing the necessary services to achieve sports goals, present and future ”.The importance of the research came from studying the percentage of contribution of multiple sports media to security education for football sports stadiums from the point of view of those responsible for managing the security of sports stadiums, in addition to the goal of enriching knowledge and scientific libraries, and helping researchers conduct other scientific studies similar to the current study for the same research community.(Issa et al., 2024)

Farouk, Ahmed, 2002: p. 22 defined sports media as“ a collection of technical, material, news, artistic, literary and scientific means that lead to collective communication with people directly or indirectly within the framework of the educational and guidance process for society ”. In order to create a safe environment in football stadiums, the researcher set out to study the role of multiple sports mediums in security education for football stadiums.(Mondher & Khalaf, 2023)

Research objectives

- 1Constructing a Sports Media Multimedia Scale For security education for football stadiums, from the point of view of those responsible for managing football stadium security.
- 2Identifying the level of sports media diversity from the perspective of those responsible for managing football stadium security.
- 3Identifying the relationship between multiple sports media and security education in football stadiums, from the perspective of those responsible for managing football stadium security.

Research areas

The human field is those responsible for managing the security of football stadiums in (the Ministry of Interior and the Iraqi National Olympic Committee), while the spatial field was the football stadiums in Baghdad Governorate, namely (Al-Shaab International Stadium, Al-Habiba International Stadium), while the temporal field is from the date of approval of the research title (12/11/2022) to the date of submitting the thesis in final form.(2024/1/10)

Method and tools

The research community was determined intentionally, consisting of those responsible for managing the security of sports stadiums, who are workers in the field of sports stadium security (officers and members of the Stadium Security Department affiliated with the Facilities Protection Directorate in the Ministry of Interior, as well as employees of And its membersThe stadium security and protocol department of the Iraqi National Olympic Committee, and the youth and sports facilities department in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, who continue to serve

in organizing the management of security of football sports stadiums, numbering (592) individuals, distributed among the stadiums (Al-Shaab International Stadium, Al-Madinah International Stadium), where they were dealt with as one community to solve the problem of this study, divided into three samples that were randomly selected, the survey sample was (10), the construction sample was (300), and the application sample was (282) individuals, as shown in their description in Tables (1) and:(2)

Table (1) shows a description of the boundaries of the research community and the numerical values of the administrative formations in detail.

Administrative formation name	The authority	Governorate	number Senior management	number Middle management	number Executive Management	Total research sample
Stadium Security Department / Al-Shaab Stadium International	ministry Interior	Baghdad	8	199	298	505
Stadium Security and Protocol Department	Iraqi National Olympic Committee	Baghdad	2	4	76	82
Youth and Sports Facilities Department	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Baghdad	2	1	2	5
the total	3	3	12	204	376	592

Table (2) shows the description of the numerical values and percentages for the distribution of research samples when conducting the research.

Administrative formation and total sample number			Number of survey sample members	Number of building sample members (statistical analysis)	Number of main application sample members
Formation name	The authority	Number of people			
Stadium Security Department / Al-Shaab International Stadium	Ministry of Interior	505	5	257	243
Stadium Security and Protocol Department	Iraqi National Olympic Committee	82	4	41	37
Youth and Sports Facilities Department	Ministry of Youth and Sports	5	1	2	2
the total		592	10	300	282
percentage		% 100	% 1.689	% 50.676	% 47.635

Some fractions of percentage values are rounded.

Field research procedures for constructing the research scale

Define the search variable

The idea of constructing the scale came after the researcher reviewed a number of previous similar studies. The researcher resorted to several steps in order to obtain a scale that met the scientific conditions for constructing scales, including defining (the idea and motives, name, goal and purpose) for constructing the two scales.

Define the name of the measure, the objective, and the purpose of the measurement.

The researcher adopted the agreement to name the scientific committee formed in the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences/University of Baghdad, who agreed to name the scale at

a rate of (100%). The goal and purpose of the scale were also determined, which is to find a scientific means to identify the role of multiple sports media in security education for football stadiums.

