

IMPACTS OF SPORTS BETTING ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTHS IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

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B.Sc. (Ed.), M.Sc. (Ed). (Ilorin)

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**A Ph. D. THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
HUMAN KINETICS EDUCATION, FACULTY OF
EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE IN
HUMAN KINETICS**

April, 2021.

DECLARATION

I OLAOYE, Ayobami Kazeem declare that this research project titled “Impact of sports betting on socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State, Nigeria” has been written by me. The information derived from the literature has been fully acknowledged in the text and the list of references provided. No part of this research was previously presented for another degree of any university.

NAME: OLAOYE, Ayobami Kazeem

Signature/Date

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this thesis carried out by OLAOYE, Ayobami Kazeem (07/25OA032) has been read and approved as meeting part of the requirements of the Department of Human Kinetics Education, Faculty of Education University of Ilorin, Nigeria for the award of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) Degree in Human Kinetics Education (Administration and Management of Human Kinetics and Sports).

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to Almighty God.

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ABSTRACT

Sports participation today are beyond mere fun and entertainment as it is also a source of making money through engaging in sports betting which is the prediction of a sporting event and placing a wager on the outcome of an event to win money which has a great impact on the social and economic development of youths. Unemployment among the youths is one of the most serious challenges which increase the poverty level, inflation and insecurity in society, and as such majority of youths engage in sports betting practices for a social-economic reason. The study examined the impact of sports betting on the socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State. The objectives of the study were to: (i) determine the relationship between sports betting and quality of life of youths; (ii) determine the relationship between sports betting and leisure activities of youths; (iii) determine the relationship between sports betting and social capital development of youths; (iv) determine the relationship between sports betting and entrepreneurial ventures of youths; (v) determine the relationship between sports betting and personal income of youths; and (vi) determine the relationship between sports betting and revenue accruable to youths.

Descriptive research design of survey method was used for this study. The population consisted of 845, 860 youths within the age of 18 - 30 years in Kwara State. A multistage sampling technique was used to select 1146 respondents. A researcher-developed questionnaire which was validated by three experts was used for the study. Test re-test was conducted to ensure the reliability of the instrument and 0.82 co-efficient was obtained. The data collected were statistically analysed using inferential statistics of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation at 0.05 alpha level.

The findings of the study were that:

- (i) there was a significant relationship between sports betting and quality of life of youths (cal. $r = 0.054$, $p < 0.001$, @ 0.05 Alpha level);
- (ii) there was significant relationship between sports betting and leisure activities (cal. $r = 0.412$, $p < 0.001$, @ 0.05 Alpha level);
- (iii) there was a significant relationship between sports betting and social capital development of youths (cal. $r = 0.374$, $p < 0.002$, @ 0.05 Alpha level);
- (iv) there was significant relationship between sports betting and entrepreneurial venture of youths (cal. $r = 0.511$, $p < 0.001$, @ 0.05 Alpha level);
- (v) there was a significant relationship between sports betting and personal income of youths (cal. $r = 0.620$, $p < 0.004$, @ 0.05 Alpha level); and
- (vi) there was a significant relationship between sports betting and revenue of youths (cal. $r = 0.433$, $p < 0.003$, @ 0.05 Alpha level).

The study concluded that sports betting promoted social interaction and economic development of youths in Kwara State. This implies that sports betting play an important role in the social and economic development of youths. The study recommended that sports administrators should create awareness through the media to sensitize the youths and the general public on the benefits of participating in sports betting.

Word Count: 482

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

Sports has become not only a recreational engagement but also social and economic activities with a strong appeal across classes, genders, races, sexuality and other social categorization, especially among youths in Nigeria. Sports are the activities involving power and skills, competition, strategy, and (or) chance, and engaged in for enjoyment and satisfaction. Sports provide personal gain (such as income) of the participant, and (or) others (e.g., spectators), including organized and recreational sports, as well as sports as entertainment (Adesoye, Obiyemi & Yahaya, 2005). Sports play a very important role in shaping society and virtually all parts of the world, and the contribution of sports to the social and economic development of society cannot be overemphasized (Ongong'a Okwara, & Okello, 2010).

Sports is an integral part of every society; this is particularly so by comparing sports with another attractive phenomenon in many states in Nigeria. The number of youths who participate in sports betting is enormous, as a result of which the economy of an individual and that of the country is strongly evolving. Sports is gradually becoming boundless to the extent that it impacts affects the social, physical, economic and psychological of every citizen in Nigeria and globally (Olayinka & Fageyinbo, 2015).

Anytime sports events are fixed most especially, major football leagues across the world, fans apart from watching the game, place bets on the results, intending to gain financial benefit, and social interaction among peers. Sports betting are a growing venture in Kwara

State, betting shops are now been introduced daily, and serve as an important aspect of the social lifestyle of most youths, as it aimed at entertainment and recreation (Olayinka & Fageyinbo, 2015).

The issue of unemployment has directly been linked to poverty; more than 70.1 per cent of Nigerian youths are living on less than one US dollar per day in 2001 and almost 90.2 per cent are living on less than two US dollars per day in 2019 (Babatunde, 2019). Condition of poverty in Nigeria differ by gender and region; and experience has exposed that poverty wedged more on youths than the adult population in Nigeria (NBS, 2010). This, therefore, suggests that many youths are living in poverty in both rural and urban areas. A survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics of Nigeria in 2010, estimated that the total poverty headcount increases from 27.2% in 1980 to 69.0% in the year 2010 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2010).

As sports betting make an incursion into the nooks and cranny crannies of the societies, including very remote ones in Nigeria, it propagates capitalism in some ways. Many youths unconsciously embrace capitalism, and its ancillaries, through sports betting, individuals engaged in betting through placing bets on the outcome of games, particularly football and step by step they wind up been associated with capitalist profit and motivating practices like sports betting, and so furthering western enrichment and southern impoverishment (Olayinka & Fageyinbo, 2015).

Brandspurg (2017) expressed that sports wagering is quickly turning into the order of the day among many youths in most Countries of the world including Nigeria, as youths go above and beyond to "stake" on the higher amount of being a fan and aptitude in the mastery of

the sport. A portion of the major associations, for example, the Spanish La Liga and the English Premier League, have a huge number of fans in the nation - wagering gives Nigerian youths the chance to gain from what they adore. Regardless of the brief dip in economic activities in 2016, development prospects are certain even as the economy gets better and income stabilizes.

IKeagwu, (2012) observed that betting on sports activity has turned into a critical administration industry in numerous nations. For instance, a huge number of youths in Kwara State play the football pools each week as this could be evidenced as the youths clustered at every bet kiosk in the state. In sports wagering, horse dashing saw the broadest prominence all through the 19th century and into the mid-twentieth century. From the 20th century, different games started influencing individuals to free enthusiasm for horse tracks, football started gaining popularity up notoriety in the 21st century. Such a significant number of methodologies were utilized to pull in more bettors and they were given choices by the bookie that they could bet on for a sum as meagre as 10% of the wager cost

Betting has been highly embraced and attracts more youths in Kwara State; this is a developing pattern among the youths in the state. Sylvan (2018) asserted that seventy per cent of youths in the state participate in sports wagering. The rise of this wagering is winding up so evident in the way the media presently publicize wagering. In an ongoing investigative report by the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) (2018), around 60 million Nigerians between the ages 18 and 40 years might spend up to N1.8 billion on sports wagering daily.

The global sports betting industry is already valued at over one hundred billion dollars. The last ten years have seen its most rapid expansion to date. A recent report from the

European Betting Association estimates that sports betting grew at a rate of 5.4% per year across Europe and Africa from 2001-2013 (Sylvan, 2018).

Sports betting might be risky; it is likewise profitable among youths. Most unemployed youths have taken to betting online and in other media to make a living, most youths in tertiary institutions stake an average of N3,000 on bet every day (Brandspurg, 2017). Sports wagering is associated with lots of risks because it is not 100 per cent predictable and winning is not guaranteed. Bettors can dramatically reduce the risk by taking calculated risks only.

A portion of the online soccer wagering sites incorporate; Nairabet, 1960bet, bet9ja, Surebet247, Merrybet, Betcolony and many others, which are present-day media for soccer sweepstake which supplants the old soccer pool (Brune & Lasse, 2016). Abel and Bilal (2015) submitted that sports betting has boomed in popularity over the past decade and is now a global industry valued at over one hundred billion dollars. Betting is a source of enjoyment for many participants, but it is also centred on financial risk, offering the possibility of sizeable payouts.

It is observed by the researcher that over the years in Kwara States and in Nigeria at large, there had been changes in the attitudes of youths towards involvement in sports betting as a result of the new dimension of sporting programmes and events. In 2010, a clear example was the presentation of sports betting outlets and web-based wagering in Nigeria. It is on this premise and among other reasons that this study is intended to investigate the impact of sports betting on the social and economic development of youths in Kwara State, Nigeria. Subsequently, there is a need to strike a balance between the social and economic impact of sports betting among youths in Kwara State in Nigeria, variables, such as the problem of gambling, recreation, social capital, quality of life, personal income, an entrepreneurial

venture, poverty alleviation and youths empowerment needs to be examined. This study attempts to fill the gap by investigating the impact of sports betting on socio-economic development among youths in Kwara State, Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

The researcher observed that recently, there have been steady increases in the number of sports betting firms in Nigeria. The effect of this trend is reflected in the majority of people being involved in sports betting especially the youths in Kwara State. As a consequence, attention has been directed towards youth's involvement to the extent that the majority of youths have embraced sports wagering. With the rapid growth of the sports betting industry in many parts of Nigeria, many young people in Kwara State are increasingly subscribing to sports wagering practices.

Unemployment has become one of the most serious socio-economic challenges confronting the youths in Nigeria. Similarly, the devastating impact of this problem of unemployment is the massive increase in poverty level, inflation and insecurity in the society. The higher the unemployment rate in an economy the higher would be the poverty level and associated welfare challenges (Salami, 2013). The unemployment rate in Nigeria is presently growing at the rate of 16 per cent annually with the youth impacted the most and accounting for three times the general unemployment (Doreo, 2013). Poverty is still pervasive in Nigeria which is evidenced in the area of this study (Kwara State).

According to World Data Lab (2019) posit that various programs put in place in Nigeria over the years have hardly made a significant impact in alleviating the poverty level in Nigeria as a greater percentage of Nigerian still wallow in abject poverty. Thus, as the

unemployed do not receive unemployment benefits from the government, most, if not all, are unable to fend for themselves. Many have thus resorted to engaging in sports betting activities for survival. However, it is becoming glaring that the introduction of sports betting could be one of the most potent hammers to nail out socio-economic challenges among youths in Kwara State and Nigeria as a whole. More than 80% of Nigerian youths are jobless. The projected 10% in employment are overburdened and dejected with the entire reliance on family members and relatives with low income.

Based on the researcher's observation and interaction with persons mostly youths from different parts of the State the aim/ reasons for being involved in sports betting among youths in Kwara state have been shifted towards financial benefits. Sports betting; however, have shown to have far-reaching negative implications at the individual, family, community, and societal level; most of which remain insufficiently explored within Nigeria. At the individual dimension, the habitual betting problem affects a quantifiable extent of youth players and may show in both mental (precedent, tension, gloom, sleep deprivation among others) just as long haul physical conditions, (for example, cardiovascular malady, peptic ulcer ailment, and hypertension) (Nower & Blaszczyński, 2014).

Most studies relating to the Impact of sports betting on the social-economic development of youths have been carried out in countries like Uganda, Ghana, Kenya. Ahaibwe, Corti, Miriam and Joseph (2016). "Socio-Economic Effects of Gambling" Brune and Lasse (2016). "The Effect of Lottery-Incentives on Labor Supply) and so on with very little done in Kwara State Nigeria, based on the state of the economy and the rate of unemployment in Kwara State and Nigeria in general there is a need to examine the impact of

sports betting on the social and economic development of Youths in Kwara State. It is in the light of these identified research gaps that this study titled Impact of Sports Betting on Socio-Economic Development of youths in Kwara State will be carried out.

Research Questions

The following questions was answered;

1. Is there a correlation between peer influence as a factor of sports betting and the quality of life of youths in Kwara State?
2. Is there a correlation between knowledge of sports as a factor of sports betting and leisure activities of youths in Kwara State?
3. Is there a correlation between economic conditions as a factor sports betting and social capital development of youths in Kwara State?
4. Is there a correlation between unemployment as a factor of sports betting and entrepreneurial ventures of youths in Kwara State?
5. Is there a correlation between poverty as a factor of sports betting and the personal income of youths in Kwara State?
6. Is there a correlation between inflation as a factor of sports betting and revenue generation of youths in Kwara State?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses will be tested in the study.

Main Hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between sports betting and socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State

Sub-Hypotheses

1. There is no significant correlation between peer influence as a factor of sports betting and quality of life of youths in Kwara State.
2. There is no significant correlation between knowledge of sports as a factor of sports betting and leisure activities of youths in Kwara State.
3. There is no significant correlation between economic condition as a factor of sports betting and social capital development of youths in Kwara State.
4. There is no significant correlation between unemployment as a factor of sports betting and entrepreneurial venture of youths in Kwara State.
5. There is no significant correlation between poverty as a factor of sports betting and the personal income of youths in Kwara State.
6. There is no significant correlation between inflation as a factor of sports betting and revenue of youths in Kwara State.

General Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to investigate the impact of sports betting on the socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State

Specific objectives of the Study

The sub-objectives of this study are to:

1. Find out the correlation between peer influence as a factor of sports betting and the quality of life of youths in Kwara State.

2. Find out the relationship between knowledge of sports as a factor of sports betting and leisure activities of youths in Kwara State.
3. To determine the relationship between economic condition as a factor of sports betting and social capital development of youths in Kwara State.
4. Find out the correlation between unemployment as a factor of sports betting and entrepreneurial ventures of youths in Kwara state.
5. Investigate if poverty as a factor of sports betting increases the personal income of youths in Kwara State.
6. To determine the correlation between inflation as a factor of sports betting and revenue of youths in Kwara State.

Delimitation of the Study

Descriptive Research Design was used for this study, all youths between the age range of 18-40 years in Kwara State. Impact of Sports Betting on Socio-Economic Development of Youths in Kwara State, Nigeria. Leisure activities, social capital development, quality of life, personal income and entrepreneurial venture were examined among Youths in Kwara State, Nigeria. Questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection, while percentage multiple regression and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation were used for data analysis.

Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will be of significance in the following ways: -

The youths in Kwara state, sports administrators, sports personnel, sports betting firms, the general public and the Government. It will provide information on sport betting that will assist the Youths in Kwara State and Nigeria in general to understand the social and economic impact

of sports betting and to prevent or manage the problem of gambling among youth through intervention programmes that will raise the level of awareness, sensitization and regulations to manage ways of involving in sports wagering and prevent the manifestation of problem gambling among youths.

The findings of this study will be useful to sports administrators to design a mechanism that will mitigate the likely negative attitudes of youths towards sports betting misconception in Kwara State, Nigeria. The findings of the study would help sports personnel to collaborate with sports betting firm and mass media to provide adequate information and encourage positive practices of sports betting among students in Nigeria.

The study would create awareness to the general public on several opportunities and benefits of sports betting and reduce cases of the social misconception of sports betting among Youths in Kwara State, Nigeria. The study will also reveal the risk and challenges of wagering along with age range, gender and level of income. Through an effective intervention programme in Kwara State, the result of this study will correct some wrong impressions and misconceptions of betting among Youths in Kwara State, Nigeria.

Operational Definition of Terms

The following terms used in the study are defined below.

- **Sports Betting:** The action involved with the prediction of a sporting event and placing a wager on the outcome of an event to win money by the youths in Kwara State.

