

Perceived Social Impacts of Legalized Betting: The Case of Famagusta, TRNC

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ABSTRACT

Over time, the features of gaming in TRNC has been altering, influenced mostly by the establishment of the gaming, but in addition to the growing accessibility of other types of gaming like widespread sport-betting and online betting. Even as there is mounting attention on the perceived social impacts of these new types of gaming on TRNC residents. The scale of betting have been on the rise after betting in Turkey was banned in 1997 and Turkish betting operators moved their activities over to northern Cyprus, which, as a result have made TRNC ‘oversea betting reserve for Turkey and the Middle Easterners, from 2003, for Greek Cypriot bettors, recently allowed to go over to the north. Betting-related issues can be perceived to have both social cost and benefit to bettors, the family and the entire society. Betting problems can result from detrimental effects of individuals betting habit. This researched was carried out using quantitative research procedure facilitated with the help of structure questionnaires given to respondent in different betting offices. It was observed that legalized betting is of benefit to both the bettors and the city. This study used the term problem betting extensively as a means to describe the variety of problems caused by pathological betting. The investigation covered several areas relating to betting expansion, cost and benefit of betting, emerging trends, the scale of betting and the motivation for betting. Sport betting in the city is a male dominated activity performed mostly by youths. Despites the low scale of pathological betting, this study reveals that other forms of betting problem persists. The involvement of all stakeholders in the betting process will ensure problem free betting.

Keyword: Gaming, betting, perceived social impacts, accessibility, betting-related, social cost and benefits, betting problems, pathological betting, stakeholders.

ÖZ

Zamanla kumar kuruluşlarının ortaya çıkmasıyla ve yaygınlaşmış spor bahisleri ile internet üzerinden oynanan bahisler gibi giderek erişimine kolayca ulaşılan diğer kumar türleri KKTC'deki kumar özelliklerini değiştirmeye başlamıştır. Bu tür kumar oyunlarının sosyal etkileri bilinmesine rağmen KKTC sakinleri bunları edinmiştir. Kumar oyunları 1997'de Türkiye'de yasaklandığı için 2003'ten itibaren Türk kumar operatörleri aktivitelerini Kuzey Kıbrıs'a taşıyarak kumar oranlarını arttırmış ve son zamanlarda Türk tarafına geçişi olan Kıbrıslı Rum kumarcılar ile Türkiye ve Orta Doğululara KKTC'den denizaşırı kumar oyunları tahsis etmektedir. Kumar içerikli konular ailelere ve tüm topluma hem sosyal maliyet hemde bahiscilere kazanç olarak sonuçlanabilir. Bu çalışma, yapılandırılmış anket desteğiyle nicel yordam izlenerek değişik bahis ofislerinde bahiscilere uygulanmıştır. Yasallaştırılmış kumar hem kumar işletmeciliği yapan kişilere hem de şehire yaralı olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bu çalışma bahis problemleri terimi anlamsız/patolojik bahislerin neden olduğu çeşitli problemleri tanımlamak amacıyla kapsamlı olarak kullanmıştır. Söz konusu araştırma kumarın yaygınlaşması, zararları ve yararları, yeni trendleri, bahis boyutunu ve kumar oynama kaynaklarını kapsayan çeşitli alanlarını ele almıştır. Spor oyunları (bahisleri) erkek cinsin baskın olduğu ve gençlerin oynadığı bir kumar çeşididir. Düşük oranda saptanan anlamsız/patolojik kumar oynama dışında, bu çalışmada kumar oynama alışkanlığının sürüp gideceğini açığa çıkarmıştır. Kumar oynayan insanların varlığı kumarın serbest olarak sürreceğini garanti etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kumar, bahis, sosyal etki algısı, erişebilirlik, kumar-kaynaklı, sosyal kayıp ve kazançlar, kumar problemleri, patolojik kumar, katılımcı

DEDICATION

“The only true wisdom is in knowing you know nothing.”
— Socrates

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Betting is an activity which encompasses risk and doubt. Popularly described as gaming, betting can be stated as putting a substance of worth at risk in the expectation of acquiring substance of higher worth (Potenza 2008).

Gamblers Anonymous (GA 1984) describes betting as any act of staking or wagering for an individual or people, either for fun or funds, despite the scale, as the result is doubtful or requires on “ability” or probability.

Reith (2006) uses the term betting is a wide notion that comprises a variety of diverse actions, such as betting on sporting events, betting technologies, and other kinds of betting including betting online. For Vast amount of participants betting is an amusing practice of relaxation, engaged in for variety of reasons for ease, to socialize, to witness some enjoyment, and possibly to gain funds. From People perceptions, betting fatalities are merely the worth of the amusement, in parallel manner as enjoying film or soccer vouchers are the worth of decent moments.

The legalization of betting has resulted in the increase in betting offices around the city.

This trend has influence the increase in betting as a component for continuous growth of the economy of the tourism field. The advancement of this sector has resulted in betting industry monumental side-effects on both locals and the global arena (Eadington, 1999).

As betting is regulated from unlawful status to a lawful one, the desire to engage in the services increases as they are eager to invest tangible cost to engage in such function. It's well-known that licensed betting is well patronized due to their trust unlike illegal betting schemes. In effect, authorities have licensed betting, which resulted in the establishment of more betting offices as well as having considerable effects on customer expenditure forms, and as on rival and balancing businesses (Eadington, 1999).

The kind of licensed gambling greatly linked with tourism is betting shops and casinos. Other common types of gambling includes placing bets regularly on Rapido, Sport Betting, cause betting, as well as non-casino designated wagering devices supply mainly to indigenous marketplaces and consequently have slight straight effect on tourism or tourism expansion (Nelson, 1979).

Licensed betting reflects specific economic gains in areas where they have been established (Christiansen 2005).

Considering total effect of betting on participants and localities, it is crucial that perceived social outcome and gains remain encompassed in this investigation.

Arguments on both sides of the licensed betting question tend to be more subjective than logical. Advocates claim almost instantaneous cures for many of society's ills while opponents forecast society's ruin, usually in moralistic settings (Nelson, 1979).

Social outcomes of licensed betting includes scam, robbery, bad credits, bad payments, lost working period, joblessness and public support, protected or openly aided health consequence, and aberrant fairness structure outcome. These sorts of societal side-effects are simpler to weigh to further ascertain the societal ills which take place during betting, for instance the case of increased levels of suicide, destruction of vehicles, besides occurrence of toddler maltreatment (Grinols and Omorov, 1997).

Another research states that social outcomes is assumed to result in the lost productivity of couples, decreased decision, decreased productivity in the occupation, marriage divisions, high operation cost resulting to unemployment, the effect of melancholy and physical disability associated with pressure and reduced value of household life (Goodman, 1994).

1.2 Problem Statement

The introduction of gambling into any geographic destinations presents both beneficial and disastrous outcomes to the destination and the residents (National Gambling Impact Study Commission Final Report, 1999).

In several localities facing financial decline and social difficulties, betting can be initiated as a remedy to those difficulties. In regions experiencing high rates of joblessness have identified betting as a tool for economic resurgence. Furthermore,

there are consequences linked with the initiation of betting, and it cannot be regarded as the remedy for all the economic ills in the society.