Determine the scope of the research and determine its validity.

The researcher adopted the frame of reference to study the research phenomenon, relying on the design of an opinion poll questionnaire^[1].academic specialists^[2]By adopting a percentage of (80%) or more of their agreement according to the determinants of Bloom's criterion, and including the scale (multiple sports media) on a group of proposed fields, with giving an operational definition for each field in order to obtain the agreement of the experts to determine the fields, the number of whom is (21) experts*, to agree on them, as shown in the following table:(4)

Table (4) shows the agreement of the arbitrating experts on the areas of the sports media pluralism scale, whether it is suitable or not.

T	Fields in their initial form	Agree on its name And trust it	Number of agreeing	Number of different	Agreement rate	Notes
1	knowledge	same	21	0	% 100	popular
2	development	—	4	17	% 19.048	unacceptable
3	Educational and teaching	Educational	20	1	% 95.238	popular
4	Commercial	—	3	18	% 14.286	unacceptable
5	Environmental	Health and environment	18	3	% 85.714	popular
6	Tawjihi	Educational	19	2	% 90.476	popular
7	Recreation and entertainment	—	7	14	% 33.333	unacceptable
8	Security	same	21	0	% 100	popular

Number of arbitrators(21)

After reviewing the experts' comments in the questionnaire form, (3) fields were deleted from the sports media pluralism scale, and the name of (3) fields was modified, and (2) fields were kept the same, so that it contains (5) fields, as shown in the agreement results contained in

Table (4) mentioned above“ ,as the fields of scales and tests obtain apparent validity for their acceptance to measure what they were prepared for if (80%) or more of the arbitrating experts agree on them) ”Departy, 2019: p. 25.(

Develop the initial formula for the scale items

The researcher reviewed many previous sources and studies similar to or related to the current study, which deal with how to formulate the paragraphs of the scales, according to the determinants of measurement and evaluation in physical education and sports sciences adopted in the science of sports management and the direct personal interviews that he conducted. The researcher prepared the paragraphs of the scale, and then presented them to a group of experts and specialists numbering (21) (Appendix 1), to show the validity of each paragraph with expressing an opinion on the appropriate answer alternatives, which are: (always, sometimes, never) with graded weights (3, 2, 1) respectively and in the (Likert) method) Liked (The scale is gradually used to calculate the weights of its alternatives in the positive direction only. The paragraphs were adopted as they are, taking into consideration the observations directed by the experts, so that the sports media multiplicity scale becomes (30) paragraphs, as shown in Table (6) mentioned below, to be relied upon in its data to solve the problem of the researched study, as mentioned (Abdul Rahman. 2010: p. 180) that some things must be available in the paragraphs, which are as follows:

- 1Each paragraph of the scale should measure a specific objective with high objectivity.
- 2They must be declarative or emotional sentences that begin with a verb and are not negative.
- 3Provide an opportunity to train evaluators on how to apply the scale.
- 4Limit each estimate to only one variable, be clear in meanings, and avoid complexity.
- 5The paragraphs should be specific, short, and not vague, negative, or express the examinee's condition in the past.
- 6Freedom from the use of semantic phrases and broad theoretical concepts.

Thus, the structure of the scale becomes as shown in Table:(6)

Table (6) shows the structure of the scale in its initial form.

Scale	Agreed upon separate areas	Number of paragraphs	Paragraph answer alternatives	Correction key
Multiple sports media	knowledge	6	always, sometimes, never	1 , 2 ,3
	Educational	6		
	Health and environment	6		
	Educational	6		
	Security	6		
the total		30	3	3

Calculating the weights of the alternatives for the scale items in their initial form (correction key)

The process of correcting the scale is carried out by assigning an appropriate degree to each statement, according to the respondent's answer through the correction key, which is "the tool by which the examiner reveals the answers that indicate the existence of the result being measured" (Mahmoud Allam, 2000, p. 184). To know the answers of those responsible for managing the security of football stadiums, the researcher relied on the correction key for the prepared paragraphs, and the weights were calculated in the positive direction from (1-3) gradually according to the three alternatives in the initial formula of the scale.