- **The problem of gambling:** is an urge to gamble continuously despite harmful negative consequences or a desire to stop leading to gambling addiction among youths in Kwara State.
- **Leisure betting activities: the act of** engaging in sports betting behaviour for fun and relaxation among youths in Kwara state.
- **Social capital:** the economic resources obtained by the youths in Kwara state through the interactions between businesses and individuals or networks of individuals such as information, innovative ideas, and financial support through sports betting.
- **Quality of life:** Change in the general quality of youths' life, state of public health, societal interconnectedness, societal values, and related indices. Through involvement in sports betting.
- **Entrepreneurial venture:** Full and part-time businesses or jobs that are directly or indirectly created as a result of youths in Kwara state involvement in sports betting and the percentage of the general workforce that this represents.
- **Youth:** an individual in Kwara State between the age range of 18 years to 40 years
- **Wagering:** Wagering is the act of predicting sports results and placing a bet on the outcome.
- **Socio-economic development:** Activities involving both social and economic factors which result in the growth of the economy and societal progress in Kwara State

CHAPTER TWO

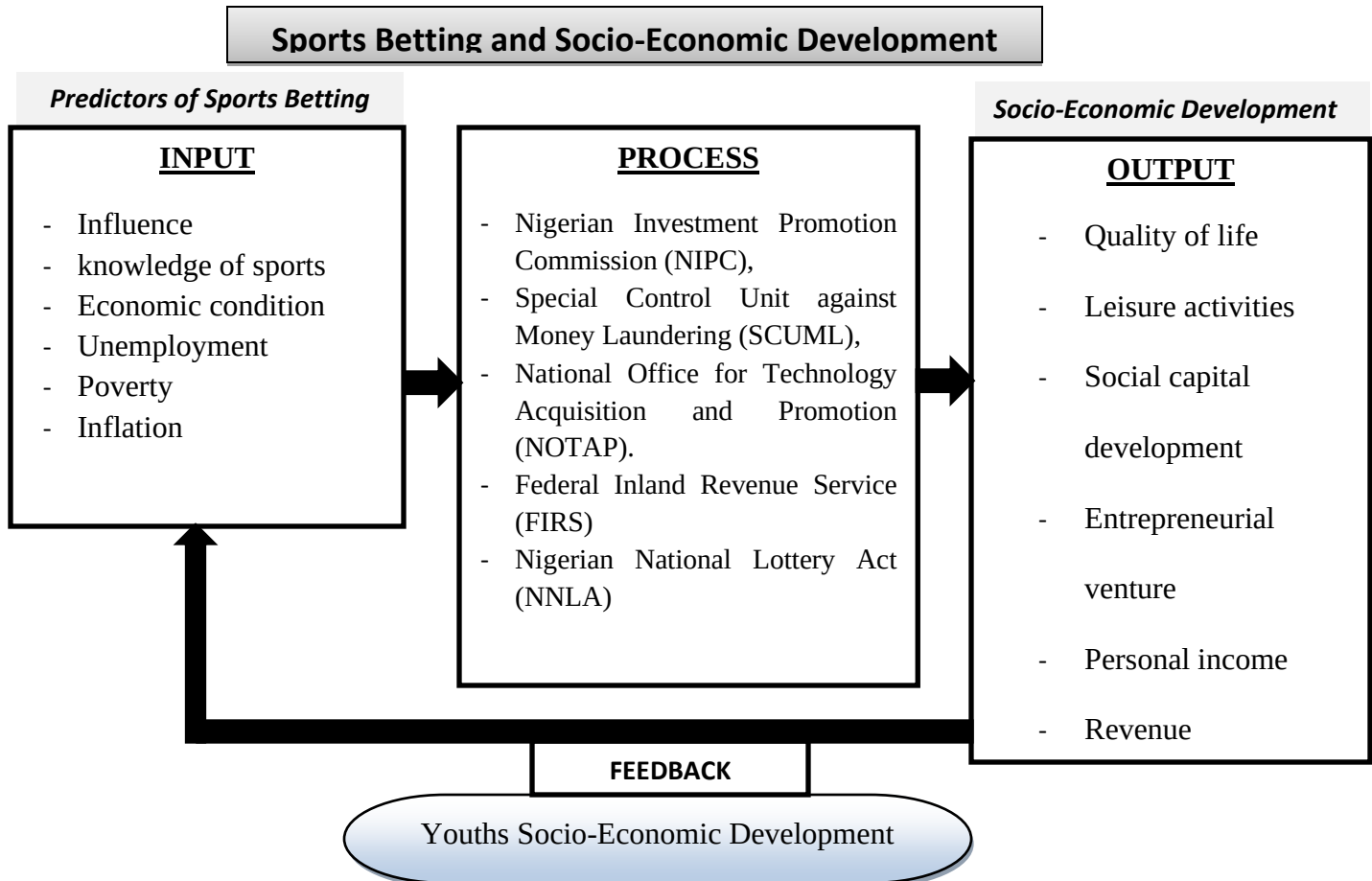
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The study was designed to assess the impact of sports betting on socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State. Based on the foregoing, relevant research evidence, the work of experts that have direct bearing with the topic such as journals, textbooks, newspaper, magazine among others was reviewed. A review of related literature was presented under the following subheadings:

1. Conceptual Framework of the Study
2. Theoretical Framework of the Study
3. The Concept of Sports Betting
4. Concept of Socio-Economic Development
5. Relationship Between Sports Betting and Socio-Economic Development
6. Appraisal of Related Literature Reviewed

Conceptual Framework of the Study

Conceptual Framework of Impact of Sports Betting on Socio-Economic Development of Youths in Kwara State, Nigeria.



Source: Researcher's developed (2019).

The conceptual framework shows the impact of sports betting through its predictors (Influence, knowledge of sports, Economic condition, Unemployment, Poverty and Inflation) on the socio-Economic development of youths in Kwara State which can be measured through (Quality of life, Leisure activities, Social capital development, Entrepreneurial venture,

Personal income and Revenue). The diagram demonstrated the system approach which involved Input, Process, output and feedback. The processes are represented with the sports betting regulatory agencies while the feedback is represented with youths socio-economic development.

Theoretical Framework of the Study

The utility of theory in human behaviour makes it imperative for every society to be able to relate every practice to theory. Every human decision is expected to be guided by one or more theories because human and society are inter-related and cannot do without each other. The theory is described as a set of observed and tested rules or principles which assist in understanding, interpreting or predicting programmes (Enyi, 2003). Mgbodile (2003), the theory is a set of interrelated concepts, ideas and propositions that present a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables, to explain and predict the phenomena.

Mgbodile (2003) defined theory as a systematic and deductive way of thinking about reality to describe and understand such reality. It is important that theory in human and society is being advocated for. The reasons are that it provides a general guide to human's actions, it has predictive validity which helps understand and predict human behaviour in any programmes to know in advance what to expect if a particular action is chosen or not chosen, and also provides the opportunity of benefitting from the society and any situation. Three theories are however discussed in this study, they include social exchange theory, behavioural theory and the social system theory, (Ndu, Ocho & Okeke, 1997).

In the order provided by Homans in his work *Social Behavior as Exchange*, exchange of activity, tangible or intangible, are more or less rewarding or costly, between at least two people or groups (Homans 1961). Human exchanges are dyadic and have sociological and anthropological appeals as involving both small and large groups within kinship and the larger society, as in the case of global and national football betters. Social Exchange Theory hinges on three basic propositions of success, stimulus, and deprivation-satiation. According to the success proposition, when individuals relating with others are rewarded for their actions, they tend to repeat the action. The more often a given stimulus has resulted in a reward in the past, the more likely a person will respond to it. According to the deprivation-satiation proposition, the more often in the recent past, a person has received a particular reward, the less valuable any further unit of that reward becomes.

Social Exchange Theory: Most gratification among humans comes from other people in the society, Individuals have access to information on social, financial, and mental parts of their interactions that enables them to consider other options, highly profitable circumstances in respect to their current circumstance, People are objective in a freely competitive system, Exchange works inside social standards, Social credit is favoured over social indebtedness, The more denied the individual feels regarding an act, the more esteem the individual will appoint to it, People are sound and ascertain the most ideal intends to contend in compensating circumstances (Homans 1961). The same is true about punishment avoidance situations. Namely, humans as rational actors will engage and continue to engage in rewarding actions, especially if they meet their social, cultural, psychological and economic goals. It is, however, important to note that within capitalist social models not all actors are benevolent in their

exchange activities. Many are exploitative and will engage in actions and encourage others to engage in actions that bring the small capitalist interest in surplus value. Within Homans' social exchange, exchanges should be covered by the reciprocity of further social and kinship interests. This is, however, not the case with the western value of actions, driven by globalization. Capitalists of nowadays (and the future) do not function within reciprocal dictates but exploitative dictates. People who are involved in the exchange interactions in capitalist societies are rationally seeking to maximize their profits (Olayinka & Fageyinbo, 2015).

Football is supposedly a recreational activity. It has, however, become an exchange and capitalistic action through betting. Through betting in football, exchanges occur as betting platforms where operators give better spaces to bet and betters satisfy their betting desires. It must, however, be noted that these exchanges are capitalistic. Platforms' owners seek profit. They get a commission on betting and recycle gains. Even European leagues are business companies. They are worth billions of U.S. dollars. Football teams are multi-billion dollars business empires. As football matches are displayed, rights are sold and bought in manners of exchange and some people become richer, while others become poorer due to viewing and betting within capitalistic exploitative tendencies. Football fandom and football betting are therefore not mere recreational activities and reciprocal exchanges, as many in the social web and space might think of them, but huge capitalist, western, globalized, and commoditized exchange processes with extreme implications for social relations, national and international human development.

The Systems Theory:

The basic concept of the systems theory was Miller and Rice (1967). This theory assumes that similarly to biological organisms, it is possible to analyze any organization in terms of an open system. The systems theory holds that an organization is a social system made up of integrated parts. A system is a unit with a series of interrelated and interdependent parts, such that the interplay of any part affects the whole. A system is, therefore, a structure with interdependent parts. According to Ukeje, Akabougu and Ndu (1992), a system refers to the integration of different components, and relationships between them and their attributes, such that they form a functionally related whole.

The hierarchical and related structure in any system and their associated interactions and transformations are geared towards achieving the goal or purpose. Sports betting is a system that has structures and process. The organization of sports betting in the society as a system involves management of such activities as betting centres, betting pattern, youth's behaviour, society and community relations. The organization of sports betting is a very vital area in society. This theory is related to this study because youths of Kwara State form part and parcel of the state as a system. It is known that any aching part of a system will jeopardize the efficient working of the whole system. When the provision, supervision, organization, maintenance of and management of sports betting are not given due attention and when they are inadequate and of low quality, it will dampen the morale, peace and unity of the society of youths and generate tension. This will, of course, affect youth's behaviour and equally affect what they acquire in terms of knowledge, aim and values. Thus, the organization and

administration of sports betting activities are an integral part of the social system, and an area of youth behaviour is considered a very important aspect of sports betting activities.

Relationship Management Theory

Relationship Management Theory Relationship Management theory builds up that overseeing "organizational open connections" around comparative interests will at last lead to commonly useful cooperation between involved entities (Ledingham, 2003). The theory is subject to the advantages of the two parties. Within sports wagering organizations, setting up successful connections between fans, players, groups, alliances, and different entities are essential.

In developing these connections, each gathering will be better situated to satisfy their goals (Ledingham, 2003). Moreover, the steady administration of these systems through a two-way correspondence using complemented with huge substance is critical. The two parties must proceed to give and look for important information from one another otherwise the relationship will fall apart and end up become ineffective. Utilization and Gratification and Relationship Management are two theories that address the mindset that sports wagering firms should grasp when building and dealing with a two-way correspondence over web-based channels. Uses and Gratification theory gives a central structure that recognizes the general population's search for information to fulfil an inward need, while Relationship Management theory builds up keeping up commonly advantageous associations with accomplishing the objectives of both parties.

Organization Theory is a disciplinary territory inside the field of business/management studies, is worried about the structure and plan of organizations. Researchers in this field seek

to recognize commonly happening examples and regularities in organizations and comprehend their causes and consequences. While organizational scholars are concerned about theoretical issues, that is, pushing back the wildernesses of organizations about associations. On the contrary, researchers around there as often as possible work with the practising manager (i.e., counselling work); the central point of a substantial level of the exploration they embrace is to find approaches to help managers in their jobs. The fundamental theoretical foundation inside the talk about sports organizations structure has occurred alludes to organizational change theories (45% of the sample in the example fall into this class. The procedure of organizational change alludes to a move in the overwhelming rationale that has customarily decided certain methods for working within an organisation (O'Brien & Slack, 2004). In the literature reviewed, this organizational change process was experienced as a rationalization process (Westby & Sack, 1976), a bureaucratization process (Slack & Hinings 1987), or a rationalization process (Slack & Hinings, 1987,) These three “sub-processes” of organizational change relate to an overall formalization process; a shift from an amateur logic towards a more formalized and professional one. The discussion on sports organizations' structure in this setting refers to the new types of reconciliation and separation inside the association or inside a system of associations, which is exceptionally compelling while considering the advancement experienced by sports.

The concept of Sports Betting

Sport is a strong socio-economic phenomenon in many countries in the world. This is particularly so in comparison with European football clubs. The number of football fans from different clubs is enormous, as a result of which the Nigerian economy is positively developed.

Each time a match of significant football Leagues over the world takes place, fans apart from viewing the football matches make wagers on the outcomes, wanting to get financial prizes, just as the psycho-social encounters. Football betting is presently a noteworthy type of business in Nigeria. It is a developing business, betting shops are opening in the state, along these lines turning into a vital piece of social phenomena, paying little mind to the national underdevelopment (Olayinka & Fageyinbo, 2015).

Palmer (2013) characterized sports betting as placing a financial bet on the result of a sports match, just as on occasions that happen inside the bigger match or fixture. Omobowale (2009), affirmed that sports are normally aimed for entertainment and recreation, however, their importance fluctuates among various societies. Similarly, for Obiyemi, Ajeigbe, Ibraheem, and Mohammed (2012), sports fill both social and therapeutic needs crosswise over social settings, including male and female relations with regards to the home. This demonstrates sports, like football, have diverse appeals and are multi-logical in purposes and manifestations (Tade, 2014).

In general, in national and worldwide terms, it is practically impossible for people to develop without sports and human relations may turn out to be all the more difficult without sports. Sports can add to advancement if very much practised and comprehended. Human development, advancement and improvement are at the centre of social relations and societal presences which sports have a huge influence (Obiyemi, Mohammed and Omonu & Boyi, 2013). It is imperative to connect with the ramifications of the sport through its indications and suggestions for human advancement particularly in creating social orders.

Sports wagering are to a great extent expressive monetary and social activities in western history, however having worldwide trans-outskirt resonation, for example, private enterprise causes the expansion of increases in new domains and the combination of the current ones through new methods like football. Football betting, in many societies where it is practised, is quickly turning into a well-known space for assets trades within the capitalist transmit. This is so since fans take "being a fan" further through the expressive economy for gains and loss with regards to Marxian survival of the fittest in the capitalists' moderated settings (Olayinka & Fageyinbo, 2015).

In the submission of Olayinka and Fageyinbo (2015) Sports' betting takes for the most part the type of games' outcomes forecasts made by fans. Fans that anticipate effectively are remunerated and those whose forecasts weren't right lost and are monetarily punished. This is quickly turning into the order among numerous youths in Nigeria, as fans go above and beyond to "stake" on the more level of being a fan and skill in the football understanding. What most fans don't know or couldn't care less to know is the entrepreneur base of sports betting wrapped with recreational norms and values.

The dominant part of football fans in Nigeria are fans of foreign European football leagues. Football betting in Nigeria is therefore composed of significant European alliances. These significant European Leagues are generally, arranged by prominence among the Nigerian fans: English Premiership, Spanish La Liga, Italian Seria A and German Bundesliga. English Premier Clubs gain the best number of fans, Spanish La Liga is in second place, and the Italian Seria An in the third (Ifeduba, 2011).

The most widely supported clubs, in order of the number of fans, are Manchester United, Chelsea, Arsenal, Barcelona, Real Madrid and Liverpool (Tade 2014; Ifeduba 2011; Omobowale 2009). It must, however, be noted that the “wide fan base” of the clubs is not rigid in Nigeria, but fluid, depending on the overall performance of the clubs over time. The local league in Nigeria gains a low number of fans. As football ends up famous and creates enormous interests in Nigeria, industrialists have created tremendous monetary interests and manufactured organizations around it. These organizations are flourishing, for example in football betting. The quality of these organizations lies in the football fandom that is still on the expansion particularly as concerns European Leagues and Champions League (Tade, 2014; Omobowale, 2009).

The prominence of European football is associated with the presentation of DSTV, Eurosport, and different sports stations on the stage of link and satellite innovation in Nigeria during the 1990s (Ifeduba, 2011;) and this denoted the start of a quick decrease in the fan base of local clubs (Omobowale 2009). Before the introduction of DSTV, Eurosport, and other satellite TVs, local football clubs like Stationeries Stores, IICC Shooting Stars, Rangers International and E1 Kanemi Warriors, among others, controlled an enormous fan base. In contemporary terms, be that as it may, the fan base of the local clubs is about non-existent, as European clubs wipe up the fan base, and football betting flourishes in this field.

Sports betting or soccer wagering implies staking financial and non-monetary assets on the results of football matches. Football is the most utilized concept in Nigeria and this study has chosen to adopt this idea since this is the thing that the betters and others use in a specific situation. Football betting is a typical aspect in societies (Moore, Ohtsuka 1997. Youth engage

in sports betting for different purposes. These include ego, recreation and relaxation, resource accumulation, therapeutic purposes, such as showing adherence to group norms to avoid sanction or demonstrating addiction. Sports' betting is a major business all around to the degree that it is presently assessable and directed as a real business Requirement of Online Sports Betting. Olayinka and Fageyinbo (2015) affirmed that even though it might be hard to precisely appraise the all-out estimation of worldwide sports betting, because of the inconsistency in the administrative and financing conditions, dependable overviews gauge the estimation of the sports betting industry at around 700 billion U.S. dollars and 1.000 billion U.S. dollars, while in certainty the unlawful betting just maybe as a high as 500 billion U.S. dollars.

A few bookmakers even trust that sports betting is currently worth more than one trillion U.S. dollars. Most wagering activities are undocumented and operate on the informal levels among friends, colleagues, spouses, relatives, and even enemies, and can be as much as billions of U.S. dollars globally. Generally, online gambling is a fast-growing business with an estimated annual growth rate of 12%, according to Global Betting and Gaming Consultants (2011), and this is driven by globalization and technology. Online based betting and football wagering especially are best observed as a subordinate of westernization and globalization (Akanle 2011; Akanle & Olutayo, 2010).

