

## SENTIDO DE COMUNIDAD Y AUTOESTIMA EN GRUPOS FANÁTICOS

**INTRODUCCIÓN:** En los últimos años, el fanatismo ha experimentado un cierto auge y resulta interesante estudiar cómo este fenómeno tan poco investigado afecta a los individuos, tanto en un sentido grupal (sentido de comunidad), como a un nivel más personal (como puede ser la autoestima). El fanatismo se trata de un fenómeno universal que muchas personas perciben como destructivo o negativo, pero según autores como Marimaa, K. (2011) pueden resultar positivos, debido a que están relacionados con varias actividades diarias humanas y con ciertos rasgos de personalidad.

**MÉTODO:** 123 personas participaron en el estudio, con una media de 24,04 años de edad, cumplimentando el cuestionario Breve de sentido de comunidad (BCS, 2008) adaptado a la temática y la escala de autoestima de Rosenberg (1965). Se trata de un estudio cuantitativo analizado por el programa matemático Jamovi.

**RESULTADOS:** Los fans de grupos musicales obtuvieron una media de 3,73 en sentido de comunidad y 2,54 en autoestima. Los fans del fútbol obtuvieron una media de 3,51 en sentido de comunidad y 2,94 en autoestima. Los grupos religiosos obtuvieron una media de 4,25 en sentido de comunidad y un 2,61 en autoestima. Los resultados indican que, en general, los hombres presentan un nivel de sentido de comunidad más alto que las mujeres. Las mujeres pertenecientes a grupos religiosos presentan la autoestima más baja de todo el estudio. El resultado de la correlación de Pearson ( $r = -0,059$ ) demuestra que no existe correlación lineal entre las variables sentido de comunidad y autoestima.

**DISCUSIÓN:** Se concluye que los grupos religiosos presentan un fuerte sentido de comunidad con respecto a los demás grupos, los fans del fútbol presentan una mayor autoestima y los fans de grupos musicales se encuentran en un nivel intermedio.

**Palabras clave:** *fanatismo, sentido de comunidad, autoestima, religión, fútbol, música.*

## SENSE OF COMMUNITY AND SELF-ESTEEM IN FANATIC GROUPS

**INTRODUCTION:** In recent years fanaticism has experienced a rise in popularity and it is interesting to study how this phenomenon, which does not have much literature, affects people both in a group sense (sense of community) and on a more personal level such as self-esteem. Fanaticism is a universal phenomenon that many people perceive as destructive or negative, but according to some authors such as Marimaa, K. (2011), they can be positive since they are related to many human daily activities and to certain personality traits.

**METHOD:** The 123 people participated in this study, with an average age of 24.04 years, completed the Brief Questionnaire on sense of community (BCS, 2008) adapted to the topic and the Self-Esteem Scale of Rosenberg (1965). This is a quantitative study analyzed by the Jamovi program.

**RESULTS:** The fans of musical groups obtained a mean of 3.73 in sense of community and 2.54 in self-esteem. The football fans obtained a mean of 3.51 in sense of community and 2.94 in self-esteem. The religious groups obtained a mean of 4.25 in sense of community and 2.61 in self-esteem. The results show that, in general, men present a higher level of sense of community than women. Women belonging to religious groups have the lowest self-esteem in the entire study. The Pearson correlation ( $r = -0.059$ ) shows that there is no linear correlation between the variables sense of community and self-esteem.

**DISCUSSION:** It is concluded that religious groups have a strong sense of community respect to other groups, football fans present a higher self-esteem and fans of musical groups are found at an intermediate level.

**Key words:** *fanaticism, sense of community, self-esteem, religion, football, music.*

# SENSE OF COMMUNITY AND SELF-ESTEEM IN FANATIC GROUPS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Fanaticism is an universal phenomenon that many see as bad or destructive, but sometimes it can be positive to human lives (Marimaa, K. 2011). Also it is predisposed in certain personalities and it is related to human traits thus it is present in many human activities.

**OBJECTIVE:** To analyze different psychological variables (sense of community and self-esteem) in certain groups of fanatics (music fans, football fans and religious fans).