Pilot test of the research scale

The researcher applied the exploratory experiment on a group of the research sample, randomly selected in advance from the members of the research community, who are responsible for managing the security of football stadiums in the (International People's Stadium and International City) football stadiums. This exploratory experiment included applying the research scale by distributing the research form to the exploratory experiment sample, selected in advance by (10) members of the research community identified for the exploratory sample, for the purpose of ensuring the clarity of the vocabulary of each of the phrases and alternatives of the scale paragraphs, and familiarizing the assistant work team with the method and procedures of measurement, in addition to knowing the obstacles and difficulties that may arise in the main study in order to overcome them, and knowing the time to answer the scale.

Scientific transactions for the research scale

Scale validity

The validity of the scale means that “the scale measures the characteristic for which it was created” (Abdul Qader Karajah, 1997: p. 141). (A valid test is one that measures with sufficient accuracy the phenomenon it was designed to measure, such that it does not measure anything instead of it or in addition to it) (Nasr al-Din Radwan, 2008: p. 255). The researcher relied in his research on two types of validity: (content validity) and (construct validity).

Content validity of the scale

There are two indicators of content validity, the first of which is apparent validity) **Face Validity** (which indicates the extent to which the scale’s items are relevant to the variable to be measured. This indicator of validity is achieved “when a person related to the subject decides that the scale is appropriate for the characteristic to be measured, and this may be an expert) ”. Freeman, 1962 , P 90 ‘ (In order to achieve the apparent validity of the scale and its instructions, the researcher presented the scale in its initial form to a group of experts, numbering (31) experts (Appendix 1) to judge the validity of the paragraphs, and obtain their percentage of agreement on them according to what was determined by the scholar (Bloom) in adopting a percentage of (80%) or more, and the results were to modify and accept the paragraphs by adopting the paragraphs as they are, taking into consideration the comments directed by the experts, so that the sports media pluralism scale becomes (30) paragraphs, with three answer alternatives, and that the paragraphs are valid for construction, as shown in the following Table:(9)

Table (9) shows the results of the agreement on the apparent and logical validity of the items of the sports media multiplicity scale.

T	Number of agreeing	Agreement rate	T	Number of agreeing	Agreement rate	T	Number of agreeing	Agreement rate
1	29	% 93.548	11	28	% 90.325	21	27	% 87.097
2	27	% 87.097	12	31	% 100	22	31	% 100
3	31	% 100	13	29	% 93.548	23	28	% 90.325
4	28	% 90.325	14	28	% 90.325	24	29	% 93.548
5	25	% 80.645	15	27	% 87.097	25	28	% 90.325
6	27	% 87.097	16	29	% 93.548	26	27	% 87.097
7	30	% 96.774	17	28	% 90.325	27	28	% 90.325
8	28	% 90.325	18	29	% 93.548	28	30	% 96.774

9	26	% 83.871	19	31	% 100	29	27	% 87.097
10	27	% 87.097	20	27	% 87.097	30	31	% 100

Number of arbitrators(31)

The results of Table (11) show that the number of items in the sports media multiplicity scale was kept as is .Without deleting any of them, the second indicator is logical truth) **Logical Validity** (It is achieved by the scale's ability to measure a specific area of behavior" ,However, this type of validity is achieved through defining the behavioral area that the scale measures and through the logical design and planning of the items to cover the important dimensions of the behavioral area ". When the area or dimension is specific and known, it becomes possible to cover it with a specific number of items that represent it well (Freeman, 1962, p. 90). This indicator of validity was provided in the current scale at the beginning of its preparation through defining the concept of (multiple sports media) and specifying its areas and items with the assistance of a group of experts in the field of testing, measurement, and sports management.