Football has turned out to be a recreational commitment, as well as a social and financial activity with a solid intrigue crosswise over classes, sexes, races, sexuality and other social categorization, particularly in Africa and beyond (Obiyemi, Oniyangi, Abubakar, Abu, Oyerinde, Oyewole and Adeoye, 2012) with constantly tremendous potential for development.

While proficient writing has demonstrated that football is entertaining, the job of technology in the forceful imposing of the diversion at individuals can never be underestimated. Satellite and digitization of TV is the real main impetus that has made football accessible to the general population even in the remotest parts of the world, in this way making the fan base more extensive (Cooky, 2009). Aside from spreading the compass of football betting, technology has additionally broadened the competitive capitalist advertise space and stages of football wagering, to refer to, for example, online-based wagering platforms, phone wagering, lotto-like wagering stages, etc (McMillan & Laker, 2009).

For the most part, against all the football betting platforms online and offline, the chances offered by bookmakers depend on probability assessments or forecasts of matches which draw in a wide help of the fan base (Siwei, 2011). Notwithstanding the level of the loyalty of fans, the denominator is the strong followership of football which has prompted capitalistic business creations. It is, however, vital to take note of that football betting, as a type of financial trades, while filling positive capitalistic enterprise purposes, (for example, the creation of employment and riches) for the high society could have negative results on bettors and societies. For example, many commit suicide after losing their high stakes; many destroy their relational unions and essential social capital Tade (2014).

Brief History of Sports Betting in Nigeria

Sports betting is a social phenomenon that has been in presence for a huge number of years in mankind's history. History has it that the earliest record of betting shows up in antiquated Romans, with the accounts of workers and heads betting with shakers, this

prompted obligations and the battles that broke out over them. In the last two decades, Nigeria has been witnessing a giant rise and high improvement in wagering activities which cuts across genders and ages. In rare cases will one find people especially the youths not talking about particular sports betting activities or the other such that it is now becoming a household issue (Samuel & Kelly, 2017).

The various upgrades in sports business industries have raised the waves attracting the attention of various Media both print and visual. This rise has further become the concern of various other disciplines such as economists, psychologists, sociologists and criminologists. The ancient ways of wagering were dominated by offline lottery, pool and slot due to technological advancement, there has been a significant improvement in the forms and process of wagering in recent times, to include such other as an online lottery, promo, pool, sports betting and casino slots (Samuel & Kelly, 2017).

The gaming organization has kept on growing, profiting from; the vast and energetic population, enhancing web infiltration and expanding access to web-enabled gadgets. Sports wagering have gradually risen as a worthwhile fragment, utilizing Nigeria's gigantic football culture. A portion of the major groups, for example, the English Premier League, and the Spanish La Liga have a large number of fans in the nation, wagering gives numerous Nigerian youths the chance to earn from what they cherish.

Betting Pattern in General and Kwara State

As of late, there has been much excitement about the Nigerian gaming market for reasons which are not farfetched, given its demographic asset, which shows development for some organizations and consistent increment in the number of games wagering firms in

Nigeria. The impact of this pattern is reflected in the developing quantities of real and potential bettors, particularly among youth.

Sports wagering in Nigeria is connected with inaction among youth with cases that up to 70% of this subpopulation are not gainfully employed. Accordingly, the Government of Nigeria forced a demand on all betting incomes got and fixed laws on all betting organizations through the National Lottery Regulatory Commission (NLRC) (2009). In Nigeria, the most well-known of betting is sports wagering, specifically football. Different forms incorporate Ludo, Chess, Draught (Checker), Poker/Card, Internet/mobile-based betting, wagers draws, and promotions, lottery, Coupon, Pool, Casino and Slot machines. Even though betting has existed for quite a while in Nigeria as regular lotteries, sports wagering is generally new and has taken the nation by "storm".

As of now, there are more than ten sports wagering outlets in each state with recommendations that the majority of bettors are youth matured between 18-40 years (Samuel and Kelly, 2017). The financial effect of sports wagering in Nigeria can't be underestimated. For example, betting incomes in Nigeria ascended by 17.1% in 2014, proceeding with the pattern of twofold digit yearly increments. Since 2009, development has been averaging 15.6%, exacerbated yearly to USD45.8 million of every 2014.

That advance mirrors a strong economy. Nominal GDP over the 2009-14 periods expanded at a 14.2% compound yearly rate and genuine GDP extended at a hearty 5.7%, exacerbated every year. Normally, assessments and duties will ascend to an expected USD8.6 million out of 2019 from USD5.7 million out of 2014, developing by 8.6% on a compound

yearly basis [Samuel and Kelly, 2017). Through the National Lottery Regulatory Commission (NLRC), the government has acted to permit a counselling firm to run a National lottery with immense prizes to be conceivably won. Nigeria is without a doubt the biggest market of the 53 African nations by its population making it the favoured investment goal for most games wagering organizations.

Along these lines, various Nigerians (both in the country and urban regions) have been pulled in to wagering because they trust that they will pick up monetarily (getting cash) and socially (diversion) (Samuel & Kelly, 2017). According to a high school gambling fact sheet in the USA, “Approximately 4-5% of youth have a gambling problem and 10-14% are at risk of developing an addiction. Many of the youth gamble occasionally for fun. The study further reports that 60-80% of high school students have ever gambled”(Ahaibwe, Corti, Miriam & Joseph, 2016) Nigerians are regularly observed clustering around sports betting shops and outlets endeavouring to put down wagers on separate teams. They do as such by looking into odds given by online bookmarkers and concentrate the past team performances. Local sports radio and TV commentaries are including data on the best chances accessible and how betters should put down wagers. The most widely recognized type of exercises among Nigerian youths is wagering on foreign football games. Slot machines are likewise getting to be famous, just that they don't offer diverse variety and bettors attest they have fewer odds of winning when contrasted with games wagering. Despite the nearness of betting legislation in Nigeria, it appears that that little exertion is directed to legitimately actualizing and checking compliance; for instance, the National Lottery Regulatory Commission (NLRC) has neglected to migrate sports wagering shops and other betting offices from open spots like schools and churches.

There are likewise no legitimate mechanisms to control internet wagering; given this most media organizations are presently offering wagering firms in Nigeria by collaborating with betting firms with advancements and publicizing normalizing the activity (Ahaibwe, et. al, 2016). The issue of expanding rate and change in examples of games wagering in Nigeria is disturbing. From a political economy approach, it is well known that attitudes, beliefs, motivations and other forms of consciousness do not exist in a vacuum, nor are they mere accidents. They cannot be understood or meaningfully discussed if they are dissociated from these historical conditions. They evolve over a long period in the course of man's interaction with his human and physical environment (Ahaibwe, et. al, 2016). When dynamism is considered, trends and patterns of events are adequately accounted for. Nigeria has gone through many changes over time political, economic and social. The country is currently experiencing economic downturn poverty, a high rate of unemployment, change in values, moral laxity, bribery and corruption, greed and quest for wealth and an increased rate of crime and criminal activities.

The term "Information Communication Technology" (ICT) is an umbrella term that depicts all technologies for the correspondence of information. It means technologies that give access to data through broadcast communications. It is like Information Technology (IT), however, centres principally around correspondence technologies. This incorporates the Internet, wireless systems, phones, and other correspondence mediums. In the previous couple of decades, data and correspondence technologies have given society a huge range of new correspondence abilities. For instance, individuals can convey continuously with others in various nations utilizing advancements, for example, texting, voice over IP (VoIP), and video-

conferencing. Social interaction sites like Facebook permit clients from everywhere throughout the world to stay in contact and impart all the time (Ahaibwe, et. al, 2016). Present-day information and correspondence innovations have made a "worldwide town," in which individuals can speak with others over the world as if they were living next door. For this reason, ICT is often studied in the context of how modern communication technologies affect society (Alexa, 2017). ICT plays several roles in sports betting activities in Kwara State including the following:

1. ICT helps in linking and connecting potential bettors and gambling firms or betting agents together by providing a platform for gambling activities without physical contact. In other words, ICT created and serve as a platform where betting activities are carried out or an avenue for staking of money or something of value with the primary intent of winning money or material goods. This implies that ICT promote and enhance gambling transaction and activities (Alexa, 2017) This covers a wide range of sports betting sites like NairaBet, Bet9ja, AccessBet, MerryBet, lotteries, raffle draws, promos among others.
2. It encourages socialization and interaction between potential bettors agents. Apart from the primary function of ICT as a means of information and communications, it also doubled as veritable tools for social interaction, cross-fertilization of ideas and fashion as well as initiating and encouraging economic, social and political development. This implies that ICT, function as a strong vehicle for pulling people together from different ethnic and socio-cultural backgrounds. This process intensifies and facilitates integration among people and also foster betting activities. With a mobile phone or computer and access to the internet, one can visit any of the sports betting and online lottery site to bet/wager from the comfort of their

home. Today, the record has it that there are a lot of betting and lotteries sites and betting shop scattered across the country and many Nigerians own sophisticated mobile phone with internet access and connectivity and thus increase in online sports betting (Alexa, 2017).

3. Online betting creates direct and indirect jobs and consequently reduces the number of unemployed in society. It is a source of livelihood as a lot of sports lovers firms, shops, agents among others make a living from gambling activities (Alexa, 2017). All these add to the number of people who made their living from sports betting activities. By extension and implication, therefore, online betting as a wagering activity play a decisive role in reducing the number of crimes and vices notably theft, armed robbing, kidnapping, fraud and prostitution. Online betting is valuable because it creates a lot of employment opportunities for a large number of youths in Kwara state thereby reducing the unemployment rate and its attendant social effect of armed robbery and other crimes.

4. ICT serves as a platform for awareness and information dissemination. It's a platform where potential bet firms and agents are constantly directly or indirectly informed, train and retrains to acquire the necessary skills required to promote the expertise of betting. Sports betting agents inform firms about the social outlook, economic profit, demographic characteristic, concentration and dispersion and so on and thereby assist them in planning their games to attune them to the environment (Kelly, 2011).

5. Online betting serves as a source of revenue generations potential bettors, firms, agents and the government. Online lottery is a crucial source of income for several betting firms and the government in Nigeria. As seen earlier, they employed the majority of people, thus raising the level of individuals and government income and standard of living of the common man.

The governments derive much revenue in the form of levies and taxes on sports firms and betting activities (Kelly, 2011) This shows that online lottery prosperity contributes considerably in fostering revenue generation and economic advancement.

6. Influence of Technology: A major contributor to the changing patterns of sports wagering in Kwara state is the influence of technology. Over the past four decades, technology has played a key role in providing new forms and means of information and communication for the Nigerian population. It has also improved on means of communication available in a big way and has allowed a lot of information to be obtained easily by institutions and individuals (Kelly, 2011). Technology has influenced sports betting by improving the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of the system. Technology continues to be a catalyst for change in all phase of life, and sports' betting is no exception. Today's bettors are more mobile and more connected than ever before, which means that bettors can operate anywhere. Especially in advanced urban centres, the use of computer and technology, the growth of the internet, and the availability of instant voice and data communications have become an integral part of gambling, and gambling and lottery companies maintaining Web pages that provide information on products and how they operate.

The advancement and expansion of technology have helped in opening Kwara State to the outside world by linking it with a major within and outside the country. Consequently, this led to the acceleration of sports betting activities in the area along with the eruption of betting shops in Kwara State. Technology or ICT made sports betting, easier, safer and more attractive than it had been before now. This encouraged the youths in Kwara state to participate in betting activities with relative ease (Nhamo & Magonde, 2013).

7. Increased in Indigenous Participation: Another contributor to the changing patterns of wagering in Kwara state is the increased indigenous participation in betting activities as a result of population explosion, the eruption of betting centres and access to the internet (Nhamo & Magonde, 2013). Unlike when sports betting where offline, betting centres and participants in betting activities were few; but with the population explosion, the eruption of betting centres and access to the internet the case is different as more and more persons now participate directly or indirectly in gambling activities (Nhamo & Magonde, 2013). This simply means that an increase in the population of the people, the eruption in sports betting centres and improvement in access to the internet led to an expansion in active participation of the people in betting activities. Apart from this, many people in the area see sports betting as an opportunity for easy wealth acquisition and accumulation and as such participate in it thereby increasing the number of participants in it.

8. Introduction of new goods and services: Other significant contributors are the introduction of new goods and services which are more sophisticated and highly unregulated.

Most of these goods are foreign, glamorized and associated with affluence and success. To make these goods more attractive, companies sponsor a variety of social events, including advertising, promotion and marketing. They employ both foreign and local models, footballers and musicians to promote these products. In some of these promotions, free drinks, money and other souvenirs are given out to lucky winners. This has serious implications: The new goods and services contributed in no small measure to changes in sports betting as they increased the desire for easy wealth acquisition and accumulation and established a crop of new betting firms, agents and bettors due to advancement in technology and access to the

internet. Some of these goods created and promoted apathy for locally produced/manufactured goods and love for imported ones.

Breen and Gainsbury (2013) Over the years, with the increase in population and bettors, the number of betting firms, websites, agents and sports betting centres has also increased. The upsurge of gambling firms, websites, agents and sports betting centres has taken place because the existing ones were unable to meet the demands of the growing population and gamblers' needs. The steady growth in the population and diversity in betting activities has increasingly altered betting and participation. With the fast-growing population and high incidence of unemployment and disguised unemployment in the area, sports betting provide employment opportunities to the labour force (Breen and Gainsbury (2013).

Benefits and Challenges of Sport Betting

Sports betting is at its simplest, placing a financial wager on the outcome of a sporting match as well as on events that occur within the larger match or fixture. The growth of sports betting promotion during sporting events is a relatively recent phenomenon in Nigeria. Though historically, sports wagering was restricted to an individual physically putting a bet on the result of a horse (or greyhound) race, two important changes happened in the mid-1990s. To start with, a few bookmakers moved past the horse and greyhound dashing and began taking wagers on the result of team sports. Second, in Victoria, a few bookmakers started taking wagers via phone and after that the Internet, and in 2008, phone and Internet sports wagering ended up conceivable in all nations of the world. (Province of Victoria, Department of Justice, 2013).

Following on from this, two extra changes happened that have further, and all the more on a very fundamental level, moved the nature and parameters of sports wagering:

1. the ascent and extension of the Internet and related media stages and advancements (for example phone and tablet "applications") prompted sports wagering to move increasingly more online;
2. the idea of betting has moved from wagering essentially on the final result of a race or an event to "smaller-scale betting", "in-play betting" and wagering "in-the-run", where customers can put down a wager on a scope of conceivable results both after the game has event and, as they happen during a game.

Notwithstanding, betting on sporting results, "wagering" can likewise mean betting on different events, for example, the result of a political election or a reality TV program. While sports wagering is legitimate in Nigeria, some "in-play" betting using the internet is unlawful under Commonwealth Law (it is lawful if the wagered is set face to face or via phone), yet there remains a scope of illicit betting exercises that are openly using the Internet (Interactive Gambling Act, 2001, p.61). The covert idea of these exercises implies that there is little research proof into these types of games betting and are outside the scope of this report.

The rise of online betting on sports and its advancement has been welcomed with considerable levels of public concern, in which the connection between betting exposure and investment supposedly poses several implications for sports, well-being, prosperity and social strategy. In 2013, concern over the accessibility of the technology and the expanding presence of the broadcast promotion of live-odds betting during communicates of football and cricket

matches (especially during weekend day time TV slots) prompted a Joint Parliamentary Select Committee audit into the publicizing and promotion of betting in sport. The report proposed that a prudent methodology ought to be adopted, during which time more research could be attempted into the impacts of wagering promoting on youngsters (Joint Committee 2013). Alongside this, money related and different counsellors have cautioned of expansion in issues related to online sports wagering, especially among young fellows. Sports wagering has developed exponentially, is experienced distinctively by age, gender, and financial status possesses a one of a kind place as far as publicizing and promotion and has in a general sense changed the idea of sports, as far as promoting and income, just as view of the fidelity of sports itself discussed in turn.

The Growth of Sports Betting

There are many discussions about sports betting draw in with comparable topics about the financial commitments and social advantages of betting (Allen Consulting Group, 2011; Productivity Commission, 2010). In Nigeria, the economic advantages of sports betting are assessed to be in the request of \$383 million spent on wagering over a year, alongside commitments to the Nigerian economy through games wagering-related business, the travel industry, speculation and network ventures. In the meantime, in any case, money related and different counsellors, social workers and human service agencies report the expenses and outcomes of problem betting from the, around, 0.7 per cent of issue speculators who represent 22.9 per cent of money spent on electronic gaming machines (EGMs or "pokies") (Allen Consulting Group, 2011).

Online sports wagering is quickly surpassing single another type of betting as far as an investment. A UK report, for instance, expresses that wagering on football (soccer) has seen the biggest development in the sports betting area, becoming 69% somewhere in the range of 2009 and 2012, Research by Breen and Gainsbury (2013) additionally recommends that sports wagering has all the earmarks of being the quickest developing type of activities, with starter discoveries demonstrating that betting through electronic gaming machines dropped from 39 to 19 per cent between 1999 and 2011, while support in games wagering expanded from 6 to 13 per cent over a similar period (Gainsbury, 2013).