The fear over betting legalization have been due to other factor associated with it such as betting problems as a result of its widespread and increased patronage by residents which may further results in addiction, debts, thefts, break-ins, distraction as work, marriage/relationships deterioration, health problems, personal problems (Reith, 2006).

1.3 Significance of the Study

The main goal of this study is to offer a consistent, latest review of the affirmation initiated in association to the perceived social effects of legalized betting, and the focused on betting offices, with specific reference to Famagusta (North Cyprus). The central issue is if the increase in betting shops within the city has severe social impacts on the residents (bettors) of the city.

1.4 Methodology

The methodology of this study will be carried out using structured questionnaires (Quantitative) issued to bettors in Famagusta.

1.5 Study Area: Turkish Republic of Cyprus

The Turkish Republic of North Cyprus is taken as the research site for this study as tourism is the dominant economic driver in North Cyprus. Famagusta is a model destination for conducting this study, due to the increased presence of betting offices available within the city.

1.6 Organization of the Thesis

The thesis is organized and arranged into several chapters containing different information.

Chapter 1 Contains the Introductory Section of the research. Chapter 2: Covers the issue of betting in Famagusta as well as in the Turkish Republic of North Cyprus. Chapter 3: Covers the review of literature aspect. Chapter 4: Covers the Methodology used for this study. Chapter 5 covers the issue of the findings of the study. Chapter 6 Contains the Discussion, Summation as well limitation and recommendation of the study.

Chapter 2

BETTING INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN CYPRUS

2.1 Northern Cyprus Betting

Sport betting and other sporting competition of probability has had a vital and indefinite aspect of the Cypriot social life; due to the separation of the nation in 1974, have resulted in a different path for the northern part and the southern side. Local lottery and sport betting are the only permitted types of betting in the Greek side. The numbers of casinos in the Turkish side have increased immensely as a result of the prohibition of betting in Turkey in 1997, and the operators of this gaming facilities moved their businesses over to the northern side of the island for tourist coming from Middle East, Turkey and Greek Cypriots from 2003 (Demetriou, 2007).

Turkey is the only nation that accepts the political status and sovereignty of Northern Cyprus region. Hence its economical formation is reliant on Turkey, TRNC authorities like developed nations, have legally recognized and endorsed betting to locate new sources of funding to deal with growing budget deficits. Subsequent to that time, casinos shifted to TRNC and these casinos were established at luxury hotels and betting centers were opened. Presently there are 25 Casinos and 120 Betting Centers in North Cyprus (KKTC Yasaları. Şans Oyunları Yasası 31/2009).



Figure 1. Map of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (<http://www.north-cyprus-villa.com/guide-images/trnc/trnc02-625x377.gif>).

2.2 The City of Famagusta

Gazimağusa (Famagusta, Greek: Ammochostos) is placed second in its size compared with other town in Northern part of Cyprus. The city is affluent in historic and customs which carry the signs of empires like the Persians, Byzantines, Greeks, Assyrians, Romans, Ottomans ,Lusignans,, and Venetians. Presently the city is dual in nature, with one side offering its ancient beauty, while the other half is a fast developing city with increasing numbers of tourists. The city possesses lots of prospects for further urbanization. The middle of the early town offers numerous road-side eateries, shopping malls, betting offices. The city coastlines are extensive with attractive seashores and vacation amenities offered to everyone (<http://ww1.emu.edu.tr/en/campus/north-cyprus-and-famagusta/c/666>).

2.3 Famagusta Betting

Sport Betting is the dominant form of gambling in the city of Famagusta with limited numbers of casinos present in the city. These sport betting involves staking a substance of value to acquire greater value of uncertain outcome. Betting offices are very popular in the Turkish Republic of North Cyprus; and widely-distributed within the city. It's an avenue for profits making for the owners of these betting houses where the betting is carried out. Betting shops are located along the roadside in the city of Famagusta with signs all over their walls notifying perspective customers. Sport betting is a form of leisure to some, while to others it an additional means of profit making.

2.3.1 Betting Offices in Famagusta

- (1) Quickwin Betting Office
- (2) Nicosia Betting Office
- (3) Santoto Betting Office
- (4) World Star Betting Office
- (5) Cyprus Sporting Betting Club
- (6) European Betting Office



Figure 2. Legalized Betting offices in Famagusta, TRNC.

2.3.2 Sport Betting Games

- (1) Horse Racing (2) Dog Racing (3) Virtual Horse Racing (4) Virtual Dog Racing (5) Rapido (6) Soccer (7) Tennis (8) Basketball (4) Virtual Golf (5) Virtual Hockey (6) Virtual Basketball (7) Virtual Badminton (8) Badminton (9) Formular-1-Racing (10) Golf (11) Hockey (12) Cricket (13) Virtual Soccer (14) Virtual Tennis.

2.3.3 Betting Offices

These are offices owned by private individuals where betting activities are carried out. The accepted age for betting in Famagusta is 21 years of age and above. Betting offices open for operation by 9:30 am and close by 12:00 am. Coffee and other drinks are free for bettors. Pen, Notepad, and Betting Journal is available for all bettors. This betting journal contains fixtures of games, racing draws, points allocated to each game and other relevant information to bettors. Hanging all over the walls are television sets streaming live sport games, a convenient room is available for urine and sewage disposal. Betting offices attract local residents and tourists alike. Famagusta is a city filled with a high number of foreign students who visit these venues.

2.3.4 The Betting Process

When bettors enter these betting offices they find any empty seat, as they sit down they go through the sports journal on the table which carries betting fixtures they record their picks (bets) on a sheet of paper, after writing their pick they go over to the desk to pay to the cashier for their bets, as they pay for the bets the cashier gives them a 1 copy of the receipts while the cashier keeps the other receipt. Some bettors return to their seats to watch the results of the game from the television screen displaying live games, while others leave for other activities if their pick (Bets) wins the game they return to the desk with their receipt to claim their winnings. The televised betting sport is streamed-live on different sets of television hanged on the walls where the bettors sit to watch their picks. Below the Screen of the television are the points of each bet, the points are the numbers fixed by the betting houses of each stake, so the points of each stake varies with different betting sports. The points are the numbers multiplied by the staking money on the bets to get your winnings

(Points X Staking Money = Total Earnings). Example: If you stake 20 Turkish Lira as the staking money in a game of rapido and the winning numbers are 2 and 3, if the point of the bet is 17, your total earnings for that particular bets will be $20 \text{ TL} \times 17 \text{ Points} = 340 \text{ TL}$ will be the total winnings of the better for that particular game. The betting house fixes the amount on each game; the smaller amount of money is placed on the winning picks while larger amounts are placed for the Loosing picks, in other to manipulate the betters to go for the big pick and loose. For bets that as a clear winning pick the betting house has a small amount placed on it. The minimum amount that is accepted as the staking fees is 2 (Two) Turkish Lira.

Chapter 3

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Perceived Social Impact of Legalized Betting

The legalization of betting signifies the passage of a betting legislation by the parliament signed into law by the executive authorizing the placing of bet within the given destination. The passage of this legislation will give government officials within the destination the powers/rights to offer betting permits to those who meets and exceed the standard requirements. Betting in any locality can result in both negative and positive outcomes to the participants as well as the host population. These negative outcomes from betting legalization can result in social, economic, personal, health, cultural problem to both the individuals involved and the host population (Productivity Commission, 1999).