Constructive validityConstruct Validity (For scale

It is also called (constructive validity) or (concept validity)“ because it depends on experimental verification of the extent to which the scale scores match the concepts or assumptions that the researcher relied on in constructing it. What is meant by this type of validity is the extent to which the scale paragraphs measure the trait or behavioral phenomenon that is to be measured ”(Al-Khaikani: 2008, p. 68). The researcher verified the construct validity of his current scale by applying the scale image to the construction sample for statistically analyzing the paragraph data, which numbered (300) individuals, for the purpose of adopting the internal validity of the scores of this sample for each of (the strength of discrimination of the paragraphs and internal consistency) in the following ways:

Discriminant validity (the discriminating ability of items)

" This method aims to estimate the validity of the test based on its ability to distinguish between those with high scores and those with low scores in the trait or ability that the test measures (Muhammad Radwan: 2006, p. 244).

The researcher found the discriminatory ability of the scale items, by adopting the method of the two extreme groups of the construction sample after arranging the application scores in descending order for each item in the scale and then determining the percentage(%27)Including the number of each group, the highest and lowest of them, which reached(81)An individual in each upper and lower group, and then comparing the results of the individuals in the upper and lower groups by the law) t-test (For unrelated samples, Kelly, Mehrens, and Lyman (1993) state that “adopting a ratio of 27% gives the greatest size and distinction) ”Abdul Jalil Al-Zubaidi and others, 1981: p. 79)

The table (11) The following shows the results of the discrimination ability of the scale items in detail:

Table (11) shows the results of the discrimination ability of the items of the sports media multiplicity scale

field	Paragraphs	The group	Q	$\pm A$	(T) calculated	Sig	significance	discrimination
knowledge	1	high level	3.00	0.00	11.66	0.00	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	2.37	0.48				
	2	high level	3.00	0.00	39.46	0.00	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.94	0.24				
	3	high level	3.00	0.00	25.33	0.00	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.69	0.46				
	4	high level	3.00	0.00	46.62	0.00	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.15	0.35				
	5	high level	3.00	0.00	43.32	0.00	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.95	0.21				

	6	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	10.51	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	2.4 2	0.4 9				
Educationa 1	1	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	36.68	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.9 3	0.2 6				
	2	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	25.39	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.7 0	0.4 5				
	3	High level	3.0 0	0.0 0	25.73	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.5 8	0.4 9				
	4	High level	3.0 0	0.0 0	26.29	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.7 8	0.4 1				
	5	High level	3.0 0	0.0 0	32.94	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.9 0	0.3 0				

	6	High level	3.0 0	0.0 0	18.02	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	2.2 0	0.4 0				
Health and environme nt	1	High level	3.0 0	0.0 0	9.51	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	2.4 7	0.5 0				
	2	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	34.58	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.9 1	0.2 8				
	3	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	26.57	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.7 9	0.4 1				
	4	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	25.57	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.7 3	0.4 4				
	5	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	32.94	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.9 0	0.3 0				

	6	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	19.56	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	2.1 7	0.3 8				
Educational	1	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	25.29	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.6 7	0.4 7				
	2	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	12.11	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	2.2 5	0.5 6				
	3	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	31.62	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.8 9	0.3 1				
	4	High level	3.0 0	0.0 0	30.54	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.8 8	0.3 3				
	5	High level	3.0 0	0.0 0	9.77	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	2.3 7	0.5 8				

	6	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	18.02	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	2.2 0	0.4 0				
Security	1	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	32.94	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.9 0	0.3 0				
	2	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	2.75	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	2.9 1	0.2 8				
	3	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	36.68	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.9 3	0.2 6				
	4	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	6.86	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	2.6 3	0.4 8				
	5	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	10.51	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	2.4 2	0.4 9				

	6	high level	3.0 0	0.0 0	34.58	0.0 0	Dal	Distinctive
		Low level	1.9 1	0.2 8				

Significance level (0.05) degree of freedom(N1+N2-2) = 160The meaning of discrimination if it was degree (Say)(0.05) ≤

The results of Table (11) show that the number of paragraphs of the sports media multiplicity scale, amounting to (30) paragraphs, was maintained.