The worldwide nature of the Internet and sports implies that a lot of money is spent on betting and sports events globally. Gainsbury and Russell (2013), for instance, noted that an expected AUD 4.9 billion was bet internationally on the FIFA World Cup in South Africa in 2010, incorporating \$110 million in Australia, an emotional increment on the estimated \$1.1 billion spent on the 2006 competition in Germany (Gainsbury & Russell, 2013).

Changes to Wagering

As well as the quick development in sports betting as a pastime, look into has additionally attracted fundamental principal changes like betting that sports wagering has achieved. Wagering is never again limited just to set a bet on the result of a horse or greyhound race, but now incorporates "micro-betting", "in play wagering" and wagering "in-the-run", where purchasers can put down a wager on a scope of conceivable results after the diversion has initiated and, as they happen during a game, (for example, will's identify the main objective scorer in a football coordinate at three-quarter time).

In reality, the sports betting business sector has extended significantly, with betting on racing (including thoroughbred horse, harness and greyhound dashing) expanding by 69 per cent in the period 2001 - 2011, while wagering on different games expanded by 278 per cent in a similar period (Gainsbury & Russell, 2013). In any case, in the investigation of wagering designs on group activities and horse dashing over a one-year time frame, Gainsbury and Russell (2013) noticed that, of the 2,522,299 wagers set with Nigerian corporate bookmaker, Betchoice (presently exchanging as Naira Bet), by far most (96.1%) of wagers were put through the Internet and the staying 3.79% was set by phone. After horse race betting, which was the prevalent activities of the online wagering operator examined, bettors give off an impression of being destined to put down wagers on prominent sporting events, for example, football and cricket matches, recommending that sports wagering is an assistant to watching sports and races, winding up progressively a piece of a fan's involvement of the sports.

Alongside sports betting becoming increasingly embedded in or a part of the experience of watching sport, research is beginning to document the convergence of sports betting with social media sites and social casino games (Gainsbury & Derevensky, 2013). Drawing on research undertaken in Australia and Canada, these authors argue that while gambling games are not new, they are now more sophisticated and more widely accessible to young people. A report by Crowdpark (2012) – a provider of social casino sports, for example, Pet Vegas and Golden Empire Casino - look at a portion of the variables that may represent the development and union of social game and betting. The report recognizes a few patterns that have made an environment for the exponential development in social sports just as sports wagering, for example, the prepared availability of cell phones and systems administration stages and

destinations, just as noticing a portion of the highlights of social gambling club recreations that are cause for worry as far as pulling in an adolescent market to online betting, including sports wagering. For instance, the report attracts thoughtfulness regarding the refinement between online betting (where the real money is bet for money related prizes) and online social betting (where free or "freemium" practice sites include no monetary payouts).

Abbott, et al. (2013) propose, 'changing as new types of betting are presented, advanced and conveyed using the Internet, cell phones are connected gadgets'. Added to this, the truly global nature of the World Wide Web means that there is a sporting event or outcome available anywhere in the world, at any time of the day or night, for an individual to place a bet. Real (2013) noted that technology transcends national borders, creating an international market for sports wagering and sports betting more particularly. Correspondingly, a UK study by Griffiths (2003) gives an overview of changes to betting situations due to online technologies, noticing that as methods of betting turn out to be progressively interactive, the interactive turn out to be increasingly social. A key perception is that betting has moved out of increasingly traditional "social" situations, (for example, the bar) and into the home and working environment where it very well may be embraced in separation. On account of Internet wagering, the move is from 'a quite certain site to be on the internet' (Griffiths, 2003). While this is a point returned to later, the international nature of sports betting, the liquidity of the betting market and the global nature of sport have also been identified as providing some of the conditions that have given rise to transnational corruption in sport (Australian Crime Commission, 2011).

Sports Bettor

Although the literature on sports bettors as a specific population group is relatively scanty, research into their demographic characteristics suggests they are a unique cohort. Relative to the general population, and to the “betting” population, sports bettors tend to be mostly male, youths, of low socio-economic status, unemployed, better educated, and more, with constant access to the internet and to cell phones. Sports bettors, for instance, Humphreys and Perez (2012) found that sports bettors were young males with moderately low incomes.

Gainsbury, et al. (2013) a national study of betting patterns in Australia found that interactive sports bettors appeared younger males, with low dimensions of education and work, and with access to the internet. Also, at a state level, research conducted by the Victorian Responsible Gambling Fund (VRGF) found that those wagering on sports will, in general, be young fellows in their 20s and mid-30s. As indicated by Astous and Gaspero (2013) who submitted that the explanations for initially becoming participated in sports wagering were to a great extent to do with the bettor's apparent dimension of information and their experience of the game involved. That is, the more the bettor felt that they were an “expert” on the sport, the more likely they were to bet and to bet a large amount. Proceeding with sports wagering as a recreational practice imparted similarities to different types of staking, for example, getting a major win at an early stage in their betting history. In an investigation of sports wagering in the US National Football League, Chin (2013) estimates the degree to which bettors put bets that depended on sentiment. The outcomes demonstrated that more bettors would, in general, be set on groups to which bettors had a solid wistful connection, and fewer wagers were put on teams to which bettors were not emotionally connected.

Lee, Chung and Bernhard (2013) similarly contend for a structural relationship between betting motivation and a "passion" for the game included, recommending that a wagering performance is seen to be reliant on three key determinants: the bettors' involvement and information of the game, their identity and their intellectual capacities. It is significant, however, that while sports bettors share a significant number of the statistic attributes of the individuals who have verifiably been implied to pursue sport all the more extensively, suppositions that sports wagering, and, for sure, the sport is a "male" past time ought to be approached with caution. A growing body of research, in Australia and abroad, suggests that women are, increasingly, large consumers of sport, and particularly, of those sports that are associated with sports betting, such as soccer (Pope, 2011). While there is no literature on female sports fans and sports betting specifically, it is reasonable to suggest that sports betting may well be a part of women's experiences of consuming sport.

Sports Betting Advertising and Promotion

The developing presence of betting related promotions during live broadcasts of sporting matches, most eminently, football and cricket matches, is maybe the most obvious part of sports wagering. It is likewise among the most contentious. Casting a casual eye over the visual merchandise at sporting events, particularly large scale contests that attract international media attention, shows sports betting advertising to be fully embedded within the match and its promotional materials. Advertising on players' jumpers, "pop up" logos underneath match statistics on scoreboards, signage in pre-match locker room shots and the blurring of "expert" commentary on the game with updates on odds and dividends means that it is now very difficult for a sports fan to avoid betting related promotions and advertising both at

the game and through television coverage., ‘sports and sports betting are intimately intertwined and in many cultures, it can be difficult to determine where one begins and the other ends’ (Ayub, et. al., 2016).

Promotions for sports betting show up in stadiums and during broadcasts of matches on fixed and revolving electronic banners; in advertisements when matches, and during breaks in play; and as group sponsorship on uniforms, in locker rooms and on group flags (Thomas, Lewis, Duong & McLeod, 2012). Sport betting advertisements are also often integrated into mobile applications that many fans use to follow the games on tablets and phones. This means that in certain games it may be almost impossible for young viewers to avoid seeing betting promotions (Dominic, Talabi, Obiyemi, Onasanya and Chado, 2012). Given this, some researchers have expressed concerns that ‘fan support and team loyalty are used to market sports betting products’, sporting role models are used to endorse these products, and sports wagering advertisements are being viewed ‘in environments which are promoted as being “safe, secure, and family-friendly”’ (Thomas, et al. 2012,).

Dodds (2013) noted that the sports wagering industry is a worldwide one, yet regulation (except for New Zealand) has been focused at commonplace or state levels; contending that there are a couple of national wagering regulators and no universal administrative structures. Dodds (2013) contents that the worldwide business is way ahead of the regulators and promoters the authorizing of online sports (and another web betting) with strict directions (particularly administering keeps an eye on the age of online bettors (Dodds, 2013).

Sports betting and the “integrity” of sport

Following on the integrity of sports, many of the concerns raised that the saturation marketing of sports betting related promotions has highlighted “unhealthy” behaviours within sports extend to wider concerns with issues of corruption, problem gambling and integrity in professional sport. Several controversies relating to cheating in sport were in the public eye which has, arguably, fuelled debates about ethics and sport, in which the ethics of closely aligning sport and sports betting have been questioned. Research by Hume (2013) on match-fixing and unlawful sports betting examines the connection between professional sports and the wagering industry, noticing that as of late the connection between the two areas has turned out to be closer and increasingly mind-boggling; that wagering organizations are presently major sponsors of various sporting teams and individual competitors and the betting business is a noteworthy money related supporter of grassroots betting clubs all through numerous counties including Nigeria. Hume's (2013) highlights the contribution that technology has played in disintegrating national limits and making a global commercial centre for sports betting products.

Hume (2013); Adesoye and Aribamikan (2011) Rodenberg and Kaburakis (2013), make a few keys focuses on the vulnerability of elite sports to the penetration of sorted out criminal gatherings in connection to sports wagering. The investigation talks about the vulnerability of sports to match-fixing and additionally sorted out crime infiltration. For instance, the worldwide nature of sports implies that sports and athletes are never again secured by geographic seclusion, exposing sports, athletes, officials and the general public to potential moral ruptures that occur in a global field. As far as sports betting explicitly, a vital danger to

the integrity of professional sports is the utilization of inside information, where an individual may know about whether a team's star player is injured, and setting an expansive bet in the team losing the match before the injury is made open (Lord, 2013).

The conclusion from research in this area is that many of the conditions necessary for organised crime to infiltrate professional sports, such as associations between criminal organisations and individuals and athletes, have been developed or are being cultivated, and that if these vulnerabilities are not addressed, likely, criminal groups and individuals will increasingly exploit the professional sports sector through "soft-targets" such as the global, and, as such, difficult to monitor, sports betting industry (Australian Crime Commission, 2011).

Beyond worries with corruption in sports, issues identified with integrity all the more extensively have been reported by Gleeson (2011) in his Review of Sports Betting Regulation. This survey analyzed the direction of sports wagering as a method for evaluating the need to fortify open trust in the integrity of sports. The review specifically looked at the need to protect the integrity of the betting that takes place on sports (no match-fixing), protecting betting consumers (avoiding scams), and providing sporting bodies with a fair share of the revenues from betting that takes place in their sports.

Concept of Socio-Economic Development

Generally, development is characterized as a state in which things are improving. It is defined in various ways in different settings, social, political, science and innovation, language and writing. In the financial setting, development implies the improvement of individuals' ways of life through improved education, income, knowledge advancement and employment

(Chojnicki, 2010). Development is fundamentally a change including an alteration in the current people's condition and relationship. Development implies utilizing the gainful assets of society to improve the living states of the world's most poor individuals. So to achieve an enduring improvement in man's way of life and his satisfaction are just the outside lists of the internal development of man which advancement genuinely infers (Adesoye & Ojotu, 2012).

Furthermore, studies of development in this sense have concentrated particularly upon economic growth, and in so doing they have brought out what was implicit in many of the theories; namely; that the growth of knowledge and control over nature or in other words, the development of human powers of production is the most significant element in the transformation of society. According to De Wet (2017) Development embraces both growth and decline. An economy can grow but it may not develop because poverty, unemployment and inequalities, inflation among others may continue to persist due to the absence of structural changes.

Objectives of development may be briefly put as follow:

- a)To build the accessibility and enlarge the conveyance of essential life-supporting products, for example, food, safe house and wellbeing.
- b)To raise dimensions of living incorporating into expansion to higher wages the arrangement of more occupations, better training and more prominent consideration regarding social and humanistic qualities, all of which serve to upgrade material prosperity as well as create more prominent individual and national confidence.

c) To extend the scope of monetary and social decisions accessible to people and countries by liberating them from reliance on different countries. Financial development is the procedure of social and economic development in the general public. It is estimated with pointers, for example, net domestic product (GDP), life expectancy, literacy and dimensions of business.

For better comprehension of economic development, the significance of social and economic improvement independently Socio-capital advancement is a key concept important to any issue of progress in the socio-monetary circle, for the most of a monetary nature. Financial development, similar to the meaning of improvement received here, underlines advance as far as monetary and social factors inside a geographic unit (De Wet, 2017).

Financial advancement is the way toward raising the dimension of flourishing through expanded generation, circulation and utilization of merchandise and ventures. Social advancement, then again, alludes to the intricacy of social elements (the exchange of social structures, procedures and connections) and spotlights on (1) the social worries of the general population as destinations of improvement and (2) individuals focused, participatory ways to deal with improvement.

Social development is about comprehensiveness, social equity and the benefit of everyone. for example, salary, poverty, business, work security, instruction, wellbeing, wrongdoing and metro investment. Nargis (2011) the motive behind economic advancement is to improve social and material prosperity all things considered and social organizations to accomplish the most elevated conceivable dimension of human advancement.

Socio-economic development infers a qualitative change in the manner the society shapes itself and does its activities, for example, through increasingly dynamic frames of mind and conduct by the populace, the appropriation of more effective processes or further developed technology. Economic development is the development of the economic wealth of countries or regions for the well-being of their inhabitants. Economic growth is often assumed to indicate the level of economic development. The term “economic growth” refers to the increase (or growth) of specific measures such as real national income, gross domestic product, or per capita income. The term economic development, on the other hand, implies much more (Adesoye & Abubakar, 2013). It is the process by which a nation improves the economic, and social wellbeing of its people. If the socio-economic development of a country is modelled along with the human development framework, it can provide a better understanding of the development and its impact on the quality of life of the people.

According to (Chojnicki, 2010) human development focuses on expanding and widening people’s choices as well as raising the levels of wellbeing. It covers almost all aspects of human life and people’s choices like economic, social, political, cultural, educational, physical, biological, mental and emotional. Income is only one of the many components of development. Human development places people at the centre of development and emphasizes that the purpose of development is to enlarge all human choices and not just income.

Social and Economic Impact of Sport Betting

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

Nigerian sports wagering and gaming industry have developed astronomically over the most recent two years. This remarkable development can be credited to the vast populace particularly the number of young people, expanded access to advanced phones, successful internet link and expanded access to internet empowered gadgets which incorporates, phones, pads and other convenient gadgets. This development has been phenomenal to the point that can be seen all over Africa. Nairabet was Nigeria's first residential online sports wagering website, which flaunts well more than 100,000 clients. It offers sports and lives betting and the choice to play casino games. It is authorized and directed by the Lagos State Lotteries Board. Others incorporate BetNaija, Winners Golden Bet, and Merrybet. It is not difficult to discover different sports wagering sites that take into account the Nigerian market. Nigerian sports bettors are generally ready to put sports bets anywhere, whenever utilizing the mobile services offered by these online sportsbooks (Gleeson (2011)).

How to Obtain a Sports Betting License and Current Regulation:

The Criminal Code Act sets up most wagering law in Nigeria, with the applicable areas being most as of late refreshed in 2004. Acquiring a gaming permit in Nigeria requires endorsement from a few administrators. The fundamental operators are the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC), Special Control Unit against Money Laundering (SCUML), and the National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP). A few operators are additionally required to secure a Capital Importation Certificate and liaise with the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) to get a Tax Identification Number and enrol for Value Added Tax (VAT). operators ought to guarantee they consent to the laws concerning which recreations they offer. Just recreations that agree to Section 57 of the Nigerian National

Lottery Act can be offered lawfully, which incorporate lotteries, sports wagering/pools and bricks and mortar gambling clubs (Williams, et al, 2011).

It has been observed by the researcher that how the whole gaming industry is directed necessities a survey and broad redesign so that there can be more grounded oversight and more consistency across the country. presently there are an excessive number of overlaps between state and federal laws and numerous foreign financial investors have depicted the legislation as tangled, Federal law makes no reference to internet gaming by any means. There is a requirement for state councils to start creating hearty administrative routines for lawful sports wagering that accentuate consistency, advertise intensity, and participation among all partners (Williams, et al. 2011). As of 2016, the main sports wagering organization in Nigeria is, "Bet9ja, it rounds up a normal month to month turnover of \$10m while the number 2 player behind Bet9ja, NairaBet makes a normal turnover of \$3m-\$5m, a 20-30% edge on benefit". The sports wagering industry has possessed the capacity to use Nigeria's immense football culture. A portion of the major classes, for example, the English Premier alliance, and the Spanish La Liga have a large number of fans in the nation - wagering gives Nigerians the chance to procure from what they love. Wagering centres would now be able to be seen in pretty much every road in Kwara State, new ones are propping up day by day, with endorsers in-store and online day. Also, Business Monitor International (BMI) examined estimates of 182 million portable endorsers in 2018, from the current 153 million. The desire is that as the number of internet subscribers increases, so will the number of gaming clients (Thomas, et.al., 2018).

As indicated by a recent study, approximately "60 million Nigerians between the ages of 18 and 40 are associated with active sports wagering. average, these punters spend around 3,000 Naira (about \$15) consistently on wagers". As needs are, right around 2 billion naira is spent on sports wagering day by day in Nigeria, which is almost 730 billion Naira a year! If the business can be burdened successfully (Thomas, et.al., 2012).