Even as several legalized betting venue constantly produces astounding amount of profits and employment from the arrival of tourist and efficient management, betting remains contentious as a result of the social outcomes like criminality, addiction, overcrowding, fraud, prostitution, bad loan and substance usage (Eadington, 1996; Roehl, 1999).

The development of lawful gaming comprises of a rising amount of obsessed gamblers with the lot that causes: increased indebtedness and liquidation rates as

well as high break up, suicides, and gaming-associated offenses (Blaszczynski & Nower, 2002).

Betting-associated problems refer to the harmful effects of betting on the participants, the relations, broader societal networks and the public. These problems come from the harmful effects of people betting (problem/problematic betting). Particularly, the extreme capitals and periods the consequential harmful effects of betting on individuals involved, family, expert or other social bodies and the public, (Hanrahan, 2013).

3.2 Problem Betting

Problem betting is an obsession comparable to alcohol, drugs, overindulgence or other addictive traits. It influences individuals not considering of gender, age, income, education, or race. The trouble with betting is stated as: Betting traits which produces harmful penalty for participant, people within the social system, or for the society (www.problemgamblingalberta.ca).

The crucial attribute of a traits compulsion is the inability to defend against an urge, force, or enticement to execute an act that is dangerous to the participants or to others.

Trait compulsions are renowned by a persistent blueprint of traits that expressed this vital trait inside a specific area. Parallel to the curve of substance use mayhem, the recurring involvements in these conducts ultimately get in the way with execution in other areas (Grant et al. 2010).

3.3 Impacts

The cost of betting liberalization and legalization offers some benefits and cost to both wagers and the location in which they operate (Hanrahan, 2013).

3.3.1 Betting Expansion

The expansion of gaming all through the US has raise attention on the magnitude of the social impact attributed to it (Kearney, 2005).

As observed the growth of legalized betting is a key societal health apprehension (Korn and Shaffer, 1999; Korn, 2000; Canadian Public Health Association, 2000).

The accessibility of betting increases the degree of problem bettors and their social cost to society (Goodman, 1995).

3.3.2 Financial Troubles

Since the main motivation for placing bet is funds, the key crisis faced by most bettors is debt, these debts result in impoverishment. As the authorization of betting is rising for is the state of financial ruins for individuals involved in the act (Nichols and Giacomassi 2000).

It's a renowned reality that gamblers are most liable to experience fiscal failure as a result of their betting behavior. Their needs to win more prize money lead to them been insolvent. Betting conducts, like pursuing losses, spending more periods or funds on betting than planned and producing recurring but unsuccessful efforts to quit betting (Hanrahan, 2013).

Other assessment have discovered, fairly constantly, that above 20% of folks with gambling troubles will ultimately apply for liquidation due to their betting failings (Grinols and Mustard, 2001).

Monetary impacts, like huge arrears, unpaid loans, and financial lack for the person or household (both in the current, in the instance of high betting pledges out of present incomes, or in the future, in the instance of resources that are bankrupted to fund betting) (Hanrahan, 2013).

Since funds is the main driver for betting actions, a key fiscal trouble that gamblers are exposed to is liability, and money owing frequently result to insolvency (Nichols, 2000).

3.3.3 Reduced Work Output and Job Loss

Work and schoolwork troubles, like reduced job output, misplaced periods at job or learning, and quitting or fired from job as a result of betting (Hanrahan, 2013).

Interpersonal troubles, like betting-associated confrontation with relations, acquaintances and co-worker; relationship separation, break up, or lack of time with the family (Productivity Commission, 1999).

3.3.4 Legal Troubles

Troubles gaming dent betting suppliers and the local regime in numerous conducts. It produces numerous litigations instigated by bettors struggling to recuperate their fatalities. It adds to self-esteem troubles between betting staffs. It stains the betting ground occurrence for participants who do not possess betting troubles. And it

weakens the societal warrant of betting and government (<http://www.responsiblegambling.org>).

Legal trouble, like embezzlement of funds, issuing out bad cheques, betting with the earnings of offense and illicit conduct owing to betting (Productivity Commission, 1999).

3.3.5 Morale

Most individuals do not like to be linked with things that are regularly professed in a harmful manner. Furthermore, betting workers are more expected to have a betting trouble than non-workers (Williams et al. 2012).

For a lot of causes plus the engagement in the betting setting and the widespread promotion that covers them. These two harmful effects dent workers self-esteem and the participant experience (Hing and Gainsberry, 2011).

3.3.6 Family, Loved Ones and Friends Problems

However the overhead harmful outcomes can be overwhelming for relations of persons with betting troubles, one of the most treacherous costs of trouble betting on the household is its cross-generational costs. Study has revealed that offspring with parentages who have betting troubles are up to 10 times more often to have betting troubles themselves than offspring with non-betting parentages (Dowling et al., 2010).

Harmful outcome on household members can comprise a variation of bodily, passionate, and monetary troubles, such as stain-associated ailment (e.g., headaches, increased blood pressure, nervousness, melancholy), loss of dependence,

abandonment, domestic feuds, extreme fiscal suffering, split-up, and separation (Reith, 2006).

3.3.7 Mental and Emotional Health Problem

As troubles betting sternness surges, so does the probability of having a psychosomatic ailment, specifically belligerent behavior ailment, fright ailment, major melancholy, and fears (Cunningham-Williams et al., 1998).

Persons with betting troubles are four times further expected to misuse liquor and to smoke everyday paralleled to non-trouble bettors (Thomas and Jackson, 2008).

3.3.8 Divorce

Persons with betting troubles are six times further expected to be separated than non-trouble bettors (Ladouceur et al., 1994).

3.3.9 Socioeconomic Discrimination

Nearly all previous reviews of betting have identified it to be deteriorating, with lesser earnings individuals giving consistently extra to betting income than upper revenue individuals, while the usual sums donated incline to rise with revenue group (Williams, Rehm & Stevens, 2011).

3.3.10 Suicide Attempts

About 20% of persons with betting troubles tried suicide, a level greater than any other compulsive ailment (NCPG, 1997).

Suicide tries are greater between compulsive bettors than for any of the compulsions.” Dr. Rachel A. Volberg

3.3.11 Crime/Violence

It is a shared opinion that high betting is related with high criminality. Nonetheless, in numerous means this could be a sign of the sound broadcasted association of structured criminality as authorized betting became more prevalent in USA in the 1940s. The definite experimental confirmation of a connection is diverse, with nearly as countless investigation discovering no influence on criminality as reviews have identified growths in criminality as an outcome of high accessibility of betting (Williams, Rehm & Stevens, 2011).

The higher number of persons with betting trouble who have been involved in criminalities allegedly do so precisely to acquire funds for betting or to compensate betting debts (Blaszczynski et al., 1989).

As admittance to funds turn more restricted, bettors frequently result to criminality in order to compensate for their debts, settle bookies, sustain arrivals, and gather more funds to bet (NRC, 1999).

3.3.12 Youth Gambling

Kindt (2008) stated that teenagers currently are the principal group to mature with video games, PCs and in a government endorsed “betting culture”.