Internal consistency

The researcher used the internal consistency coefficient, which is the second type of construct validity, through which it is possible to know the relationship between the total score of the scale and the scores of each paragraph, because the discrimination coefficient does not determine the homogeneity of each paragraph with the total measurement of the scale“. The discrimination coefficient between the upper and lower groups measures the discrimination of each paragraph and does not determine the degree of homogeneity of the paragraphs in measuring the behavioral phenomenon) ”Tariq Hamid Al-Baldawi, 1987 AD: p. 92 .(Therefore, the researcher resorted to using the internal consistency coefficient, as it“ provides us with evidence of the homogeneity of the paragraphs ,Through which the homogeneity of the scale can be known, as its fields and paragraphs proceed in one order, meaning that if the degrees of each of them rise, it raises the total degree of the scale, and if it falls, the opposite is true". (Abdulameer & Ismail, 2024) The internal consistency coefficient is“ the correlation coefficient between the scores of each paragraph and the total score of the scale ”(Ali Mahdi Kazim, 1994: p. 113). The researcher relied on the scores of applying the scale to the construction sample, which numbered (300) individuals, in the same discriminatory ability procedures, considering that the paragraphs were not deleted or their number differed in the scale, and processing these scores statistically, using the simple Pearson correlation coefficient in three ways for the sports media multiplicity scale. The first is to find the simple Pearson correlation coefficient between the total score of each field with the total score of the scale to which it belongs, as shown in the following two tables (13), and the second is to find the simple Pearson correlation coefficient between the score of each paragraph with the total score of the field to which it belongs, as shown in the following two tables (15), and the third method is to find the simple Pearson correlation coefficient between the score of each paragraph with the total score of the scale to which it belongs, as shown in the following two tables (17) and:(18)

Table (13) shows the consistency of the fields of multiple sports media.(Salih et al., 2024)

Name of agreed-upon domains	(r) Between the field score and the total score of the scale	degree)Say(Morale of association	Field consistency
knowledge	0.984	0.000	spiritual	consistent
Educational	0.986	0.000	spiritual	consistent
Health and environment	0.993	0.000	spiritual	consistent
Educational	0.991	0.000	spiritual	consistent
Security	0.968	0.000	spiritual	consistent

$n = 300$ degrees of freedom $n - 2 = (298)$ significance level (0.05), the fields are consistent if the degree (Sig)(0.05) \leq

It is clear from the results of Table (13) that the number of fields in the scale was kept without deleting any of them.

Table (15) shows the consistency of the paragraphs of the sports media multiplicity scale.

field	T	(r) Between the paragraph and the total score for the field	degree)Say(consistency
knowledge	1	0.811	0.000	consistent
	2	0.889	0.000	consistent
	3	0.888	0.000	consistent
	4	0.877	0.000	consistent
	5	0.842	0.000	consistent
	6	0.799	0.000	consistent
Educational	1	0.887	0.000	consistent
	2	0.922	0.000	consistent
	3	0.930	0.000	consistent
	4	0.796	0.000	consistent
	5	0.888	0.000	consistent
	6	0.846	0.000	consistent

Health and environment	1	0.779	0.000	consistent
	2	0.909	0.000	consistent
	3	0.873	0.000	consistent
	4	0.919	0.000	consistent
	5	0.889	0.000	consistent
	6	0.849	0.000	consistent
Educational	1	0.877	0.000	consistent
	2	0.824	0.000	consistent
	3	0.914	0.000	consistent
	4	0.901	0.000	consistent
	5	0.807	0.000	consistent
	6	0.846	0.000	consistent
Security	1	0.910	0.000	consistent
	2	0.451	0.000	consistent
	3	0.657	0.000	consistent
	4	0.706	0.000	consistent
	5	0.799	0.000	consistent
	6	0.909	0.000	consistent

n = 300 Degree of freedom n - 2 = (298) Significance level (0.05), paragraphs are consistent if the degree (Sig)(0.05) ≤

From observing the results of Table (15), it is clear that the number of scale paragraphs was kept without deleting any of them to achieve the conditions of consistency.