Significantly, the ongoing foreign exchange crisis bringing about the debilitating of the Nigerian naira has set an extreme strain on businesses in Nigeria. The product and equipment answers for gaming, utilized by operators are normally sourced from outside suppliers and in that capacity, operators will, in general, pay more than recently consulted because of vacillations in the money. Even though the gaming business has positively affected the economy by giving business and work opportunities, there is a requirement for strong regulatory structures to be produced to protect society from the financial effect of betting. A survey that researched why Nigerians wager on football sports weekly, uncovered that "Nigerians wager on football since it is an approach to profit, a diversion from the high rate of joblessness and human covetousness, among different reasons" (Thomas, et.al., 2012).

Monetary losses represent the most prompt and convincing expense to the bettor in throes of his or her disorder. As the access to money turns out to be progressively restricted, bet regularly resort to crime to pay debts, pacify bookies, keep up appearances and earn more cash to bet'. A nation with a high poverty level must give careful consideration to wagering direction to evade a total breakdown in the ethical structure holding the system together. Addiction to sports wagering can likewise influence effect at work and last lead to lost business (Thomas, et.al., 2012).

Blaszczynski Collins, Fong, Ladouceur, NowerL, Shaffer, Tavares, and Venisse, (2011) noted that criminal practices among adolescent bettors might be increasingly pervasive among adult gamblers, to a limited extent because the young people have fewer choices for acquiring funds and had a more prominent defenselessness to social weight among friends. It is progressively imperative to instruct and manage the young people on the issue of sports betting the many youths sees sports wagering as 'out' of hardship and this urgency regularly prompts debt. (Blaszczynski, et al., 2011). There is a reason the motto 'Bet Responsibly' is utilized universally and Nigeria should observe.

According to (Blaszczynski, et al., 2011) Nigeria does not have many support organisations that deal with gambling addictions such as Be Gamble Aware in the UK. Youths in Kwara state are at risk of being vulnerable to the betting industry with no way out and usually no one to talk to about it. Online sports betting machines, in particular, have left many with addictions and debt.

Industry operators trust that as the numbers of internet subscribers continue expanding, so will the number of game users, and there might be the requirement for mergers and acquisitions of divided little players in the business. According to Blaszczynski, et al., (2011) "The developing Nigerian gaming industry is divided, with numerous little players, client conduct changes and spending needs increment, the industry could be compelled to consolidate, following worldwide patterns". Partnerships have turned out to be critical in conveying a successful gaming experience. Media transmission and payment companies are making gaming increasingly available to versatile clients. Furthermore, wagering organizations are cooperating with mobile payment platforms, to offer attractive rewards on stakes, hence

pulling in more clients. Giving the possibilities of Nigeria's gaming industry, there are open doors for foreign technology companies and specialist co-ops to build a local presence through partnerships with Nigerian companies that can convey distinctive segments of the esteem chain. These services incorporate an arrangement of gaming programming, sports encourage chances, virtual diversions, managed IT services and so forth. This will help to create more occupations and manufacture a more skilled workforce, prompting the feasible development of the gaming business (Potenza, 2008).

Betting is an activity that incorporates risk and uncertainty. Famously depicted as gaming, wagering can be expressed as putting a substance of money worth at risk in the desire for gaining substance of higher worth (Potenza, 2008). Sports wagering is depicted as any demonstration of staking or betting for an individual or people, either no particular reason or assets, despite the scale, as the outcome is farfetched or requires on "capacity" or likelihood. Reith (2006) defined the term betting as the wide spread notion that involves an assortment of various activities, for example, wagering on sporting events, wagering technologies, and different sorts of wagering including wagering on the internet. For the Vast measure of participants, wagering is an interesting routine with regards to relaxation, occupied with for a variety of reasons for ease, to socialize, to associate, to observe some delight, and perhaps to gain funds.

Betting fatalities are only the value of the entertainment, in a parallel way as getting a charge out of film or soccer vouchers are the value of decent moments. The legitimization of wagering has brought about the expansion in wagering workplaces around Kwara State, this pattern has affected the expansion in wagering as a segment for persistent development of the

economy of the tourism field. The advancement of this sector has brought about wagering industry stupendous reactions on the two local people and the worldwide arena (Ayub, et. al., 2016).

As betting is managed from unlawful status to a legal one, the craving to take part in the services among youths increases as they are anxious to put invest tangible cost to take part in such capacity. It's outstanding that authorized wagering is all around belittled because of their trust not at all like illicit wagering plans. In effect, Nigeria 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 (Ayub, et. al., 2016). The kind of licensed gambling greatly linked with tourism is betting shops and casinos. Other normal sorts of betting incorporate putting down wagers consistently on Rapido, Sports betting, cause wagering, just as non-club designated betting gadgets supply predominantly to indigenous commercial centres and therefore have a slight straight impact on the tourism or the tourism industry extension (LaPlante, Nelson, LaBrie, Shaffer, 2006).

Authorized wagering reflects explicit financial gains in areas where they have been set up. Considering the impact of wagering on participants and regions, it is significant that apparent social result and gains remain encompassed in this investigation. Contentions on the two 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 LaPlante, (2006). Social outcomes of licensed betting could include scam, robbery, bad credits, bad payments, lost working period, joblessness and public

support, protected or openly aided health consequence, and aberrant fairness structure outcome (LaPlante, (2006).

Social outcomes are assumed to result in the lost productivity of couples, decreased decision, decreased productivity in the occupation, marriage divisions, high operation cost resulting in unemployment, the effect of melancholy and physical disability associated with pressure and reduced value of household life (disastrous, et al., 2013). The introduction of sports betting into any geographic destinations presents both beneficial and disastrous outcomes to the destination and the residents (disastrous, et al., 2013). 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.

There are outcomes connected with the commencement of wagering, and it can't be viewed as the solution for all the financial ills in society. The fear over wagering legalization have been because of other factor related to it, for example, wagering problems because of its far-reaching and expanded support by patronage which may additionally result in addiction, debt, robberies, break-ins, thefts, distraction as work, marriage/connections weakening, medical issues, health problems, personal problems (Reith, 2006).

Sports Betting and Problem Gambling Behaviour

Problem gambling can be defined as compulsive behaviour in which people involve themselves in gambling even though such behaviour is detrimental to their life. The people who experience problem gambling are addicted to gambling to the extent that gambling hurts their life but continue involving themselves in gambling. Gambling addiction is the urge to

engage in gambling behaviour despite the harmful effect of this behaviour in their life (Institute of Public Health, 2010). An individual that experiences this addiction may use the whole money left in their pocket which supposed to be used for other better things in their life to bet. From the perspective of the Ministerial council in Gambling (MCG), "Problem gambling is characterized by many difficulties in limiting money and/or time spent on gambling which leads to adverse consequences for the gambler, others or for the community. Problem gambling is "being not able to oppose motivations to bet, which can prompt an extreme individual or social consequences " (Institute of Public Health, 2010).

Sports wagering is a type of behaviour that has been distinguishing to have genuine outcomes on gamblers wellbeing, study propensity, scholastic execution, and has been accounted for to be identified with some criminal related conduct (Eboh, 2015). Additionally, Sports wagering has been commonly characterized as betting cash or something of significant worth on sports events that have an uncertain result with the likelihood of winning money or materials (Eboh, 2015).

Betting traditionally incorporates activities, for example, betting at gambling clubs, on lotteries, creature hustling, card amusements, sporting events, video lottery, and Internet card and clubhouse recreations (Eboh, 2015). Youths including college understudies are at high risk for betting problems (Moore, Thomas and Kale, 2013). A high predominance of betting support and problems betting has been found in various nations of the world, fundamentally in high-income countries (Eboh, 2015). Many youths engage in a wide range of wagering behaviours, including playing the lottery, poker/cards for money, casino games (sports betting) (Moore et al., 2013).

Gambling may include everyday activities that might not normally be associated with connotations of the word gambling such as raffles sponsored by communities or organizations, bingo, or childhood board games. Gambling can also be understood as the established practice of taking money or other valuables on games or events of an uncertain outcome (Binde, 2009). Public perceptions of sports betting are often misleading. People are usually aware that sports betting pose serious risks to those who are predisposed to gamble excessively. However, on the other hand, it is also acknowledged that sports betting is loaded with positive consequences for communities (via providing a source of revenue for sporting clubs or humanitarian causes) and can be an enjoyable pastime for individuals (Vong, 2009).

There is ample evidence showing that youths' attitudes toward gambling are good predictors of how much people gamble and how likely they are to experience gambling-related problems. A common finding is that those who hold more positive attitudes toward gambling are more likely to gamble and to experience gambling-related problems (Vong, 2009). Nigerian youths especially are engaging themselves in betting as a means of surviving however, this is an intricate issue of special concern as this behaviour may predispose them to pathological/compulsive gambling (Vong, 2009).

Sports betting have emerged as a significant problem among many youths. The prevalence of problem gambling among youths may be nearly three times higher than among adults (Shaffer, 2004). It is estimated that 2.6 million youths in Nigeria may be classified as problem gamblers, often experiencing negative consequences of their gambling habit (Thomas, Lewis & Westburg, 2012).

Gambling is a common behaviour among youths; most frequently gambling online. There are multiple risk factors and comorbidities for youths that increase their likelihood of problem gambling such as male gender; tobacco, drug and alcohol use; certain behavioural disorders; lower socioeconomic status and participation in athletics (Thomas, et al., 2012).

Sports betting is an important activity that is very common among youths and serves as leisure activities that are common throughout the world. The betting procedure includes putting some of the little value in a trade from the more noteworthy one in future time. The result of wagering is as a rule by chance and isn't sure (Thomas, et al., 2012). Sports wagering is a dangerous business that is exceptionally normal among the universe of youthful grown-ups and the rate at which individuals are taking part in the exercises each day is expanding. Wagering exercises incorporate and not constrained to 1960 wagers, web-based gaming, lotteries, and speculation. Generally, Sports wagering as conduct isn't an illicit exercise, this has expanded the commonness of the exercises in the societies and practically all part of the world permits one type of wagering or the other. Lack of sanction on the part of bettors have paved the way for the introduction of new forms of betting activities such as the emergency of 1960 bet in Nigeria (Thomas, et al., 2012).

Today among Nigerian youths 1960Bet, Nairabet among others is a very popular outlet where people have to predict the out of matches (sports event). The higher the number of matches an individual predicts the higher the expected outcome if the prediction is right at the end of the match. Due to technological development, the emergence of new forms of betting such as online betting like 1960 bet, increase the prevalence of this behaviour in the society as youths just need to sit in their room and apply online for match prediction, this, in turn, has

increases various implication of youths population (Eboh, 2015). Gambling behaviour is a big problem among Nigerian youths today, high level of involvement in gambling may result in problem gambling which is other refers to gambling addiction, this problem has been reported to predispose youths to a various health-related problem such as depression and even abuse of psychoactive substances.

In Nigeria today most especially in the area of the study as a result of technological development and availability of internet facilities, the level of youths engagement in sports betting behaviour is increasing. Present indication shows that more and more youths are involved in this activity; some have even perceived it as a source of income and abandon other activities that can provide them with a better future. Recent data shows that Nigerians spend about 1.8 billion nairas daily on online sports betting. While some people benefit from this activity, some tend to lose their money in this activity.

Sports betting Risk/Harm minimization and Education:

Following on from this, the literature suggests several strategies and interventions that may help educate about the potential harms of sports betting. These include strategies designed to protect the financial wherewithal of those already engaging in sports betting, as well as social marketing campaigns advising of the risk of gambling as well as more general awareness-raising education programs, again about gambling, offered primarily through schools. There appear to be few strategies, campaigns or interventions that deal with sports betting specifically, and that is targeted at young men or the youth market.

1. Deposit limits

One of the suggestions to minimise the financial costs of problem gambling is that the amount of money that can be deposited into an account be limited by the sports betting provider, this may only be effective where it is necessary to prevent the loss of extremely large amounts of money or in cases of bankruptcy. Broda, LaPlante, Nelson et al., (2008), for example, review the example of the Internet sports betting service provider, Interactive Entertainment, AG who imposed limits on the amount of money that users could deposit into their online gambling accounts. The research examined the effects of these limits on gambling behaviour by comparing:

- i). The gambling conduct of the individuals who exceeded their deposit limits with the individuals who did not, and,
- ii) The gambling behaviour when exceeding deposit limits. The research investigated two years of the real sports betting conduct records of the 47,000 supporters, of these, just 160 (0.3%) exceeding their deposit limit in any event once. Those bettors who exceeded their deposit limits prove a higher normal number of wagers per active wagering day and higher normal sizes of wagers than the speculators who did not surpass their store limits. Looking at the betting conduct when exceeding deposit limits, uncovered marginally progressively negative betting conduct in the wake of exceeding deposit limits. Findings indicated that the Internet gamblers who exceed their deposit limits constituted a group of bettors who were willing to take higher risks (i.e. place a larger bet or on an outcome with unfavourable odds); yet, surprisingly, they appeared to do this rather successfully because their percentage of losses was lower than others in the sample. However, some of these gamblers exhibited some poor

outcomes, with their large bet being unsuccessful (Broda, 2008). Deposit limits may be necessary to prevent very large financial losses (or in cases of bankruptcy), yet blocking or limiting the number of bets in an active betting session may be more effective in terms of regulating a bettor's use of their account. It is also unclear the extent to which the deposit limit is controlled by the bettor or dictated by the service provider.

Relationship Between Sports Betting and Socio-Economic Development

Sports Betting and Youth Empowerment

Youth empowerment is a strength-based approach to youth's development based on the assumption that all youths have the potential for positive developmental change in society (Lerner, Brown, & Kier, 2005). Hence, youths empowerment is a way to view development rather than a specific construct, and it is used as an 'umbrella term' referring to ways in which the youths and adults may accrue optimal developmental experiences through their involvement in organized activities in the states.

Sports betting afforded the youths to live optimal development life which enabling individuals to lead a healthy, satisfying, and productive life, as youth and later as adults, because they gain the competence to earn a living, to engage in civic activities, to nurture others, and to participate in social relations and cultural activities" (Hamilton, Hamilton, & Pittman, 2004). Youths development are seen as a function of interactions between individuals and features of their social contextual environment (Lerner, et.al., 2005).

The dynamics of these relations between individuals and social contexts, therefore, form the basis of behaviour and developmental change (Lerner, 2002). One important idea

underpinning youths empowerment is the concept of relative plasticity, which is the potential for systematic change across the lifespan. More specifically, the concept of relative plasticity “legitimizes a proactive search in adolescence for the characteristics of youth and their contexts that, together, can influence the design of policies and programs promoting positive development. Positive youth development through sports betting (Castellino, 2002). Hence, research has generally been concerned with identifying aspects of personal and social interactions within certain contexts with a view of optimizing developmental opportunities. In recent years the concept of youths empowerment has been used by researchers in the area of developmental sports psychology (Holt, 2008; Weiss, 2008).

As stated earlier, there is a relationship between a bettor’s perception of their level of knowledge and expertise in a particular sport and the amount and extent to which they bet on it. For such bettors, the idea of “random chance” is unlikely to be a part of their gambling activity. Young males are especially likely to believe that predicting the outcome of a sporting match is a matter of skill rather than chance (Thomas, et al., 2012). This belief is not entirely erroneous: although there is a lot of chance involved in sports betting, it acknowledges that in some cases ‘ punter’s knowledge and skill of a sport might increase their chances of winning’. Indeed, 18-24 year age group, skill-based gambling (sports betting) is more strongly associated with reporting of gambling problems than the other two kinds of activities [chance-based, such as poker machines, and betting on one’s skills’ (Bell & Boldero 2011).

About simulated gambling, Griffiths, et al. (2013) argue that: if gambling comes to be increasingly immersed in video game contexts it may be harder for players to discriminate between situations where the application of skill is, or is not, possible. In effect, it might be hypothesized that involvement in video gaming may lead people to be more primed to the expectation that the probability of success improves via sustained practice.

Sports Betting as Leisure Activities

One of the significant beneficial outcomes of sports betting is that it delivers amusement worth and a further relaxation alternative for the participants. Moreover, the fact that the mass number of individuals in advanced 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 & Rehm, 2011).

Youths are variably defined but essentially refer to that period of transition from childhood to adult independence. It covers the age range from adolescence 12-19, and young adulthood, 20-30 years. For purposes of this study, youth will be accepted as those individuals falling within the 18-40year age bracket. There are many reasons why youth play bet with social and monetary reward expectations predominating (Ayub, et al, 2016). Betting outlets offer environments that are conducive to enhancing social and peer-group interactions. In Nigeria, a significant number of unemployed youth report reliance on sports betting as their main means of income (Ayub, et al, 2016).

According to Ayub, et al, (2016) sports betting by its very nature, represents an opportunity to win money and depending on the prize “it can change one’s lifestyle”. A survey

by Blaszczynski, Collins, Fong, Ladouceur, Nower, Shaffer, Tavares Venisse (2011) found that winning of money was more important than stimulation, socializing and escaping boredom and lowness while Ayub, et al, (2016) asserted that the desire for stimulation and social interaction was a key factor that made people gamble. In contrast, according to (Ayub, et al, 2016) other motivations include chasing losses and relieving tension and emotional distress. Among females, intra-psychic factors such as loneliness, depression, and to gain control over their lives and emotional issues are associated with the drive to engage in sports wagering, in contrast to males where external factors such as peer groups, financial pressures and employment-related conflicts are more relevant (Petry, Weinstock, Morasco, & Ledgerwood, 2009). Importantly, the advent of technologies such as online betting has increased the availability, accessibility, and convenience of wagering.

