

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SPORTS BETTING AND GAMBLING ON THE ASPECT OF EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF CITIZENS WHO ARE ACTIVE USERS OF THE GAMES OF CHANCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

UDC:794.9(497.7)
(Original scientific paper)

Ivan Anastasovski¹, Lazar Nanev²

¹University Ss Cyril and Methodius, Faculty of Physical Education, Skopje, Macedonia,

²Univeristy of Bitola, Faculty of Public Administration, Štip, Macedonia.

Abstract:

With this work we want to give unpretentious contribution to the new and actual topic in our society, and we want to find a distinction between sport betting and gambling. Gambling is the waring of money or something of material value (referred to as "the stakes") on an vent with an uncertain outcome with the primary intent of winning additional money and/or material goods. Gambling thus requires three elements be present: consideration, chance and prize. Typically, the outcome of the wager is evident within a short period. Sports betting is the activity of predicting sports results and placing a wager on the outcome. It is generally considered to be a form of gambling. For this reason we are trying on the empirical way reaching out for clarification on this terminology and we ask our citizen who is active in "sports betting" and "gambling". Republic of Macedonia today as a society can be in line "transitional the poetics of misery". The probability of easy earning money is one of the motives of our citizens for sports betting, but not all our citizen expecting big earning, some are doing this as a fun or modern trend. From same reason is betting citizens from all ethnicity as a Macedonian, Albanian, Serb, Turk and Rome, less and more educational, people with less and more income.

Key words: sports betting, gambling, citizens, education, earning.

Introduction

The sports betting in the Republic of Macedonia for the first time appear in 1999. In 2013/2014 there are over 200 sports betting with the approval of Ministry of Finance. Interest in sports betting every year is growing and also growing significantly and the number of player of sports betting, 40 percent of the population in Macedonia is "betting" (official data of CPRM) that raises this phenomenal occurrence in the country to an euphoria. Today you can have the following definition "term sports betting as a general activity of predicting sports results by placing a bet on some sports event" The difference between sports betting popularly called "kindle" and other games of chance in the illusion of what is likely to gain. Citizens as kindle believe are more likely to benefit because they themselves choose sporting events that will make their money and themselves make possible combinations of play within the rules that generally apply to all sports betting. Often the odds of winning the exact result of certain forecasted dividends are different for the points where the citizens choose to "Kindle". Another difference between sports betting is what gives better playing conditions for players in terms of comfort betting, traceability of results etc. Given the immense competition in our terms of betting is similar.

Material & methods

For the most relevant data failed to interview the 50 most active sports gambler forecast of happiness among who were active users of casinos and other gambling activities, which previously were next in the betting for the amount of their payment. Subjects were measured in one weekend when a sport betting is the most dominant. For data processing program used SPSS 17 for Windows.

Results

This research presents those significant variables that have a direct connection with the theme of the work, and their analysis can construct concrete conclusions and will reveal some further measures to combat this phenomenon.

Table and Fig No.1: Education level of respondents

ELR	Freq.	Percent
Primary education	16	32,00%
Secondary education	20	40,00%
Graduate	6	12,00%
Majeure school	5	10,00%
Master and PhD level	3	6,00%
Totally	50	100,00%

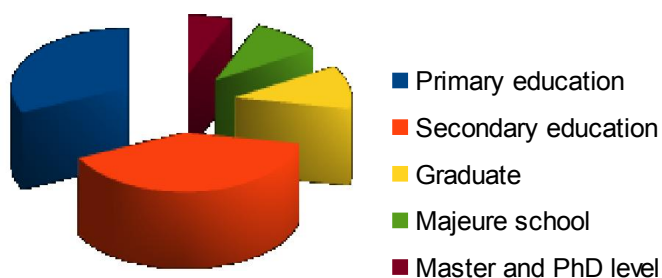


Table and Fig No.2: Are you active in sports betting or gambling

AYASBG	Freq.	Percent
I'm active only in sports betting	28	56,00%
I'm active in sports betting and gambling	22	44,00%
Totally	50	100,00%