Wahib Majeed mentions that there are several criteria for accepting the paragraph using the internal consistency method, including the (Abel) criterion: if the correlation coefficient is (0.40) or higher, the paragraph is very good, and from (0.20) to (0.39), the paragraph is marginal and good but subject to modification, and less than (0.19) it is weak and is deleted, even if the correlation coefficient is significant, thus matching the (Stanley and Hopkins) criterion, which indicates that the acceptance of the paragraph is determined if the correlation coefficient between the paragraph and the total score is higher than (0.20) (Wahib Majeed Al-Kubaisi, 2010 AD: pp. 47-48).

Research scale stability

A good test is characterized by reliability. A reliable test means that “if the test is repeated on a sample, the results of the two tests will be similar” (Muhammad Subhi Hassanein, 2001: p. 124). Calculating the reliability of the scale is also one of the characteristics of a good scale because it shows the consistency of the scale items in measuring what the scale is supposed to measure with an acceptable degree of accuracy. A reliable test means that a test that gives the same or similar results to the same or similar sample and under the same conditions is considered statistically reliable if the correlation coefficient appears significant) ”Louay Ghanem Al-Sumaidaie et al., 2010: p. 120“. (Reliability is extracted in multiple ways, including applying the test and re-application, split-half, the equivalent images method, Cronbach’s alpha equation, Kyodo Richardson, and Hoyt’s equation for analyzing variance) ”Ali Salloum Jawad Al-Hakim, 2004: p. 34)

Split-half method

In order for the researcher to verify the stability of the scale, he adopted the degrees of its application on the construction sample, which numbered (300) individuals, in the same formative validity procedures, considering that the paragraphs were not deleted or their number changed, by adopting the split-half method. This method depends on dividing the test paragraphs into two halves, the first containing the paragraphs with odd numbers and the other containing the paragraphs with even numbers. Thus, this method covers equivalent degrees for the two halves of the paragraphs (Faisal Abbas: 1996 AD, p. 24), & (Kadhim, 2024) for the scale separately, so that the first part of the sports media pluralism scale contains the paragraphs with an odd sequence, which amounted to (15) paragraphs, and the second part contains the paragraphs with an even sequence, which amounted to (15) paragraphs. By using Pearson’s simple correlation coefficient between the scores of the two groups, the correlation coefficient reached (0.990), and after correcting it with the (Spearman-Brown) equation, the stability coefficient of the scale became (0.994), because the correlation coefficient represents a coefficient Half-test stability, as shown in Table:(17)

Table (17) shows the values of the stability coefficient of the two scales.

T	Scale name	Number of paragraphs	Correlation coefficient	Spearman-Brown equation	degree)Say(Morale of association	Notes
1	Multiple sports media	30	0.990	0.994	0.000	spiritual	Steady and high

$n = 300$ Degree of freedom $n - 2 = (298)$ Significance level (0.05), significant if $(Sig)(0.05) \leq$

The results of Table (17) show that the values of the stability coefficients of the scale are high, which is a high and acceptable indicator of the stability of the scale for adopting measurement tools in sports management.

Objectivity of the research scale

The researcher used the method of repeating a group of paragraphs by selecting the paragraphs of the scale and formulating paragraphs similar to them in meaning but different in wording. It became clear to him later that all the phrases were clear to the sample and that they were characterized by multiple choice alternatives and did not accept answering with more than one alternative and did not contain a phrase for an open answer, as the questionnaire was approved as being highly objective and there could be no disagreement on the scores obtained by the sample members.

Normal distribution and final statistical parameters of the scale construction sample

After the researcher has carried out the previous steps to achieve acceptance of the scientific foundations and transactions of the scale, however, its suitability for those in charge of managing the security of sports stadiums in Iraq must be verified by verifying the natural distribution of the scale's degrees when applying it to the sample of the building specialized in the scientific foundations and transactions in this research, as shown in Table- :(18)

Table (18) shows the final statistical parameters and the two normal distribution values of the scale.