Sports Betting is the dominant form of gambling in the city of Kwara State, betting offices are very popular in the state; and widely distributed within the city. It's an avenue for profits making for the owners of these betting houses and peoples where the betting is carried out. Betting shops are located along the roadside in the city of Kwara state with signs all over their walls notifying perspective customers. Sports betting is a form of leisure to some, while to others it an additional means of profit-making.

Examples of Sports 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) Formula-1-Racing (10) Golf (11) Hockey (12) Cricket (13) Virtual Soccer (14) Virtual Tennis.

Betting Offices

These are offices owned by private individuals where betting activities are carried out. The socially accepted age for betting is 18 years of age and above. Betting offices open for operation at 9:30 am and close by 8:00 pm. Pen, Notepad, and Betting Journal are available for all bettors. This betting journal contains fixtures of games, racing draws, pointed allocated to each game and other relevant information to bettors. Hanging all over the walls are television sets streaming live sports games, the convenient room is available for urine and sewage disposal. Betting offices attract residents and tourists in the society.

The Betting Process

When bettors enter the betting office, they go through the sports journal on the table or wall which carries betting fixtures. They better record their picks (bets) on a sheet of paper, after which they go over to the desk to pay the cashier for their bets, the cashier then gives them a copy of the receipts while the cashier keeps the duplicate receipt. Some bettors return to their sits to watch the results of the game from the television screen displaying live games, while others leave for other activities. When a bettor picks (Bets) and wins the game, they return to the desk with their receipt to claim their winnings (Pettry, et al., 2009).

The televised betting sport is streamed live on different sets of television hanged on the walls where the bettors sit to watch their picks. On 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 200 Naira as the staking money in a game 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 200 naira X 17 Points =3400 Naira 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 Losing picks, in other to manipulate the betters to go for the big pick and lose. 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 N100.

Socio-economic Impact of Gambling

No doubt placing a bet beyond personally affordable levels results in a multitude of harms at individual, familial and societal strata. These include mental health (affective disorders, substance abuse, stress-related symptoms), marital/family dysfunction (conflict, separation/divorce, domestic violence), finances (debts), employment and productivity (absenteeism, loss of employment), and legal (criminal offences) (Philip, 2018; Productivity Commission, 2010). On the other hand, betting is purported to provide benefits at the individual and socio-economic levels. For example, sports betting improves the overall socio-economic health of the community. It further indicated that sports betting does not significantly increase crime or bankruptcy but instead significantly increases per-capita spending, income, and employment.

Williams and Rehm (2011) summarized gambling impacts into two forms i.e., economic (increased government revenue, increased public services, moderate regulating costs

and positive or negative impacts on sports betting businesses) and social (increased gambling, crime, social inequality and increased negative attitude towards gambling).

Poverty and Poverty Alleviation

Poverty according to Olatomide (2012) has been defined as a situation of low income or low consumption. It is said to exist when one or more persons fall short of a level of economic welfare deemed to constitute a reasonable minimum either in some absolute sense or by the standard of a specific society. Poverty refers to the lack of physical necessities, assets and income. It must be noted that the poor in most instances are unable to have access to necessities of life such as food, clothing, and decent shelter, unable to meet social and economic obligations, they lack skill, gainful employment, have inadequate possession of economic assets and sometimes lack of self-esteem. On the nature of poverty, Olatomide (2012) emphasized that poverty may be chronic / structured or conjectural/transient. Structural or chronic poverty is long-term or persistent. Its causes are more permanent and depend on several factors such as limited productive resources, lack of skill for gainful employment, locational disadvantage or endemic socio-political and cultural factors.

The colonial influence introduced wage-earning, white-collar job referred to as the formal sector of the economy by the educated active population in the country. This wage-earning, white-collar job employs were a very little percentage of the people in the area like in any other part of Nigeria due to inadequate employment opportunities in the country. Unemployment is the condition where able-bodied persons who are qualified and willing to accept jobs yet unable to find a placement and its twin, underemployment which is the

condition of having an underpaid job are the leading factors in the changes (Breen & Gainsbury, 2013).

Educated and able-bodied young men and women roamed the streets in search of lucrative and befitting jobs with little or no hope of securing one. Consequently, after an exhaustive search without success, some turned to or found solace in betting especially betting agents to keep body and soul together, and to avoid being idle and involving in crimes and other social vices, because it is said that ‘an idle mind is the devil’s workshop.’ Apart from the young educated and able-bodied men and women that are in hundreds of thousands, there are a significant number of widows who lost their husbands as a result of natural death or diseases, ethnic, socio-religious crisis, or accidents (Breen & Gainsbury, 2013).

It is revealed that most of such widows are neither educated nor employed and as such created another category of unemployed seeking employment to provide for themselves and their children and thereby engage in betting to make ends meet. Also, the economic pursuit of the parents and guardians most especially now that both mother and father go out in search of daily bread in order to put food on the table and pay some other bills led to increased job seekers and in turn increased sports betting activities which played a vital role in the changes in the betting sector (SiweiXu, 2011).

The Nigerian economic crisis of the 1980s brought a lot of change in the family system and values (SiweiXu, 2011). The era of stay-at-home mother, single-income source and polygamous family style were altered and women and children participation in economic

pursuit increased. Women experienced more freedom and participated more in wagering activities both within and outside their immediate communities.

The 1980s and 1990s saw a change in societal mores, traditional family value and perceptions. The tradition which tended to confine women to domestic chores was largely changed. This increased the percentage of Kwara State household dependent on two or more wage earners to about 75 per cent and about 25 per cent on single-wage earner (Briggs & Rungeling, 1980). This show that more women and children became involved within the economic cycle specifically the sports betting sector, and assumed more responsibility and contributed meaningfully to the growth and development of the area and the nation at large. These created a gap between the ideal and the obtained, or a standard and class difference, subsequently leading to the emergence of new patterns of economic relations, lifestyles, and the totality of relationships (Briggs & Rungeling, 1980). This, informants attributed to the changes in the Nigerian economy, especially the shift from the traditional agricultural, collectively pursuit economy to an alien, individualistic, competitive, incompatible “foreign” economy. This shift is fueled by the loss of the age-old value system which tied dignity of labour to wealth and gets rich quick syndrome which in turn affected the efficacy and comprehensiveness of the traditional societal values (Briggs & Rungeling, 1980).

There is an increased in betting attitudes among women. Such a high betting rate among women may be attributed to the availability of betting opportunities and the changing family system and values. The initial small percentage of female gambling may be as a result of the orientation of most African cultural settings where most women hold the “back seat” and are sometimes not allowed to participate in “manly activities”. Women in Africa, especially in

rural settings, are barred from some manly activities such as betting is not exceptional. Betting by its nature is perceived as an unethical activity especially in strong traditional and religious communities. Given the general social perception that gambling is bad, some women may, therefore, shy away from gambling because of perceived isolation and victimization betting from society (Ayub, Johnson, Alexander & Wakabala, 2016). That the vast bulk of participants are in the under 40-age bracket is consistent with the high levels of unemployment among the women and youth who constitute approximately 75% of the entire Nigerian population.

High levels of unemployment among Nigerians and the availability of cheap smartphones on the market explain the high proportion of participants betting with a daily or twice weekly frequency. Another major implication of the changing patterns of betting is an incessant quest for wealth due to the high rate of unemployment, poverty and pathological betting (Ayub, et.al., 2016). This is because to be poor is to be powerless. It also means being despised and looked down upon. It means being treated unfairly. Most significantly, it means lacking things that translate into good physical and mental health. This has led to increased crime rate and other social vices yearly in Nigeria and may continue because bettors are advised to bet responsibly by the firms rather than to abstain. (Ayub, et. al., 2016).

Sports Betting and Personal Income

In recent time, there have been rising issues in concerning the youth employments worldwide. Bangura (2016) analyzed the livelihoods of the youth in Nigeria; Artner (2013) looked into youth joblessness in the European Union; Fergusson and Yeates (2013) reconsidered the talks on youth unemployment. Egwavoen (2010) evaluated the incidence of

poverty and the strategy of youth occupations in Africa. These chose examinations to add to recovering the financial welfare of the youths just as growing present-day thought of the worldwide young people through sports wagering. youths are perceived as the key accomplices in the reasonable advancement of the general public that should be prized and encouraged (George & Uyaga, 2014).

Topical studies focusing on football betting as a growing practice of the youths emphasize aspects such as regulation of the betting industry, how bettors and betting are represented (Lopez-Gonzalez et al., 2017), efficacy of the football betting market (Lyóscá & Výrost, 2017), or football betting services available in a country (Hoye, 2014). Amongst the principles applied to classify different categories of youths and to differentiate them from non-youths are based on their stance towards government policy (Agweda et al., 2017), level of involvement in belligerent activities (Iheriohanma, 2017), the incidence of addiction to drugs and other incoherent exploits (Chasser, 2016) or extent of discrimination from available socio-economic and political spaces (Mitchell et al., 2008).

Engaging in football betting, the youths are assumed to be ‘out-of-place and violating basic standards considered ‘normal’ for youth entrepreneurship, in particular, the factors of production. According to Malual and Mazur (2017), the sources of livelihood for youths is limited but growing. In the perspective of susceptible groups, few studies have investigated how the youths take up unconditional livelihood schemes that are ‘external’ to the conventional sources of livelihood due to financial uncertainty (De Wet, 2017).

Accordingly, sports betting in Nigeria alone are expected to sustain U\$4billion of direct employment revenue in form of wages, salaries, benefits and tips; as well as U\$7billion of

indirect employment revenue, representing US\$11billion of overall employment revenue. The contribution from direct employment, in terms of sports betting activities, is likely to attain approximately 100,000 jobs in Nigeria. Also, 130,000 of both indirect and induced jobs are expected to be sustained, leading to an overall employment contribution of 200,000 jobs. While football betting is expected to contribute 2billion to GDP, the financial contribution, combining central and local government taxes are expected to grow 4 billion. Other descriptions consider livelihoods in terms of tangible assets, socio-economic activities and individual or group entitlements, during the 2000 -2010 decade, the use of “livelihoods” to broader social designated “how communities build up resources to improve their chances of existence” (Baffoe & Matsuda, 2017) or “people’s potential to accomplish a particular target using accessible provisions” (Abraham & Martin, 2016).

Livelihood strategies are applied within the framework of durable activities, in which individuals and or groups cope with and recover from tension to enhance their potential (Okorie & Williams, 2017). While several youths in this study engage in temporal football betting to “respond” to lack of reliable income, the majority perceive sports betting both as a source of livelihood and as a “livelihood strategy”. As a consequence, this brings to the fore “full-time” betting which involves bettor that uses it as a source of livelihood and “part-time” betting in which actors seldom practice it. The empirical section reveals that these differences are influenced by the level of youths’ involvement, that is, the amount of time they spend at betting centres and the amount of livelihood they obtain from betting compared to other economic activities.

The observed material for this article demonstrates how the youths negotiate their socio-economic lives through betting activities they are involved in, both in their own right and as an essential element. Consequently, four field visits were conducted between September 2017 and February 2018 supplemented by a brief follow-up visit in March 2018 aimed to document stability and change in the livelihood strategies of the selected cohort. A range of participatory methods was used to obtain the views, aid their participation in the research and enhance the relationship between the researcher and the participants. According to Ni Laoire (2015), participatory methods enable participants to share diverse issues and personal stories. These included participant observation, casual interviews and story-telling at four betting centres in Lira town.

Football betting relates to the practice of gambling, sustained by the economic system as well as public policy; it is widespread in several urban centres in Kwara State. However, this condition differs from illegitimate gambling in which law enforcement agencies will prefer criminal charges against the perpetrators. Consequently, many youths reveal that they do not only watch sports for fun but also financial gains. Akindes (2011) calls “football transnational television” but recognise it as one of the sources of livelihood. They do so by placing a fee on impending matches so they would be able to earn a higher value as soon as the outcomes of that match meet the bet. While leading perspectives look at football betting as “a non-economic industry” or “crisis of civilization” practised by citizens with economic difficulties (Bodin & Robène, 2014); it is an essential way of life for scores of youths (Lopez-Gonzalez et al., 2017).

The overall economy of Kwara state has experienced sustained growth over the past two decades; and while multidimensional poverty has been reducing; there has not been

adequate inclusion of the underprivileged, hence underscoring problems of disproportion and discrimination both within and between regions (Levine et al., 2014). Expanding poverty and inequity is also epitomized by national development strategies that jeopardised livelihoods of the poor and led to an increase in the poverty line to approximately twelve per cent over the past decade with Northern Uganda being the most affected (Golooba-Mutebi & Hickey, 2010). Household scarcity in the region is more widespread than general poverty at the national level (Mukasa, 2017). For example, several youth development programmes such as Youth Livelihood and Yes Empowerment Scheme have not been given adequate attention at both national and local government levels. It is in this framework of poverty that the youths are mirrored in ways that they go about everyday lives on the betting centres, with particular prominence on what, how and why they bet as well as what they think about their association to the activity.

The observed subjects demonstrate that poverty is a key factor for the youths to be engaged in sourcing their livelihood on the betting centres (Bruce & Johnson, 2006). The need to obtain an uncharacteristic return on small investment as well as group excitement, group interaction and leisure time have been mentioned as major factors for the youths being engaged in football betting (Forrest & Simmons, 2009).

Sports Betting and Entrepreneurial Venture

There is no doubt that Nigerians love sports and it is no longer just about entertainment; it is also about making money among fans. The billion-dollar sports betting industry is growing astronomically as the football culture especially continues to bloom. It is starting to become a

phenomenon across Nigeria, apparently because there is good money to be made. The potential economic benefits of legal sports betting are quite juicy. It can increase state revenue in the form of taxes and other levies paid to the government. Taxes from sports betting rose from 30 per cent to 40 per cent in 2017 from 2016. Sports betting also generates more job opportunities. Raheem (2018). There are also impacts of sports betting on the economy which arise as employees spend their wages in the broader economy. For example, sports betting employees spend money on rent, transportation, food and beverage, and entertainment. Raheem (2018) Innovation is a key to success in this business as bet companies have looked out for more opportunities. The outcome of one of these was when Bet9ja first introduced a state-of-the-art virtual dog race into the market and it became an instant success.

The dog race became a success as a result of three deliberate actions by the developers:

1. The idea of an instant outcome.
2. Addictive animation.
3. Introduction of Jackpot.

Job opportunities in lottery and sports betting are limitless and the revenue can help sustain the economy of the country. As of 2016, the leading sports betting company, Bet9ja raked in an average monthly turnover of \$10m, while NairaBet made an average turnover of \$3m-\$5m, a 20-30% margin on profit.

However, betting comes with great risks and with some of these risks come losses including some that could be too much to take. Holt, (2008) bettors should always bear in mind

that betting relies on uncertainties and one must be able to handle whatever comes with making such decisions. While this growth in government and personal revenue is a welcome development, there is still considerable concern about the potential for the gambling sector to cause harm in form of addictions, loss of savings, idleness and increased crime. Hence, as the gambling industry continues to grow in popularity and prevalence, a well-founded understanding of its operations and socio-economic implications is imperative (Holt, 2008).

Social Capital Development of Sport Betting

Social capital is "the foundations, connections, and standards that shape the quality and amount of a general public's social collaborations. Social Capital fundamentally involves the estimation of social connections and systems that supplement the monetary capital for the financial development of an association. Social capital is a vital constituent of the flourishing of the general public and incorporates non-financial assets that empower social versatility. (Williams and Rehm, 2011) Sports betting is a social activity, along these lines bringing individuals from the network together and upgrading social capital.