**HYPOTHESIS:**

1. People with high levels of sense of community will have more self-esteem.
2. People of religious groups will have higher levels of sense of community than the other two groups.
3. Musical groups fans will have more sense of community and less self-esteem than the football fans.
4. Football fans will have higher levels of sense of community and self-esteem than fans of musical groups but lower levels of these than religious groups.

**PARTICIPANTS:** total of 123 participants, 90 women, 27 men, 4, non-binary and 2 other, with an average 24,04 years of age.

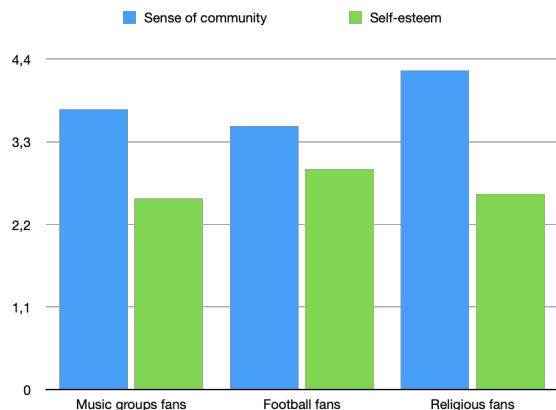
**INSTRUMENTS:**

- Brief Sense of Community Scale (BCS, 2008) adapted to the topic.
- Self-esteem scale, Rosenberg (1965)

**PROCEDURE:** The questionnaire was released on google forms and shared on multiple social media platforms.

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:** Once the questionnaire results were received, the data was analyzed by the jamovi program: Descriptives, correlation matrix.

**RESULTS:**



- **Music** group fans' mean: 3,73 in sense of community and 2,54 in self-esteem.

- **Football** fans' mean: 3,51 in sense of community and 2,94 in self-esteem.

- **Religious** fans' mean: 4,25 in sense of community and 2,61 in self-esteem.

This means that religious groups have a higher sense of community than the others, and football fans have higher levels of self-esteem.

Table 1

	Fan type	Gender	Sense of community	Self-esteem
M E A N	Music groups fans	Men	3'94	2'54
		Women	3'75	2'60
	Football fans	Men	3'60	3'01
		Women	3'23	2'75
	Religious fans	Men	<b>4'88</b>	3'40
		Women	4'15	<b>2'48</b>
S D	Music groups fans	Men	0'291	0'771
		Women	0'830	0'576
	Football fans	Men	0'822	0'461
		Women	0'383	0'493
	Religious fans	Men	NaN	NaN
		Women	0'748	0'560

· Men's level in sense of community is generally higher than women's in all groups.

· Men music fans have lower self-esteem than women, but higher levels of sense of community.

· Women football fans have lower levels of sense of community and self-esteem, even though they have the highest levels of self-esteem between women of the 3 groups.

· Religious men have the highest levels of sense of community and self-esteem, while women in this group have the lowest levels of self-esteem altogether, but the highest levels of sense of community between women.

Table 2

		Self-esteem
Sense of community	Pearson's r	-0'059
	Spearman's rho	-0'061

Pearson's r shows that there is not a linear correlation between sense of community and self-esteem, as the result is near 0. Spearman's correlation indicates the same as Pearson's.

Table 3

		I I can achieve whatever i need from this community
2. I am convinced that i have good qualities	Pearson's r	0'016

Pearson's r indicates that there is not a linear correlation between these two questions, one of the sense of community part of the questionnaire and the other one of the self-esteem part.

Table 4

**DISCUSSION:** The first hypothesis can not be concluded due to the fact that the data is not conclusive. The second and third hypotheses are met and the fourth hypothesis is not met. We can conclude that religious groups have a strong sense of community, respect to other groups, football fans have a higher self-esteem and fans of musical groups are at an intermediate level.

Limitations to consider: most of the participants belong to group of music fans and there is a lack of heterogeneous range of age.

Future research could study other types of psychological variables like vital satisfaction, levels of depression and anxiety, or answer the question to why men have higher levels of sense of community than women.

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