Similar to anti-smoking campaigns, the main concerns is how to prohibit young people from having betting-associated troubles. Further proof states that young people participating in betting and having more betting, betting-associated troubles than every age group. Regardless of the lawful age limitation 63 percent to 82 percent of young people over 12 years bet yearly (Derevensky & Gupta, 2004).

Jacob (2004) stated that several reviews indicated that young bettors customarily commented on the subsequent psychosomatic motives for their betting traits: to pursue pleasure, amusement, and financial benefits; since they are good at it; to seepage daily troubles; to combat idleness, isolation, melancholy and grief; to sense dominant; to be in authority; to sense less fearful; and to socialize with others.

Though young people are knowledgeable on the dangers of betting, their behavior and perceptions to betting stays the same (Korn et al., 2003; Messerlian & Derevensky, 2006).

The point of anxiety is that individuals who starts engaging in betting at an early age are most likely to get addicted as they matures (Blaszczynski & Nower, 2002).

3.3.13 Social Injustice

Schnieder (2000) Predicted who they are? They're excessively symbolized by individuals with low earnings, low education, minor race, the ageing, and the previously imprisoned; arriving old-timers and individuals with a broad variety of passionate and traits troubles, the very individual's regime is expected to guard and to aid. Betting incomes are persistently deteriorating and a de-facto levy on the deprived.

3.3.14 Physical Infrastructure Issues

Betting could add to developmental amenity charges, which are hard to measure. Calgary and Edmonton were the solitary societies to mention this matter, nonetheless, with transportation, community protection, and community carriage been the key anxieties (Williams, Rehm & Stevens, 2011).

3.3.15 Betting Proximity on Trouble Betting

The degree to which betting problem and other criminal offenses is prevalent is certainly attributed to the closeness to a betting center (Shaffer et al., 2004).

Closeness to betting shops upsurges insolvency. New insolvencies in provinces with betting upsurge have an average of 18% to 35% by 1997 and persistent at 13 to 19% into 2001. Casinos were introduced in Baton Rouge in 1994. In 1996, insolvency grew there by 53%. Betting is a rapid developing and fourth foremost reason for insolvency (Williams, Rehm & Stevens, 2011).

3.3.17 Employment Creation

Most investigation on the socioeconomic outcome of betting observed growth in job creation connected with betting development (Williams, Rehm, & Stevens, 2011).

3.3.18 Leisure Activity

One of the significant beneficial outcomes of betting is that it delivers amusement worth and a further relaxation alternative for the populace. Moreover, the fact that the mass number of individuals in advance nations partake in some type of betting and that betting income in numerous field is in the billions of dollars offers confirmation of its societal worth (Williams et al., 2011).

3.4 Emerging Trends in Betting Participation

Global study is beginning to show the surfacing of new drift in the circulation of trouble betting all through the population (Reith, 2006).

3.4.1 Female Betting

Previously, betting has been a male-driven affair, currently women are beginning to show interest in gaming just like their male counterparts (Welte et al., 2002).

Evidence clearly shows the increment among females showing the need for aid to tackle betting troubles (Petry 2005).

Findings reveals that women bets to avoid stress, but men bets to fascinated by the activity (Boughton & Falenchuck 2007).

3.4.2 Seniors

Elderly participants are the rapidly increasing section of the people. They indicate the fraction of the people facing increased betting practices increased rates (Desai et al. 2004).

Older people most susceptible to having betting troubles for diverse motives tend to invest free time and cash as compared with other people (Desai et al. 2004).

The urge to avoid stress and strain from lifecycle transformation can drive the elderly to bet (Illinois Department on Aging 2005).

3.5 Theoretical Framework of the Study

Theoretical approach and explanation of ‘betting’ goes back to 1980s when discussion began among the scholars questioning whether the theory of ‘addiction’, especially drug addiction, is applicable to problem gambling which labeled ‘*pathological gambling*’. In this regard Walker (1989: 179) noted:

‘A new category of psychological addictions is defined as “a persistent behavioral pattern characterized by: a desire or need to continue the activity which places it outside voluntary control; a tendency to increase the frequency or amount of the activity over time; psychological dependence on the pleasurable effects of the activity; and, a detrimental effect on the individual and society.” While the heavy gambling of some gamblers may under certain circumstances meet these criteria, it is not clear whether the group selected by the criteria is the same or similar to the group diagnosed as pathological or compulsive gamblers’.

Nevertheless, according to Rankin ‘...those who are involved with this problem conceptualize excessive gambling as a form of addiction and have borrowed

heavily from the alcoholism literature, in particular, to guide their thoughts and their practice (as cited in Walker, 1989: 180).

At some point medical models developed to understand the so called compulsive gambling (Heather and Robertson, 1985). As Brown (1988: 225) reiterated: ‘...it is necessary to recognize that there is not one but several forms of the medical model of ‘compulsive’ gambling and each of these can be held in a sophisticated form or in a crude and debased form’. Still another theory that tried to tackle the gambling issue was ‘reversal theory’ which it applied to explain the so called normal and pathological gambling. Here the normal is in reference to Paratelic ‘playful’ and pathological is in reference to goal oriented state Telic (Anderson and Brown, 1988).

At any rate, explaining betting and its consequences with either positive or negative impact capture a great deal of literature on this topic. As a new phenomenon, betting and internet gambling have also added to the picture and demand for further understanding is growing. One of the recent theories that applied to understand the impact of gambling and identify the possible cause and effect relation is Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) proposed by Azjen (1985, 1991). Even though this theory targeted the effect and role of education in developing behavior, it has been utilized to understand the behaviors of bettors as well. However, TPB has been revised recently to explain the online bettors and betting. It is here that gambling activity is divided to two parts in terms of its consequences (i.e., impact), either positive or negative that exist at the same time. Therefore, certain people can enjoy betting as a form of recreation, others will involve in doing it for the sake of gambling with defined goals in mind (Beck et al, 2011). Thus, the betting impact has gained ground

and it resulted in development of Responsible Gambling Strategy (RGS) (Lee et al. 2013). In this regard, ‘In terms of social sustainability, the gaming industry has a responsibility to contribute to protecting their customers from the industry’s adverse effects (i.e., social and personal costs). RGS refers to policies and practices seeking to minimize the detrimental effects of betting to both customers and the community’ (Lee et al. 2013: 407). RGS developed a framework to protect the community and gamblers against the negative impacts and establish betting as a form of recreation to enjoy. Based on discussed framework, this study focuses on the following dimensions to assess the perception of the betters. See also figure 3

Social Impact Dimensions of Betting:

1. Betting makes home life unhappy.
2. Feeling remorse after betting.
3. Trying to win back losses.
4. Betting to escape worry or problems.
5. Changing eating or sleeping patterns due to betting.
6. Borrowing, stealing or selling possessions to finance betting.
7. Betting to obtain money to pay debts or bills.
8. Losing work or family time due to betting.
9. Committing illegal acts to finance betting or to pay off betting debts.
10. Being dishonest about the amount of time or money spent betting.