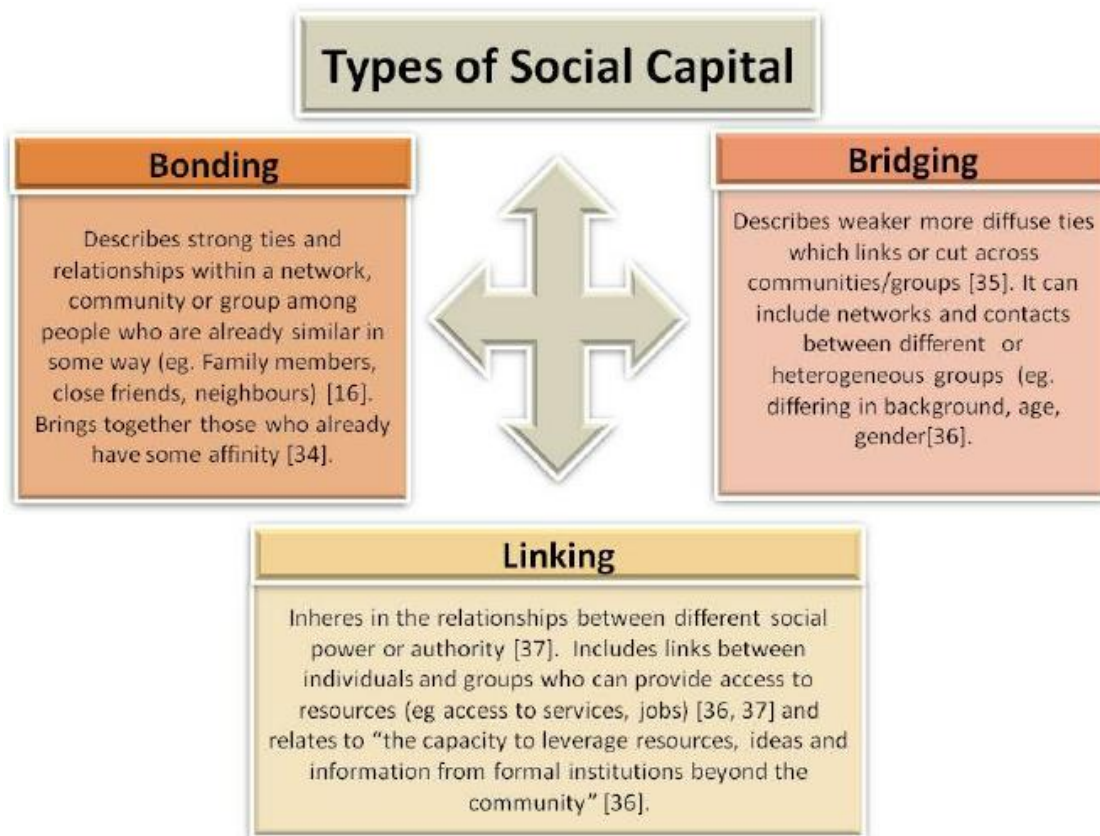
As indicated by (Petry, et al., 2009) Social capital is the common relations, connections, and systems that develop among human gatherings, just as the dimension of trust (seen as the result of commitments and standards which stick to the social structure) found inside a specific group or community. There is a certain understanding that social capital will be valuable for improving some other element, for example, learning, social portability, monetary development, political quality, or community vitality" (Petry, et al., 2009).

Social Capital Indices :



The field of economics has also been an important source of concepts of social capital which has influenced social policy. World Bank (2000) that investment in human capital is often believed to be the way out of poverty and deprivation for individuals through the formation of community social conditions that significantly shape opportunities for employment and quality of life improvements

Social Capital organogram:



In the realm of sports and games, the outcomes are all the more frequently unpredictable; except if and until there is a known huge opportunity that constantly eats up the little one. The unpredictability of the results of sporting events makes a common regular idea in the human personality, concerning "who will win or who will lose". Such an inquiry is difficult to reply to before the outcome is, in reality, out (Talha, 2012). In any case, the betters around the world might want to make winning or losing forecasts, and in that procedure, they either win or lose cash associated with the wagering exercise.

At the inception glance, sports betting appears as odds and opposed to, the often praised the concept of social capital. According to (Talha, 2012) Sport betting organizations are

essentially concerned with maximizing economic capital. As such, they tend to be regarded as emblematic of the neoliberal capitalist movement or, an important arm of the global capitalist order' (Talha, 2012) Social capital, highlights the benefits that accrue from meaningful social relationships based on social trust and generalized reciprocity. While the former is seen by critics as maintaining or exacerbating social inequalities, the latter is often advocated as a vehicle for reducing such inequalities and for enhancing community spirit and wellbeing.

Sports betting and social capital

Social capital is generally viewed to stand for 'the ability of youths to secure benefits by membership in social networks or other social structures (Petry, et al., 2009) Social capital refers to a kind of 'resource to action' that is produced by, and invested in, social interactions and relationships by social youths for their individual and mutual benefit. (World Bank, 2000) Social capital is relational instead of being the select property of any one person. It is principally an open decent in that it is shared by a gathering, and it is delivered by societal speculations of time and exertion, yet in a less immediate form that is monetary or social capital. Social Capital is the whole of the resources, genuine or virtual, that accumulate to an individual or a gathering by ethical of having a sturdy system of pretty much systematized connections of shared associate and recognition (Petry, et al 2009) social capital is not autonomous from different types of capital, however, can encourage economic and cultural capital, Lin Trainor, James, Adam and Raj (2013) distinguished four clarifications concerning why social associations which may improve the results of activities:

1. they may facilitate the flow of information, providing a social agent (that is, individual, group, organisation) with useful information about opportunities and choices otherwise not available;
2. they may exert influence on those (such as recruiters or supervisors of an organisation) who play a critical role in decisions (e.g. hiring or promotion) involving the social agent;
3. they might be imagined as accreditations of the individual's social certifications, some of which mirror the person's availability to assets through informal organizations and relations;
4. they are relied upon to fortify personality and acknowledgement, giving enthusiastic help as well as an open affirmation of one's case to specific assets.

These four components may clarify why social capital works in instrumental and expressive activities not represented in monetary or social capital. At the core of the idea are standards of trust and summed up a correspondence. Trust alludes to the degree to which there are shared convictions that individuals will assess the interests of others in their activities. Correspondence compares to the degree to which there are desires that great deeds done will, at last, be returned. Trust, faith in correspondence, standards and responsibilities can be estimated as dispositions of people. Notwithstanding, social capital exists seeing someone; it is available to the degree that these demeanours are held in like manner (Lin, et.al., 2013).

Lately, this approach to social capital has been extended impressively to incorporate the development or loss of social capital at the dimension of whole communities or nations. In macro-level approaches, the concept of social capital is inflated to become an attribute of the 'community' itself. From this point of view, the advantages of social capital accumulate less to people but rather more to the collectivity in general. At the more extensive network level,

social capital supposedly contributes to social attachment and concordance, financial and social improvement, bring down wrongdoing rates and progressively compelling popularity based strategies. This applied stretch was started Putnam contends that, as the main alterable type of capital, arrangement ought to be gone for expanding social capital: 'accurately because destitute individuals (by definition) have minimal financial capital and face considerable snags in securing human capital (that is, training), social capital is disproportionately critical to their welfare'. (Trainor, et al., 2013). To suit the scope of results related to social capital, it is important to perceive its multidimensional nature. A prevalent qualification is among bonding' and bridging' social capital. Holding social capital alludes to ties between individuals in social comparable circumstances, for example, close family, dear companions and neighbours. Holding capital is seen to advance homogeneity, and underscores the working of strong ties.

Trainor, et al., (2013) explained that social capital 'is useful for undergirding explicit correspondence and preparing solidarity' in the meantime, holding social capital, by making characteristics As opposed to holding social capital, connecting social capital alludes to increasingly far off ties with like people, for example, free companionships and work partners. strong in-gather faithfulness, between people who share broadly similar demographic Spanning social capita,l can create more extensive characters and correspondence. Crossing over systems is seen to be 'better for linkage to outside resources and data dissemination'. Spanning is by the by basically a level analogy, suggesting associations between individuals who share comprehensively comparable statistic attributes. A potentially negative aspect of this type of social capital is that social connections tend to be weaker and are generally more fragile.

Trainor et al., (2013) emphasizes that bonding and bridging social capital 'are not "either-or" classifications but rather "pretty much" measurements along which we can analyze distinctive types of social capital'. Trainor et al., (2013) contend that the two types of social capital are fundamental, and can have incredible constructive outcomes. The 'right blend' is required for advantages to accumulate. Further, holding and spanning is not exchangeable and there are regularly pressures and exchange offs between the two structures.

The guarantee in the idea of social capital is that sport and other associational action can make a commitment to working up dimensions of trust in-game, culture and society and thusly adding to majority rule government, community spirit and a weakening public domain. There is strong proof that sport gives chances to the advancement of bonding social capital. Trainor et al., (2013) showed how the neighbourhood football crew made a feeling of character and solid connection to the area. Be that as it may, a few investigations likewise point to the negative results of holding social capital in-game, mirroring a progressively broad discussion on the 'drawback' of social capital. Solid bonds inside sports clubs can make them homogeneous in their participation and moderately antagonistic toward untouchables. Commitment in the game in a few sections of the provincial territory, for instance, is forcefully separated by class, status and ethnicity.

Sports betting can foster bridging and/or linking social capital. For instance, Harris proposes that sports wagering can be utilized to encourage new fellowships and social availability bridging the class, religious and ethnic limits. This can incorporate players, coaches, volunteers and spectators, and can ultimately lead to increases in norms of trust and reciprocity. Game wagering is in this manner viewed as invigorating extensions or connections

between various gatherings and informal communities. Adesoye and Apaak (2013) noticed that the logical intensity of the connection among game and the guarantee of reestablished types of social capital needs to convey with it a preventative note.

Sport business organizations, as different business associations, never again submit to the traditional view that they are just liable to investors and that their solitary responsibility is to the amplification of benefits. Organizations today are relied upon to look past personal responsibility and perceive that they have a place with a bigger gathering, or society, that anticipates dependable cooperation. Although numerous powers seem to have moulded the discussion on corporate social obligation (CSR) and corporate citizenship, the expanding globalization of business has made it a worldwide concern

Appraisal of Review of Related Literature

The empirical review of this study is centred on previous studies that have been carried out about the impact of sports betting on the socio-economic development of youths. The concept of sports betting was reviewed as a social phenomenon that is currently and strongly crystallizing in Nigeria and many other countries of the world. Sports betting is the activity of anticipating sports outcome by making a bet on the result of sporting events

Betting has been reclassified and repackaged to target more youngsters in Kwara State; this is a developing pattern among the youths in the state. Around 60 million Nigerians between the ages of 18 and 40 years might spend up to N1.8 billion on sports wagering daily

Theory of social behaviour was reviewed in the order provided by George Homans in his work Social Behavior as Exchange, exchange of activity, tangible or intangible, are more or less rewarding or costly, between at least two people or groups. Human exchanges are dyadic and have sociological and anthropological appeals as involving both small and large groups within kinship and the larger society, as in the case of global and national football betters. Also, The systems theory holds that an organization is a social system made up of integrated parts. a system refers to the integration of different components, and relationships between them and their attributes, such that they form a functionally related whole.

Sports are usually aimed at entertainment and leisure, but their meaning varies among different cultures. Similarly, for Tade (2014), sports serve both social and therapeutic purposes across social contexts, including male and female relations in the context of the home. Benefits and challenges of sports betting; Sports betting is at its simplest, placing a financial wager on the outcome of a sporting match as well as on events that occur within the larger match or fixture. The growth of sports betting promotion during sporting events is a relatively recent phenomenon in Nigeria.

The Nigerian sports wagering and gaming industry have developed cosmically over the most recent two years. This outstanding development can be ascribed to the extensive populace particularly the number of young people, expanded access to advanced phones, effective web infiltration and expanded access to web-empowered gadgets which incorporates, phones, pads and other convenient gadgets. This development has been phenomenal to the point that can be seen all over Africa

Problem gambling was defined as a compulsive behaviour in which people involve themselves in gambling even though such behaviour is detrimental to their life. The people who experience problem gambling are addicted to gambling to the extent that gambling hurts their life but continue involving themselves in gambling. Gambling addiction is the urge to engage in gambling behaviour despite the harmful effect of this behaviour in their life.

One of the significant beneficial outcomes of sports betting is that it delivers amusement worth and a further relaxation alternative for the participants. Social capital is “the institutions, relationships, and norms that shape the quality and quantity of a society’s social interactions. Social Capital comprises the value of social relationships and networks that complement the economic capital for the economic growth of an organization. Social capital is an important constituent of the prosperity of a society and also includes non-economic resources that enable social mobility. The review of related literature in this study also focused on the following areas: sports betting and social capital, the sports betting process, the social capital development of sports, the growth of sports betting, sports betting and the integrity of sports, among others

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study was to investigate the Impact of Sports Betting on Socio-Economic development of youths in Kwara State, Nigeria. To achieve this purpose, this chapter describes the Research design, Population, Sample and Sampling Technique, Research Instrument, Validity of the Instrument, Reliability of Instrument, Procedure for Data Collection and Procedure for Data Analysis.

Research Design

A descriptive research design of survey type was used for this study. Descriptive research involves the identification of attributes of a particular phenomenon based on observation or the exploration of the correlation between two or more phenomena. The descriptive research design was deemed appropriate for this study because the study was to assess the social and economic impact of sports betting among the respondents (youths in Kwara State, Nigeria) on the variable of interest (socio-economic impact of sports betting).

Population of the Study

The population of the study comprised 845, 860 youths within the age of 18 years to 40 years in the three geopolitical zones in Kwara State.

Table 1: Population Distribution of youths in Kwara State

SN	Local Government Area	Youths Population
KWARA NORTH		
1.	BARUTEN	67,428
2.	EDU	69,535
3.	PATEGI	40,751
4.	MORO	35,612
5.	KIAMA	48,264
KWARA CENTRAL		
6.	ASA	42,450
7.	ILORIN EAST	75,422
8.	ILORIN SOUTH	74,819
9.	ILORIN WEST	115,877
KWARA SOUTH		
10.	EKITI	36,968
11.	IFELODUN	76,088
12.	IREPODUN	51, 315
13.	ISIN	20,127
14.	OKE-ERO	22,971
15.	OYUN	36,575
16.	OFFA	31,802
Total =		845, 860

Source: National Population Commission (2019)

Sample and Sampling Technique

The sample size for the study was one thousand one hundred and forty-six (1146) respondents representing 0.8 per cent of the target population. To achieve 1146 from the target population of 142,233 which is considered adequate according to the Research Advisor (2006), that for a population of 10, 000 and above, three hundred and eighty-two (382) respondents is adequate. However, all the selected local government in Kwara state has the youths population greater than 10,000, therefore, the researcher selected (382) in each of the three randomly selected Local Government Area to have a wider coverage of respondents. The sampling technique was drawn through Multi-stage sampling procedure:

Stage I: Stratified sampling technique was used to group Local Government in Kwara State. In order to achieve this, the researcher visited all the concentrated Betting Centers in the three Senatorial Districts. Stage II: Cluster sampling procedure was used to select from each senatorial district in Kwara State visited, all the concentrated Betting centres in the three senatorial districts.

Stage III: From the resulting grouping in stage II, 382 respondents were selected based on research advisor (2006) as determined under-sampling and sampling technique, from each of the strata in all the selected Local Government. Also, all population of the study was allowed the equal chance of selection for participation in the study.

Stage IV: The allocated number of respondents for each local government was achieved through an accidental sampling procedure. In this case, the researcher administered a copy of

the questionnaire to any bettor present at any sports betting centre in the sampled L.G.A in the study until the required copies of the questionnaire had been distributed.

Table 2: Sample Distribution of youths in Kwara State

SN	Senatorial District / L.G.A	Youth Population	Sample 0.8% Selected
Kwara North			
1.	MORO	35,612	382
Kwara Central			
2.	ILORIN SOUTH	74,819	382
Kwara South			
3.	OFFA	31,802	382
Total		142,233	1146

Research Instrument

The instrument used for this study was a researcher-developed questionnaire titled “Sports betting and Social and Economic Development”. The questionnaire consisted of four sections. Section A consisted of six (6) items on demographic characteristics of the respondents, Section B contained twenty-four (24) items on sports betting, Section C contain fifteen (15) items on the social development of youths while Section D consisted of fifteen (15) items on economic development of youths in Kwara State. In sections B, C and D a modified four (4) point Likert scale was used as follows: Strongly Agree (SA) 4, Agree (A) 3, Disagree (D) 2 and Strongly Disagree (SD) 1 for sections B, C and D to rate the Social and Economic Impact of Sports Betting.

Validity of the Instrument

To ensure the face and content validity of the research instrument, the researcher-developed questionnaire was validated by five (5) Lecturers in the Departments of Human Kinetics Education, Health Promotion and Environmental Health Education, Economic Department, Marketing and Educational Psychology of University of Ilorin, Ilorin. The suggestions made by the Lecturers were adhered to and a final draft of the questionnaire was printed and used for pilot testing.

Reliability of the Instrument

For pilot testing of the instrument, Oyun Local Government Area, Kwara was selected using a simple random sampling technique. The selected Local Government has similar characteristics to a sampled area of study. A total of forty (40) respondents were used for pilot testing. Oyun Local Government Area, Kwara State was used for the pilot study. 40 copies of the questionnaire were administered to the respondents in their various sport betting centres until the required sample size was obtained. The copies of the questionnaire were retrieved on the spot and processed for reliability through a split-half method. This was done by comparing the results of one half of the test with the results from the other half by odd and even numbers. The two halves of the test provided similar results which proved that the test is reliable, thus, the copies questionnaires were divided into two. The two halves were correlated to determine the level of reliability of the instrument which was tested with the use of Spearman-Brown Prophecy Formula statistics reliability. 0.8 alpha which is regarded as a high score, means that the instrument is reliable for the study

Procedure for Data Collection

To achieve the purpose of the study, a letter of introduction was obtained from the Department of Human Kinetics Education. The letter was used by the researcher as a tool for obtaining permission for data collection. Ten (10) research assistants were trained by the researcher on procedures for data collection. The focus of the research was discussed with the research assistants to be able to explain clearly to the respondents how they are to fill the questionnaire. The procedure for data collection took two (2) weeks due to the nature of the study. The data was collected with the help of the 10 trained research assistants in the following order; week one, the researcher grouped the research assistants into five (5) the researcher and 2 assistants administer the questionnaire in one of the selected local government in the area of the study while the other research assistants were assigned to other Local government areas in Kwara State for Data collection. The researcher proceeds to sports betting centres in Kwara State where there were a cluster of youths (bettors) to administer the questionnaires. The researcher and research assistants requested the consent or willingness to fill the questionnaire forms for the respondents. This procedure was continued until the copies of the questionnaire meant for a particular local government area had been administered. The procedure was used by the researcher and the assistants until all questionnaire had been distributed using an accidental sampling procedure. All copies of the questionnaire distributed were retrieved immediately for analyses.