T	Scale name	Number of paragraphs	Total score	arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Coefficient of skewness
1	Multiple sports media	30	90	78.680	12.798	1.073-

N300 = The normal distribution of the Gaussian curve if the value of the skewness coefficient is specified between(± 3)

The results of Table (18) show that the values of the scale skewness coefficients fall within the limits of the normal distribution of the normal Gauss curve determined between (3 ,(\pm and upon completion of this procedure, the work with the building sample is completed.

Final scale image description

After the researcher completed the procedural and statistical construction steps on the construction sample and the survey sample, the researcher arrived at the final images of the scale^{[3]**}The acceptable level of it is that the individual's score exceeds the value of the hypothetical mean of the scale. The scale also contains restricted instructions for the respondents in order to reach the data required to solve the study's problem and achieve its objectives. Table (19) below shows the researcher's verification of the processing of the research results by using the statistical package system (SPSS) version (V26), (statistical package for social sciences) to extract the statistical coefficients.

Table (19) shows the description of the structure of the scale image in the final form.

Scale	Agreed upon separate areas	Number of paragraphs	Paragraph answer alternatives	Correction key
Multiple sports media	knowledge	6	always, sometimes, never	1 ,2 ,3
	Educational	6		
	Health and environment	6		
	Educational	6		
	Security	6		
the total		30	3	3



Conclusions

-1My sports media multi-media scale is suitable for what it was built for and meets the criteria for acceptance as a measurement tool in sports management.

-2Various sports media contribute to security education in Iraqi sports stadiums, with a contribution rate of (58.6%), from the point of view of those in charge of managing sports stadium security.

-3The level of the sports media pluralism scale domains is highly positively related to security education in Iraqi sports stadiums.

Recommendations

.1 Conducting comprehensive research studies to examine and evaluate the work of the media in general and sports in particular, to develop a media strategy and standardized media discourse that will support the efforts of specialized security agencies.

.2 Coordination with the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Youth, the Iraqi National Olympic Committee, the Ministry of Interior, and specialized security agencies to utilize the outcomes of this study in addressing and addressing the issue by utilizing various sports media outlets to provide security education in football stadiums.

Appendices

Appendix (1) Names of the accredited academic experts specializing in determining the validity of the fields and paragraphs of the Sports Media Multimedia and Security Cultural Awareness scales.

workplace	Specialization	Academic title	Name and certificate	T
University of Baghdad / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Test and Measure	Mr	Dr. Thaer Daoud	1
Al-Mustansiriya University/College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports management	assistant professor	Dr. Zainab Falah Hassan	2
University of Baghdad / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports management	assistant professor	Dr. Ali Abdel Latif	3
Al-Mustansiriya University / College of Basic Education / Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Test and Measure	assistant professor	of the. Muhammad Ali Jalal	4
Al-Mustansiriya University / College of Basic Education / Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports management	Mr	of the. Hi Hantoosh	5
University of Baghdad / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports management	Mr	at. Sindus Musa Jawad	6
University of Baghdad / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports management	Mr	Dr. Salah Wahab Shaker	7
University of Baghdad / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports management	assistant professor	of the. Samer Hamad	8
University of Baghdad / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports management	assistant professor	at. Soheir Munab	9