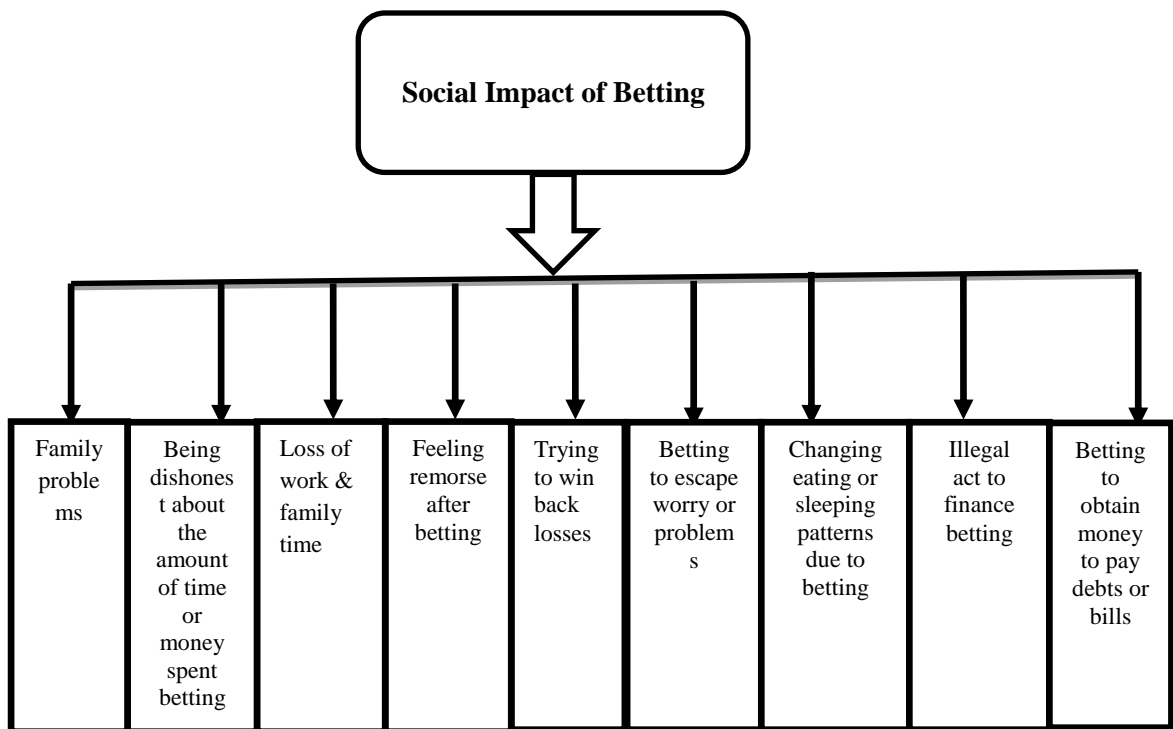


Figure 3. Social Impacts Dimensions of Betting

As this study focuses on social impact of tourism, two models in the literature are suitable for methodological analysis. First, the ‘impact’ of gambling placed on six dimensions as elaborated by productivity commission (2010) of Australia to analyze the problem gambling. Those six dimensions are subject to measurement in relation to certain attributes. See figure 3.

The second study that addressed the social impact of gambling developed by Griffiths (1999) based on two constructs; first, Situational characteristics are those which get people to gamble in the first place. Second, structural characteristics are those which are responsible for reinforcement, may satisfy gamblers’ needs and may actually facilitate excessive betting.

This study focuses on the situational characteristics as the theoretical framework. Social impact of betting is assessed in the context of those characteristics. The main

aim is to reveal the perceptions of the bettors regarding the social impact dimensions.

See also figure 3.

The situational characteristics are elaborated by Griffith (1999, p. 267), which are still relevant to problem gambling studies spearheaded by '*journal of gambling studies*'.

'Situational characteristics are those which get people to gamble in the first place. These characteristics are primarily features of the environment and can be considered the situational determinants of gambling. They include the location of the gambling outlet, the number of gambling outlets in a specified area and the use of advertising in stimulating people to gamble (Cornish, 1978). These variables may be very important in the initial decision to gamble and may help clarify why some forms of gambling are more attractive to particular socio-economic classes. From a technological standpoint, activities such as internet gambling (as we shall see later) are changing the nature of situational determinants to gamble and could have a large impact in uptake of gambling services (i.e., technology's role in the situational determinants of gambling will have the most impact on acquisition of behavior)'.

Chapter 4

METHODOLOGY

4.1 Quantitative Approach

Selecting a research sample is a vital phase in any research plan as it is hardly sensible, competent, or moral to examine the entire populace. The purpose of all quantitative technique is to deduce a representative test from the populace, so that the outcome of the research can be universally referred back to the populace (Marshall, 1996).

The quantitative research technique was used to analyze the collected data from 155 completed questionnaires using the analytical software, SPSS version 17. A variety of the statistical techniques was used to investigate the collected data, such as the descriptive statistics, correlation and regression. Quantitative methodology was favored over qualitative methodology because it examines variables using mechanism like questionnaires and statistics. Therefore in quantitative study, researchers have more power on the data collection process.

4.2 Study Sample and Data Collection

Convenience sampling technique comprises designing samples that are equally effortlessly easy to get to and enthusiastic to engage in the research (Teddlie & Yu, 2007). Convenience sampling techniques is a simple method, comprising the collection of easy to get subjects. It's cheap to researchers in considering the

resources involved (Marshall, 1996). A convenience sampling techniques was utilized for this study to examine the perceived social impacts of legalized betting in Famagusta. A consent letter was given to operators/managers of several betting offices to permit the researcher to issue out questionnaires in these betting offices. Both bettors and staff of betting offices settled that the result of the study will consider discretion and secrecy issues. Back-translation was undertaken in two languages, namely, English and Turkish (Wilson, 2010). To examine indistinctness and comprehensiveness of questionnaire items, a pilot study was carried out using a sample of 15 respondents. The results accepted, there was no serious trouble in comprehending the questionnaire contents. A total of 200 questionnaires was distributed and collected for three weeks (July 10th -26th, 2014).

4.3 Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire question was extracted from the Gamblers Anonymous webpage (Ursula & Uribe Larrea, 1998; Derevensky & Gupta, 2000). The distributed questionnaire consisted of two sections. The first section allocated to the measurement of the demographic variables (Age, Gender, Ethnicity, Education, Marital Status, and Occupation). The second section was allocated to the measurement of perceived social impacts associated with legalized betting.

4.4 Data Analysis

To check internal consistency among items of each variable, Cronbach alpha estimated and construct validity tested by factor analysis. Means, Standard Deviation, Correlation, Regression One-Sample Statistics, Case Processing Summary, Reliability Statistics, Summary Item Statistics, Scale Statistics, ANOVAs, Reliability Statistics, Summary Item Statistics, Summary Item Statistics,

Item-Total Statistics analysis were performed using SPSS 17 software to check for significant levels of regression coefficient.

Chapter 5

FINDINGS

5.1 Respondent's Profile

A demographic characteristic is summarized in Table 1.

Respondents with a highest percentage of 42.6% were between the ages of 26 - 30 years followed by 18-25 years old (38.1%). While 31- 36 years old had a percentage of 17.4%. Respondent between the ages of 37- 45 years old had a percentage of 1.3%. The final age ranges of respondents were individuals between the age range of 46years and above having a percentage of 0.6%.