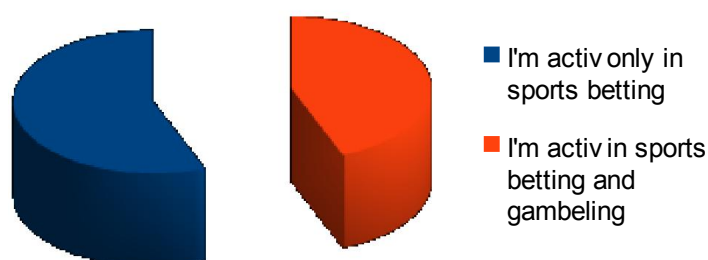


Table and Fig No.3: Whether there difference ddifference between sports betting and gambling

WTDBSBG	Freq.	Percent
No difference	14	28,00%
Is, but they is a same	5	10,00%
Is, and they have a difference	21	42,00%
Have a big difference	10	20,00%
Totally	50	100,00%

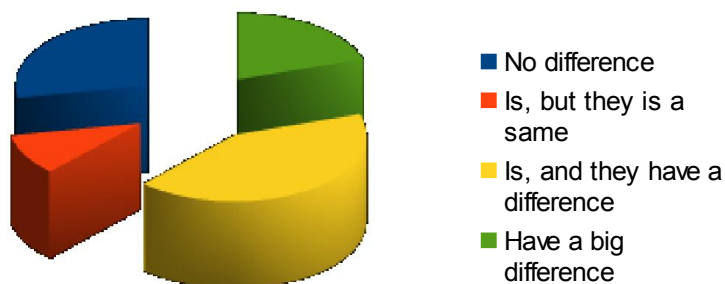
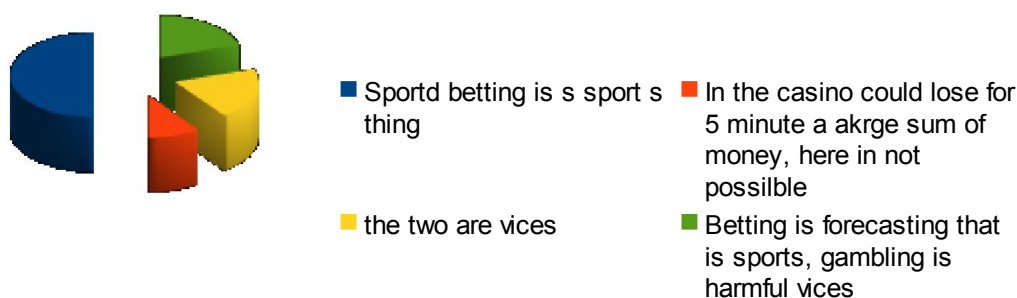


Table and fig No.4: Attitude of active users of games of lucky

AAUGL	Freq.	Percent
Sports betting is s sport s thing	25	50,00%
In the casino could lose for 5 minute a large sum of money, here in not possible	5	10,00%
the two are vices	10	20
Betting is forecasting that is sports, gambling is harmful vices	10	20,00%
Totally	50	100,00%



Discussion

In our research we analyze the difference between sports betting and gambling. View from the table and fig No.1 where the educational structure of the active participants in games of chance in the country is clearly shown. Active participants with secondary education make 40 percent, while the active participants with highest degree of education (Masters and PhDs) make 6 percent. This indicates that all educational structure from the lowest level to the highest educated are active in this negative phenomenon in our country.

In the table and fig No. 2 we asked respondents whether their activity in games of chance is only in the area of sports betting, gambling or both. The division is identical 56 percent of all respondents say that educational structures only bet on sports, while 44 percent are active in gambling and sports betting.