University of Baghdad / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Test and Measure	Mr	Dr. Fares Sami Yousef	10
University of Diyala / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports management	Mr	Dr. Othman Mahmoud Shahada	11
University of Baghdad / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports management	Mr	Dr. Mohsen Ali Naseef	12
University of Kufa / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports management	Mr	Dr. Ghassan Mohammed Abdel	13
Al-Muthanna University / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports Management	Mr	Dr. Khaled Aswad Laith	14
University of Kufa / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Tests and Measurements	Mr	Dr. Ayman Hani Abdel	15
University of Maysan / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Tests and Measurements	Mr	Dr. Rahim Attia Al-Zubaidi	16
University of Baghdad / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports management	assistant professor	of the. Muhammad Qasi Muhammad	17
University of Basra/College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports Management	Mr	Dr. Halim Nazzal Jabr	18
University of Basra/College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Tests and Measurements	Mr	at. Susan Jawad	19
University of Basra/College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Tests and Measurements	Mr	Dr. Qusay Fawzi	20

University of Karbala / College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports Management	Mr	Dr. Amer Hussein Ali	21
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attached (2) The final version of the Sports Multimedia Scale for Security Education in Iraqi Football Stadiums

First field: Knowledge

T	Paragraph phrases	Answer alternatives		
		always	sometimes	never
1	Various sports media outlets contribute to clarifying the laws and instructions issued by the International Federation, the Iraqi Federation, and the stadium security formations.			
2	Various sports media outlets are interested in publishing announcements and bulletins issued by stadium security units.			
3	Various sports media outlets are keen to host specialists. BamanIraqi sports stadiums in their media coverage.			
4	Various sports media outlets are interested in introducing a list of the most important prohibitions and inappropriate practices in sports stadiums.			
5	Various sports media outlets contribute to informing the public about the mission of sports stadium security units.			
6	Various sports media outlets work to highlight Iraq's identity and cultural history in their media coverage.			

Second field: educational

T	Paragraph phrases	Answer alternatives		
		always	sometimes	never
1	Contribute Various sports media outlets explain the methods and techniques of security training for stadium security formations.			
2	Various sports media outlets review specialized scientific research and studies in the field of stadium security.			

3	Multi-media sports helpOn teaching IT security skills for stadium security.			
4	Various sports media outlets contribute to security education in the sports community through their media discourse.			
5	Various sports media outlets are keen to present educational and preventative programmes to confront the dangers of natural disasters.			
6	Various sports media contribute to clarifying the meaning of traffic signals and signs.			

Third field: health and environment

T	Paragraph phrases	Answer alternatives		
		always	sometimes	never
1	Various sports media outlets contribute to highlighting the dangers of drug and substance abuse.			
2	Various sports media outlets are keen to clarify ways to prevent the risk of infection with infectious epidemic viruses.			
3	Various sports media outlets are interested in broadcasting programs that address the treatment and rehabilitation of sports injuries and stadium safety incidents.			
4	Multiple sports media outlets are working to increase environmental awareness in sports stadiums.			
5	Various sports media outlets are keen to broadcast programmes on healthy nutrition and highlight the dangers of stimulants.			
6	Various sports media outlets contribute to disseminating the most important recommendations of the World Health Organization and local authorities.			

Fourth field: educational

T	Paragraph phrases	Answer alternatives		
		always	sometimes	never
1	Various sports media outlets are interested in reviewing the history and stages of stadium security formations.			
2	Various sports media encourage the proper use of sports websites and social media.			
3	Various sports media outlets are keen to broadcast security education programmes for sports stadiums.			
4	Various sports media outlets are keen to host specialized academics to explain the rules of sports.			
5	Various sports media outlets are keen to adopt a moderate and civilized sports discourse.			
6	Various sports media outlets work to spread community awareness in sports stadiums.			

Fifth field: Security

T	Paragraph phrases	Answer alternatives		
		always	sometimes	never
1	Various sports media outlets are showcasing the strength and preparedness of sports stadium security forces.			
2	Various sports media outlets are keen to show the stadiums as safe and stable.			
3	Multiple sports media outlets host leaders and managers of sports stadium security formations.			
4	Contribute Various sports media outlets are highlighting the role of the Iraqi security forces in sports stadiums.			
5	keen Various sports media outlets are promoting a culture of cooperation with security personnel in sports stadiums.			
6	Various sports media outlets review the security regulations for the most important prohibited items and substances in stadiums.			

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