The gender of respondents for this study was 100% for male while the percentage of female respondents was 0 %. Males were the dominant gender found within betting offices here in Famagusta.

The dominant ethnic group was observed to be Caucasian having a percentage of 43.9% followed by Asians having a percentage of 34.8% and Africans having 21.3%. Respondents who were single had a percentage of 52.9% while the married ones had a percentage of 47.1%. Students had the highest percentage of 59.4% followed by workers with a percentage of 34.8%. The unemployed had a percentage of 5.8%

Bachelor degree holders or those undergoing undergraduate programs had a percentage of 74.8% followed by respondents with Masters Degrees having a percentage of 18.1%. High school leavers had a percentage of 7.1%

Respondents with the lowest annual income level (\$1000- \$5000) had the highest percentage of 44.5% followed by the second lowest income (\$8000- \$10000). Respondents with the highest income level (\$12000- \$20000) had the least percentage of 12.3%

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the respondent (n= 155)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>(%)</u>
18- 25	59	38.1
26- 30	66	42.6
31- 36	27	17.4
37- 45	2	1.3
46 Above	1	0.6
Total	155	100
<u>Gender</u>		
Male	155	100
Female	0	0
Total	155	100
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Single	82	52.9
Married	73	47.1
Total	155	100
<u>Occupation</u>		
Student	92	59.4
Worker	54	34.8
Unemployed	95	0.8
Total	155	100
<u>Education Level</u>		
High School	11	7.1
B.S.C	116	74.8
M.S.C	28	18.1
Total	155	100
<u>Income Level</u>		
\$1000- \$5000	69	44.5
\$8000- \$10000	67	43.2
\$12000- \$20000	19	12.3
Total	155	100

Table 2. Frequency Table

QUESTIONS	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Neutral	Total
How Often Do You Bet?	73	52	28	1	1	155
Has Betting Caused You Any Health Problems, Including Stress Or Anxiety?	17	31	79	27	1	155
Has Your Betting Caused Any Financial Problems For You Or Your Household?	20	35	52	47	1	155
Did You Ever Lose Time From Work Or School Due To Betting?	15	27	52	58	3	155
Did You Ever Bet To Get Money With Which To Pay Debts Or Otherwise Solve Financial Difficulties?	22	52	57	24	-	155
Did You Ever Borrow To Finance Your Betting Interest?	13	58	73	11	-	155
Have You Ever Committed, Or Considered Committing, An Illegal Act To Finance Betting?	7	15	39	94	-	155
Have You Ever Considered Self-Destruction Or Suicide As A Result Of Your Betting?	5	8	47	83	12	155
Have You Made A Bet While Under The Influence Of Alcohol Or Legal Or Illegal Drugs?	11	26	54	64	-	155
How Often Do You Use Internet (Online) For Betting?	36	47	47	24	1	155
Has Betting Led You To Trouble With The Police Or Other Social Problems?	5	13	50	86	1	155
Have You Felt Seriously Depressed After Losing Money From Betting?	62	47	40	5	1	155
Is Your Desire To Bet Too Strong To Control?	33	55	21	45	1	155
Do You Have Difficulty In Limiting The Amount Of Time You Spend Betting?	49	37	43	24	2	155
Was Money The Motivation For Your Betting?	112	35	6	1	1	155
Is Legalized Betting Of Benefit To You?	95	45	13	1	1	155
Is Legalized betting vital to the city of Famagusta economic and social development?	76	53	24	1	1	155
After Losing, Did You Feel You Must Return As Soon As Possible and Win Back Your Losses?	35	60	54	5	1	155
After A Win, Did You Have A Strong Urge To Return And Win More?	77	26	36	15	1	155
Is your perception of betting Positive?	64	54	25	11	1	155

Table 3. Percentage Table

QUESTIONS	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Neutral	Total
How Often Do You Bet?	47.1	35.5	18.1	0.6	0.6	100.0
Has Betting Caused You Any Health Problems, Including Stress Or Anxiety?	11.0	20.0	51.0	17.4	0.6	100.0
Has Your Betting Caused Any Financial Problems For You Or Your Household?	12.9	22.6	33.5	30.3	0.6	100.0
Did You Ever Lose Time From Work Or School Due To Betting?	9.7	17.4	33.5	37.4	1.9	100.0
Did You Ever Bet To Get Money With Which To Pay Debts Or Otherwise Solve Financial Difficulties?	14.2	33.5	36.8	15.5	-	100.0
Did You Ever Borrow To Finance Your Betting Interest?	8.4	37.4	47.1	7.1	-	100.0
Have You Ever Committed, Or Considered Committing, An Illegal Act To Finance Betting?	4.5	9.7	25.2	60.6	-	100.0
Have You Ever Considered Self-Destruction Or Suicide As A Result Of Your Betting?	3.2	5.2	30.3	53.5	7.7	100.0
Have You Made A Bet While Under The Influence Of Alcohol Or Legal Or Illegal Drugs?	7.1	16.8	34.8	41.3	-	100.0
How Often Do You Use Internet (Online) For Betting?	23.2	30.3	30.3	15.5	0.6	100.0
Has Betting Led You To Trouble With The Police Or Other Social Problems?	3.2	8.4	32.3	55.5	0.6	100.0
Have You Felt Seriously Depressed After Losing Money From Betting?	40.0	30.3	25.8	3.2	0.6	100.0
Is Your Desire To Bet Too Strong To Control?	21.3	35.5	13.5	29.0	0.6	100.0
Do You Have Difficulty In Limiting The Amount Of Time You Spend Betting?	31.6	23.9	27.7	15.5	1.3	100.0
Was Money The Motivation For Your Betting?	72.3	22.6	3.9	0.6	0.6	100.0
Is Legalized Betting Of Benefit To You?	61.3	29.0	8.4	0.6	0.6	100.0
Is Legalized betting vital to the city of Famagusta economic and social development?	49.0	34.2	15.5	0.6	0.6	100.0
After Losing, Did You Feel You Must Return As Soon As Possible and Win Back Your Losses?	22.6	38.7	34.8	3.2	0.6	100.0
After A Win, Did You Have A Strong Urge To Return And Win More?	49.7	16.8	23.2	9.7	0.6	100.0
Is your perception of betting Positive?	41.3	34.8	16.1	7.1	0.6	100.0