On the preview the table and fig No. 3 we show that respondents from all educational levels are undefined, have a clear position on whether there are differences or not. So, 42 percent of them believe that there is, and it is different, and if we add 20 percent are convinced that there is a big difference that leads to the fact that sports betting by education level of active participants in games of chance differs in gambling.

Beyond that we determinate in the last variable (see in the table and fig No. 4) clearly the attitude of respondents from the lowest level of education (primary and secondary part) - 60 percent of them are active in the games of chance that gambling is considered sports and no comparison with gambling, while some of the higher levels of education (graduate, masters and PhD) 40 percent of them consider both categories fall under the classification of vices, but gambling is harmful.

Conclusions

From the foregoing experimental (empirical) research we can make the following conclusion:

1. In the Republic of Macedonia phenomenon betting in sports "betting houses" is widespread. In fact, the typical profile of a player in sports betting is a citizen who is threatened category a young man, poorly educated with low income. The right of the individual to bet a legitimate state and the same shall not be affected. But the state has a legitimate interest to protect the interests of all citizens, including the interests of the rest of the family. Since it is evident that many in Macedonia neglect family for betting, the state and civil society can help through a variety of measures recommended by the Center.

2. At least the state can assume a continuous monitoring and reporting on the situation in this sphere of life. The monitoring system would help by creating a kind of database that would be available to the public and which would be used for taking measures or policies. Additionally, you can influence through campaigns to raise awareness (public awareness campaigns), the educational system, information programs, and specialized institutions (Agency of Youth and Sports). Preventive function can have civil and state institutions dealing with problems of addiction, especially with such problems among young people.

References:

- Anastasovski, I. Nanev, L. Klimper, I. (2009). Prevention and repression for violence in the football stadiums in Republic of Macedonia, Book, Skopje, FFM, Fleksograf-Kumanovo, pg.34-36.
- Anastatovski, I. (2010). Social characteristics of the fans with risk factors for deviant behavior at sports events in the Republic of Macedonia, Palermo: *1-st International Conference Science and Football*, pg. 48.
- Anastasovski, I. (2010). Value to the social relations and the division of sports Beograd: Expert text, Published by: savremenisport.com.
- Anastasovski, I. (2010). Sports events and society, Beograd: Expert text, Published by: savremenisport.com.
- Anastasovski, I. Nanev, L. (2011). Sport and Law-Book, Skopje: Faculty of physical culture, Fleksograf-Kumanovo, pg. 71-118
- Anastasovski, I. Nanev, L. (2014). Sports betting as a new social phenomenon in Republic of Macedonia, Podgorica: 11th International Scientific Conference on transformation processes in sport, Sport Performance, Book of Abstract, Montenegro Sports Academy, IDEA group, pg.36.
- Coakley, J.Jay (1998). Sport in Society – Issue & Controversies, sixth edition, Boston: University of Colorado, WCB/McGraw Hill, pg. 289.
- Muzik, V., (1968), *Metodologija pedagoskih istrazivanja*, Zavod za izdavanje uzbenika, Sarajevo.
- Rodney Paul & Andrew Weinbach (2002). Market Efficiency and a Profitable Betting Rule: Evidence From Totals on Professional Football, *Journal of Sports Economics* August 2002 3:256-263
- Rot, N. (1968). *Socijalna psihologija*, Beograd: Nolit.
- Sajmon, L.R. (2006). Fer-Play Etika i sport, Beograd: Javno pretprijatie "Sluzben glasnik".
- Simonović, Lj. (1995). *Sport, kapitalizam, destrukcija*, Beograd, "Lorka"
- Štakić, Đ. (2000). *Sociologija sporta*, Beograd: Univerzitet u Beogradu. pg. 163 -169.
- WEB: <http://www.crpm.org.mk/>
- WEB: <http://www.sports-betting-insights.com/>

Corresponding Author

Ivan Anastasovski

Institution, Faculty of Physical Education, Sport and Healthy
City, Skopje

Country, Macedonia

E-mail: ivananastasovski@yahoo.com