Table 4. One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
					99% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Lower	Upper
Age	28.556	154	.000	1.83871	1.6708	2.0066
Race	26.852	154	.000	1.90968	1.7242	2.0952
Marital Status	36.570	154	.000	1.47097	1.3661	1.5759
Occupation	30.087	154	.000	1.46452	1.3376	1.5915
Education Level	53.487	154	.000	2.10968	2.0068	2.2125
Nationality	35.240	154	.000	1.37419	1.2725	1.4759
Income	30.570	154	.000	1.67742	1.5343	1.8205
How Often Do You Bet?	26.431	154	.000	1.74194	1.5700	1.9138
Has Betting Caused You Any Health Problems, Including Stress Or Anxiety?	38.772	154	.000	2.76774	2.5816	2.9539
Has Your Betting Caused Any Financial Problems For You Or Your Household?	34.418	154	.000	2.83226	2.6176	3.0469
Did You Ever Lose Time From Work Or School Due To Betting?	37.586	154	.000	3.04516	2.8339	3.2565
Did You Ever Bet To Get Money With Which To Pay Debts Or Otherwise Solve Financial Difficulties?	34.284	154	.000	2.53548	2.3426	2.7284
Did You Ever Borrow To Finance Your Betting Interest?	41.983	154	.000	2.52903	2.3719	2.6861
Have You Ever Committed, Or Considered Committing, An Illegal Act To Finance Betting?	50.429	154	.000	3.41935	3.2425	3.5962
Have You Ever Considered Self-Destruction Or Suicide As A Result Of Your Betting?	53.162	154	.000	3.57419	3.3988	3.7495
Have You Made A Bet While Under The Influence Of Alcohol Or Legal Or Illegal Drugs?	41.675	154	.000	3.10323	2.9090	3.2974
Have You Felt Seriously Depressed After Losing Money From Betting?	26.266	154	.000	1.94194	1.7491	2.1348
How Often Do You Use Internet (Online) For Betting?	29.025	154	.000	2.40000	2.1843	2.6157
Has Betting Led You To Trouble With The Police Or Other Social Problems?	53.991	154	.000	3.41935	3.2542	3.5845
Is Your Desire To Bet Too Strong To Control?	27.512	154	.000	2.52258	2.2834	2.7617
Do You Have Difficulty In Limiting The Amount Of Time You Spend Betting?	25.811	154	.000	2.30968	2.0763	2.5431
Was Money The Motivation For Your Betting?	25.802	154	.000	1.34839	1.2121	1.4847
Is legalized betting of benefit to you?	25.531	154	.000	1.50323	1.3497	1.6568
Is Legalized betting vital to the city of Famagusta economic and social development?	26.381	154	.000	1.69677	1.5290	1.8645
After Losing, Did You Feel You Must Return As Soon As Possible and Win Back Your Losses?	32.299	154	.000	2.20645	2.0283	2.3846
After A Win, Did You Have A Strong Urge To Return And Win More?	22.339	154	.000	1.94839	1.7209	2.1759
Is your perception of betting Positive?	24.870	154	.000	1.90968	1.7094	2.1099

Table 5. One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Age	155	1.8387	.80165	.06439
Gender	155	1.0000	.00000a	.00000
Race	155	1.9097	.88544	.07112
Marital Status	155	1.4710	.50077	.04022
Occupation	155	1.4645	.60600	.04868
Education Level	155	2.1097	.49106	.03944
Nationality	155	1.3742	.48548	.03899
Income	155	1.6774	.68315	.05487
How Often Do You Bet?	155	1.7419	.82051	.06590
Has Betting Caused You Any Health Problems, Including Stress Or Anxiety?	155	2.7677	.88874	.07139
Has Your Betting Caused Any Financial Problems For You Or Your Household?	155	2.8323	1.02450	.08229
Did You Ever Lose Time From Work Or School Due To Betting?	155	3.0452	1.00868	.08102
Did You Ever Bet To Get Money With Which To Pay Debts Or Otherwise Solve Financial Difficulties?	155	2.5355	.92074	.07396
Did You Ever Borrow To Finance Your Betting Interest?	155	2.5290	.74998	.06024
Have You Ever Committed, Or Considered Committing, An Illegal Act To Finance Betting?	155	3.4194	.84416	.06780
Have You Ever Considered Self-Destruction Or Suicide As A Result Of Your Betting?	155	3.5742	.83704	.06723
Have You Made A Bet While Under The Influence Of Alcohol Or Legal Or Illegal Drugs?	155	3.1032	.92704	.07446
Have You Felt Seriously Depressed After Losing Money From Betting?	155	1.9419	.92047	.07393
How Often Do You Use Internet (Online) For Betting?	155	2.4000	1.02944	.08269
Has Betting Led You To Trouble With The Police Or Other Social Problems?	155	3.4194	.78848	.06333
Is Your Desire To Bet Too Strong To Control?	155	2.5226	1.14152	.09169
Do You Have Difficulty In Limiting The Amount Of Time You Spend Betting?	155	2.3097	1.11406	.08948
Was Money The Motivation For Your Betting?	155	1.3484	.65061	.05226
Is legalized betting of benefit to you?	155	1.5032	.73303	.05888
Is Legalized betting vital to the city of Famagusta economic and social development?	155	1.6968	.80076	.06432
After Losing, Did You Feel You Must Return As Soon As Possible and Win Back Your Losses?	155	2.2065	.85049	.06831
After A Win, Did You Have A Strong Urge To Return And Win More?	155	1.9484	1.08588	.08722
Is your perception of betting Positive?	155	1.9097	.95596	.07678

Table 6. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.674	.692	27

Table 7. Summary Item Statistics

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum / Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	2.244	1.348	3.574	2.226	2.651	.445	27
Item Variances	.729	.236	1.303	1.067	5.529	.087	27
Inter-Item Covariances	.052	-.806	.768	1.575	-.953	.058	27
Inter-Item Correlations	.077	-.801	.825	1.626	-1.030	.108	27

Table 8. Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
60.6000	56.151	7.49337	27

Table 9. ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between People	320.267	154	2.080		
Within People	1794.327	26	69.013	101.877	.000
Between Items					
Residual	2712.340	4004	.677		
Total	4506.667	4030	1.118		
Total	4826.933	4184	1.154		

Grand Mean = 2.2444

47.1% of respondents were regular bettors. 51.0% of respondents had no health problems including stress or anxiety from betting. 33.5% of respondents no had personal financial problems as well as their households. 37.4% of respondents did not lose time from work or school due to betting. 36.8% did not bet to get money to pay for debt or solve financial difficulties. 47.1% of the respondents hardly borrowed to finance their betting interest. 60.6% of respondents did not commit, or considered committing, an illegal act to finance betting. 53.5% of respondents did not consider self-destruction or suicide as a result of betting. 41.3% of the respondents did not made bets under the influence of alcohol or legal or illegal drug. 30.3% of the respondents likely used internet for betting.

55.5% of respondents were not led to trouble with police or other social problems as a result of betting. 40% of respondents felt seriously depressed after losing money from betting. 35.5% of respondent's desires were occasionally too strong to control. 31.6% of the respondents had difficulties in limiting the amount of time spent betting. Money was the motivation for betting as indicated by 72.3% of the respondents.

Legalized betting is of benefit to respondents as indicated by 61.3% of the respondents. 49% of the respondent perceived that Legalized betting was of benefit to the city of Famagusta Socio-economic development. 38.7% of respondents occasionally felt the need to return to bet after losing money, in other to win back losses. 49.7% of the respondents indicated a strong urge to return and win more after a win.41.3% of the respondent's perception of betting was positive.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

6.1 Conclusion and Discussion

As discussed previously, this research reveals that the social impacts of betting comprises of both inner and outer cost, consistent with the Australian Productivity Commission approach (1999). This is as a result of possible unconscious and illogical personality of expenses by problem bettors. An issue that is bizarre and distinct to betting.

All respondents were male, indicating that Betting is mostly a male-dominanted activity (Engwall et al., 2004; LaBrie et al.; Ladouceur et al., 1994; Winters et al., 1998).

Locals were more involved in betting than foreigners, this is similar to the findings of Eadington (1999): Natives engaged more often in betting than tourists, and most likely convey their knowledge more than visitors, leading to be been price conscious.

Individuals with low funds are mostly expected to bet often and susceptible to betting problem (Shercom Associates Inc, 2003, 54).

Most of betting offices users are generally youths and young people. Though , youngsters maybe enlighten on the dangers involved in too much betting their

approaches to betting stays the same (Korn et al., 2003; Messerlian & Derevensky, 2006).

Respondents with moderate incomes had a high frequency and percentage which validates the findings that individuals with low income and education suffer most from betting problems than the entire (Volberg 1994; Cox et al 2000; Shaffer et al 2002; Lepage, 2000).

Substantial global research has revealed that betting problems is high among individuals with low education, high school education and those who quit school (Shaffer et al 1994; Abbott et al 2004).

The issue of apprehension is that when bettors start the practice on time they tend to mature into betting (Blaszczynski & Nower, 2002).

Findings from these study and other literatures revealed that the frequency to bet was high among regular betting offices which could result from the the tendency to bet for funds (Neighbors, et al. 2002; National Research Council, 1999; Jacob, 2004, for leisure, Labrie et al., 2003), for social causes, for excitement, to cure idleness (Neighbors, et al. 2002; Jacob, 2004).

Findings from these study and other literatures revealed that Individual perceptions of betting industry could be dissimilar due to the dimension of the society and the scale of betting institution (Stitt & Giacomassi, 2002).

Regardless of the challenges involved in measuring legalized betting impacts associated with betting problem like depression and addiction, and numerous researchers have tried to allocate financial standards to these harmful externalities. Nonetheless, it a fact there are considerable setbacks related with this form of task, and despite the numerous research performed, investigative findings stay challenged and questionable. In numerous scenarios, researchers employ diverse measure for analyzing, quantify diverse variables, and occasionally tackle the issue with specific vested intentions.

There is common harmony among researchers in gambling sector that broad disparity lies in what experts decides to accept and reject as “.impacts” most analyze substance through multiple approach, while others don’t try to analyze specific impacts like family conflicts and depression (e.g. Eadington 2003, Walker 2003, Single 2003).

Findings have been offered which validates the facts that betting exposure adds to the increment of betting problems, furthermore this impacts drops later as exposed society adapts (Abbott 2001; Abbott & Volberg 2000).

Even though this study was consistent with the findings of the Australia Productivity Commission, 1999, there were slight distinctions in certain areas due to the following:

Locality adaptation of betting facilities (Shaffer et al 1997).

Responsible betting by bettors (Messerlian & Derevensky, 2006).

Bettor’s perception of betting (Stitt & Giacomassi, 2002).

Low perceived negative social impact (Lee & Back, 2003)

Betting been a product of Rational Choice (Walker, 1999).

6.2 Implications

Administrations should implement a public health tactic to betting since this method is grounded on the acknowledgement of the social and economic impacts of betting. Politicians should formulate and publicize betting procedures for the gentire populace creating awareness of the dangers of excessive betting. Politicians should bear by a number of public owner-operator representations now in place to ensure that there is a stability within endorsing betting and guarding the society from betting-related problems. Officials should screen the range of betting publicity (with reference to those focused on young and other susceptible groups). There should be a reaffirmation from administration and corporate responsibility for the financial well-being of residents and the decreased of financial gaps and worries. Anxious non-governmental groups and populaces should intensify their engagement in discussion on betting policies.

While this study has focused on the growing effect of betting offices, a wider strategic method should be enforced addressing issues concerning betting in a Famagusta. This may include focusing on health and social care needs of inhabitants in relation to at-risk and problem betting and the forms of lesser level backing that may be offered among indigenous services; societal-action kinds of activities to raise the consciousness of the destructions linked with betting; reassuring harmless and socially accountable exercise and pre-emptive actions by betting offices; and comprehensive healthier road side procedures like the development controls, nonviolent and unpolluted town centres. Where these enterprises are already in place for alcohol, it may be a situation of increasing the range to include betting.

6.3 Limitation of the Study

Like in every research, this one is without its limitation. Firstly getting to discuss about betting and filling the questionnaires with Turkish/ Turkish Cypriots bettors was a problem due to the difference in language and culture. Betting was a very sensitive issue people were not willing to talk about, due to their perception of betting offices. Some respondents were not in their best mood to interact when they lost their bet. The use of structure survey with no option to add their own comments will not fully reflects their personal experience of betting impacts. The use of both Qualitative and Quantitative would have been more efficient in conveying their personal experience of betting problems, as well as the benefits. The managers of these betting shops were not too pleased when the researcher approached a customer for assistance with the research surveys. Their unwillingness to partake in filling out the questionnaires may have affected the outcome of the answers they gave in the questionnaires. There are more research works on Casino gambling than on betting shops, the limited research work on legalized betting may also affects the general approach towards gambling in this literature. For in-depth assessments of the impacts of betting shops on the city and to the local residents, a Turkish Cypriots researcher will be more efficient in getting the facts, since the locals might be more open to a native who understands the language and the culture of the host population.

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APPENDIX

Appendix A: Questionnaire

1. Age: 18-25 26-30 31-36 36-45 46 and Above
2. Gender: Male Female
3. Race: Caucasian Black /African Asian
4. Marital Status: Single Married
5. Occupation: Student Worker Unemployed
6. Education Level: High School BS.C MS.C PhD
7. Nationalities: Turkish Cypriot International Student
8. Annual Income Level: \$1000-\$5000 \$8000- \$10000 \$12000-\$20000
9. How Often Do You Bet?
Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral
10. Has Betting Caused You Any Health Problems, Including Stress Or Anxiety?
Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral
11. Has Your Betting Caused Any Financial Problems For You Or Your Household?
Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral
12. Did You Ever Lose Time From Work Or School Due To Betting?
Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral
13. Did You Ever Bet To Get Money With Which To Pay Debts Or Otherwise Solve Financial Difficulties?
Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral
14. Did You Ever Borrow To Finance Your Betting Interest?
Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral
15. Have You Ever Committed, Or Considered Committing, An Illegal Act To Finance Betting?
Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral
16. Have You Ever Considered Self-Destruction Or Suicide As A Result Of Your Betting?
Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral
17. Have You Made A Bet While Under The Influence Of Alcohol Or Legal Or Illegal Drugs?
Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral
18. Have You Felt Seriously Depressed After Losing Money From Betting?

Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral

19. How Often Do You Use Internet (Online) For Betting?

Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral

20. Has Betting Led You To Trouble With The Police Or Other Social Problems?

Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral

21. Is Your Desire To Bet Too Strong To Control?

Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral

22. Do You Have Difficulty In Limiting The Amount Of Time You Spend Betting?

Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral

23. Was Money The Motivation For Your Betting?

Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral

24. Is legalized betting of benefit to you?

Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral

25. Is Legalized betting vital to the city of Famagusta economic and social development?

Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral

26. After Losing, Did You Feel You Must Return As Soon As Possible and Win Back Your Losses?

Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral

27. After A Win, Did You Have A Strong Urge To Return And Win More?

Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral

28. is your perception of betting Positive?

Never Rarely Sometimes Always Neutral