Method of Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics of frequency count and percentage were used to analyze the demographic information of the respondents. Frequency count, the percentage was also used to answer the research questions while Inferential statistics of Multiple regression and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation were used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 alpha level.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This chapter presents the data analysis and interpretation of data collected on demographic variables and Impacts of sports betting on the socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State, Nigeria. To achieve this purpose one thousand one hundred and forty-six (1146) copies of a questionnaire were administered. The statistical package SPSS Version 22 was used to analyze the data obtained from the respondents. The demographic characteristics of respondents were computed using frequencies and simple percentage. The research questions were answered using descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation. To analyze the formulated Main and sub-hypotheses for this study, inferential statistics of multiple regression and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) were used. All the formulated sub-hypotheses were tested at 0.05 alpha level and the results are presented and discussed in this chapter.

Results

Before the results are presented and discussed based on the formulated hypotheses, the demographic characteristics of respondents are presented below

Table 3: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	709	61.9
	Female	437	38.1
	Total	1146	100.0
Age Range in years	18 – 23 years	258	22.5
	24 – 29 years	394	34.4
	30 – 35 years	329	28.7
	36 -40 years	165	14.4
	Total	1146	100.0
Education	SSSC	297	25.9
	NCE	646	56.9
	B.Sc above	203	17.7
	Total	1146	100.0
Reason for betting	Financial gain	649	17.6
	Love of the game	295	56.6
	Other reasons	202	25.7
	Total	1146	100.0
Frequent of betting	Daily	861	75.1
	weekly	149	13.0
	monthly	136	11.9
	Total	1146	100.0

In Table 3 the demographic characteristics of the respondents show that most of the respondents who responded were male 709 (61.9%) of the respondents. The majority of respondents fall within the age group of 18-29 years (258; 294). Furthermore, table 3 shows that the majority of the respondents (646; 56.4%) were NCE holders and those with a B.Sc

degree and above were (203; 17.7%). The majority of the youths according to the demographic analysis bet for financial gains and the majority of the respondents bet daily.

Answering the Research Questions

Research Question One: Is there a correlation between peer influence as a factor of sports betting and the quality of life of youths in Kwara State?

Table 4: Analysis of responses to research questions on the relationship between peer influence as a factor of sports betting and quality of life of youths.

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	FR	D	SD	UR	R T
1.	Peers motivated others to participate in sports betting for relaxation	277 (24.2%)	502 (43.8%)	779 (68.0%)	274 (23.9%)	93 (8.1%)	367 (32.0%)	1146
2.	Youths hanging out with friend influences the interest of participating in sports betting as a sign of belonging	506 (44.2%)	406 (35.4%)	912 (79.2%)	154 (13.4%)	80 (7.0%)	234 (20.4%)	1146
3.	Sports betting is a social activity which many youths want to be involved in by participating in it	491 (42.8%)	474 (41.4%)	965 (84.2%)	107 (9.3%)	74 (6.5%)	181 (15.8%)	1146
4.	Sports betting is common among the youths which provided a means of quick money source	437 (38.1%)	469 (40.9%)	906 (79.0%)	180 (15.7%)	60 (5.2%)	240 (20.9%)	1146
	Total			3562 (77.7%)			1022 (22.3%)	4584 100%

The analysis of item 1 in table 4 revealed that 779 (68.0%) of the respondents agreed that Peers motivated others to participate in sports betting for relaxation. Also, the majority of the respondents 912 (79.2%) agreed that hanging out with friend influences the interest in participating in sports betting. Also, 965 (84.2%) of the respondents agreed that Sports betting

is a social activity in which many youths wants to be involved. The table also revealed that 906 (79.0%) of the respondents agreed that Sports betting is common among the youths which provided a means of quick money source. The overall results of the items analysis above show that 3562 (77.7%) of the respondents responded favourably on items presented on the table above, while 1022 (22.3%) of the respondents disagreed that there is a correlation between peer influence as a factor of sports betting and quality of life of youths in Kwara state. This means that there a correlation between sports betting and the quality of life of youths in Kwara state.

Research Question two: Is there a correlation between knowledge of sports as a factor of sports betting and leisure activities of youths in Kwara State?

Table 5: Analysis of responses to research questions on the relationship between knowledge of sports as a factor of sports betting and leisure activities of youths in Kwara State.

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	FR	D	SD	UR	ROW TOTAL
1.	High knowledge of sports motivates youths to engage in sports betting to proof their skills	356 (31.1%)	518 (45.2%)	874 (76.3%)	195 (17.0%)	77 (6.7%)	272 (23.7%)	1146
2.	The interest in sports leads youths to participates in sports betting for fun	342 (29.8%)	516 (45.0%)	858 (74.8%)	162 (14.1%)	126 (11.0%)	288 (25.1%)	1146
3.	Participating in sports betting enables the youths to showcase their talent of sports among peers	344 (30.0%)	447 (39.0%)	791 (69.0%)	254 (22.2%)	101 (8.8%)	355 (31.0%)	1146
4.	Sports betting allowed the youths to get a reward for a person	488 (42.6%)	450 (39.3%)	938 (81.9%)	137 (12.0%)	71 (6.2%)	208 (18.2%)	1146
Total				3461 (75.5%)			1123 (24.5%)	4584 100%

The analysis of item 1 table five 5 shows that 874 (76.3%) of the respondents agreed that High knowledge of sports motivates youths to engage in sports betting. Also, 858 (74.8%) of the respondents agreed that the interest in sports leads youths to participates in sports betting for fun. The analysis of item in the table above shows that 791 (69.0%) of the respondents agreed Participating in sports betting enables the youths to showcase their talent of sports among peers. A total of 938 (81.9%) of the respondents agreed that Sports betting allowed the youths to get a

reward for a person. The overall results of the analysis of items show that 3461 (75.5.6%) of the respondents agreed that there is a correlation between the relationship between knowledge of sports as a factor of sports betting and leisure activities of youths, while 1123 (24.5%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that knowledge of sports as a factor of sports betting leads to leisure activities of youths in Kwara state.

Research Question three: Is there a correlation between economic conditions as a factor in sports betting and the social capital development of youths in Kwara State?

Table 6: Analysis of responses to research questions on the relationship between economic conditions as a factor sports betting and social capital development of youths in Kwara State.

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	FR	D	SD	UR	ROW TOTAL
1.	The hard state of the economy which does not favour the youths leads to sports betting as a new business venture among youths in Kwara state	455 (39.7%)	450 (39.3%)	905 (79.0%)	228 (19.9%)	13 (1.1%)	241 (21.0%)	1146
2.	Sports betting allowed the youths an easy escape from the turf economy by providing business venture among youths in the society	428 (37.3%)	338 (29.5%)	766 (66.8%)	329 (28.7%)	51 (4.5%)	380 (33.2%)	1146
3.	Sports betting accommodate large population and the high unemployment rate among youths in Kwara state	332 (29.0%)	487 (42.5%)	819 (71.5%)	218 (19.0%)	109 (9.5%)	327 (28.5%)	1146
4.	Low wages / salary in the state motivates youths to look for alternative means of coping by participating in sports betting	325 (28.4%)	432 (37.7%)	757 (66.1%)	284 (24.8%)	105 (9.2%)	389 (34.0%)	1146
Total				3247 (70.8%)			1337 (29.2%)	4584 100%

The analysis of item 1 table six 6 shows that 905 (79.0%) of the respondents agreed that The hard state of the economy which does not favour the youths leads to sports betting. Also, 766 (66.8%) of the respondents agreed that Sports betting allowed the youths an easy escape from the turf economy by providing business venture. The analysis of item in the table above shows that 819 (71.5%) of the respondents agreed that Sports betting accommodate the large population and the high unemployment rate among youths. A total of 757 (66.0%) of the respondents agreed that Low wages/salary in the state motivates youths to look for alternative means of coping by participating in sports betting. The overall results of the analysis of items show that 3247 (70.8%) of the respondents agreed that there is a correlation between economic conditions as a factor sports betting and social capital development of youths, while 1337 (29.6%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that economic conditions as a factor sports betting promote social capital development of youths.

Research Question Four: Is there a correlation between unemployment as a factor of sports betting and entrepreneurial ventures of youths in Kwara State?

Table 7: Analysis of responses to research questions on the relationship between unemployment as a factor of sports betting and entrepreneurial ventures of youths in Kwara State.

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	FR	D	SD	UR	R T
1.	High rate of unemployment in the state leads most youths to participate in sports betting	475 (41.4%)	490 (42.8%)	965 (84.2%)	120 (10.5%)	61 (5.3%)	181 (15.8%)	1146
2.	Lack of skill for gainful job opportunity of youths leads to participating in sports betting	266 (23.2%)	508 (44.3%)	774 (67.5%)	257 (22.4%)	115 (10.0%)	372 (32.4%)	1146
3.	Majority of the youths fall victim of lack of employment which leads to engaging in sports betting for financial income	324 (28.3%)	470 (41.0%)	794 (69.3%)	252 (22.0%)	100 (8.7%)	352 (30.7%)	1146
4.	Many youths participate in sports betting as an entrepreneurial ventures	432 (37.7%)	451 (39.4%)	883 (77.1%)	131 (11.4%)	132 (11.5%)	263 (22.9%)	1146
Total				3416 (74.5%)			1168 (25.5%)	4584 100%

The analysis of item 1 table seven 7 shows that 965 (84.2%) of the respondents agreed that the High rate of unemployment in the state leads most youths to participate in sports betting. Also, 774 (67.5%) of the respondents agreed that Lack of skill for the gainful job opportunity of youths leads to participating in sports betting. 794 (69.3%) of the respondents agreed that the Majority of the youths fall victim to lack of employment which leads to engaging in sports betting. A total of 883 (77.1%) of the respondents agreed that Many youths participate in sports betting as an entrepreneurial

venture. The overall results of the analysis of items show that 3416 (74.5%) of the respondents agreed that there is a correlation between sports betting created entrepreneurial ventures of youths, while 1168 (25.5%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that unemployment as a factor of sports betting created entrepreneurial ventures of youths.

Research Question five: Is there a correlation between poverty as a factor of sports betting and the personal income of youths in Kwara State?

Table 8: Analysis of responses to research questions on the relationship between poverty as a factor of sports betting and personal income of youths in Kwara State.

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	FR	D	SD	UR	RT
1.	Poor economic status of the youths' family leads to participating in sports betting	314 (27.4%)	626 (54.6%)	940 (82.0%)	175 (15.3%)	31 (2.7%)	206 (18.0%)	1146
2.	Inability to cope with the expected standard of leaving among the youths leads to participating in sports betting	406 (35.4%)	495 (43.2%)	901 (78.6%)	192 (16.8%)	53 (4.6%)	245 (21.4%)	1146
3.	High rate of bills and debt among the youths leads to participating in sports betting	333 (29.1%)	486 (42.4%)	819 (71.5%)	225 (19.6%)	102 (8.5%)	327 (28.5%)	1146
4.	Too many responsibility and needs without a sponsor encouraged the youths to participate in sports betting	504 (44.0%)	425 (37.1%)	929 (81.1%)	122 (10.6%)	95 (8.3%)	217 (18.9%)	1146
Total				3591 (78.3%)			995 (21.7%)	4584 100%

The analysis of item 1 table eight 8 shows that 940 (82.0%) of the respondents agreed that the Poor economic status of the youths' family leads to participating in sports betting. Also, 901 (78.6%) of the respondents agreed that the Inability to cope with the expected standard of leaving

among the youths leads to participating in sports betting. 819 (71.5%) of the respondents agreed that the High rate of bills and debt among the youths leads to participating in sports betting. A total of 929 (81.1%) of the respondents agreed that Too many responsibilities and needs without a sponsor encouraged the youths to participate in sports betting. The overall results of the analysis of items show that 3591 (78.3%) of the respondents agreed that there is a correlation between poverty as a factor of sports betting and personal income of youths, while 995 (21.7%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that the poverty level as a factor of sports betting provides a personal income for youths in Kwara state.

Research Question six: Is there a correlation between inflation as a factor of sports betting and revenue generation of youths in Kwara State?

Table 9: Analysis of responses to research questions on the relationship between inflation as a factor of sports betting and revenue generation of youths in Kwara State.

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	FR	D	SD	UR	RT
1.	High cost of living in the states leads youths to participate in Sports betting for financial benefits	400 (35.0%)	401 (34.9%)	801 (70.8%)	238 (20.8%)	107 (9.3%)	345 (30.1%)	1146
2.	Sports betting creates an opportunity for easy financial gain among youths	550 (48.0%)	420 (36.6)	970 (84.6%)	99 (8.6%)	77 (6.7%)	176 (15.3%)	1146
3.	Sports betting allowed all youths in the society regardless of status or educational background	546 (47.6%)	430 (37.5%)	976 (85.6%)	95 (8.3%)	75 (6.5%)	170 (14.8%)	1146
4.	Sports betting is purely a game of chance that provided a chance for earning money among the youths participants	566 (47.6%)	397 (37.5%)	963 (85.1%)	120 (10.5%)	63 (5.5%)	193 (16.0%)	1146
Total				3710 (72.2%)			884 (27.8%)	3588 100%

The analysis of items on table nine 9 shows that 801 (70.8%) of the respondents agreed that the High cost of living in the states leads youths to participate in sports betting. Also, 970 (84.6%) of the respondents agreed that Sports betting creates an opportunity for easy financial gain among youths. 976 (85.6%) of the respondents agreed that Sports betting allowed all youths in the society regardless of status. A total of 963 (85.1%) of the respondents agreed that Sports betting is purely a game of chance that provided a chance for earning money. The overall results of the analysis of items show that 3710 (72.2%) of the respondents agreed that inflation as a factor of sports betting provides a

means of revenue generation of youths, while 884 (27.8%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that sports betting is a source of revenue generation for youths.

Hypothesis Testing

Main Hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant relationship between sports betting, social and economic development of youths in Kwara State

Table 10: Result of multiple regression analysis of the relationship among sports betting, social and economic development of youths in Kwara State.

Model	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F-value	Sig.	Decision
Regression	630.143	3	105.024	453.743	.000	Rejected
Residual	263.364	1139	0.231			Sig.
Total	893.777	1145				

As shown in Table 10, the F-value of 453.743 with 0.000 sig. compute at 0.05 level of sig. this implies that there is a significant relationship among sports betting, social and economic development of youths because of calculated sig. (0.000) is less than the p.value (0.05). Therefore, the hypothesis was rejected. To determine the contributions of the three independent variables together as one, the R -square was computed and the result is repeated in table 10

Model Summary

Model R	R²	Adjusted R²	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
0.840	0.705	0.703	0.48110	1.202

Table 11 reveals that the independent variables contributed R-square of 0.705 which implies that sports betting contributed 69.9 % to the model (social and economic development of youths). Furthermore, to determine the contributions of the independent variables to the model social and economic development of youths, Beta weight was computed and the report is shown in table 11.

Table 12:

Model	Coefficients			T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Tolerance	VIF
	B	Std. Error	Beta				
(Constant)	0.854	.088		9.718	.000		
Peer Influence	0.100	.031	.097	3.259	.001	.766	1.153
Knowle. Of game	0.143	.030	.138	4.793	.000	.826	1.545
Inflation	0.015	.031	.015	0.491	.003	.719	1.367
Economic cond.	0.196	.033	.207	5.964	.000	.960	1.321
Unemployment	0.520	.024	.547	21.978	.000	.722	1.112
Poverty	0.055	.029	.055	1.925	.001	.656	1.629

Table 13 reveals the contribution of the independent variables (Peer influence, knowledge of the game, inflation, economic condition, unemployment and poverty) using the Beta weight of the standardized coefficient. Unemployment as a factor of sports betting contributed Beta weight of 0.547, economic condition factor contributed Beta weight of 0.207, knowledge of the game contributed Beta weight of 0.138, peer influence contributed beta weight of 0.097, poverty contributed 0.055 while inflation as a factor of sports betting contributed Beta weight

of 0.015. This can be represented with a multiple regression equation. ($Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3$).

Sub-hypotheses

Ho1: There is no significant correlation between peer influence as a factor of sports betting and the quality of life of youths in Kwara State.

Table 14: Correlation Analysis of peer influence as a factor of sports betting and quality of life of youths in Kwara State

Variables	N	Mean	SD	df	Cal. r-value	Sig.	Decision
peer influence as a factor of sports	1146	24.60	2.044				
				1144	0.054	0.001	H ₀ Rejected
Quality of life of youths	1146	21.12	1.918				

As shown in table 14, the calculated r-value is 0.054 p values is 0.05 alpha level and at 1144 degrees of freedom (calculated sig. 0.001) is less than the p.value (0.05). Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that there is a significant relationship between peer influence as a factor of sports betting and the quality of life of youths in Kwara State.

Ho2: There is no significant correlation between knowledge of sports as a factor of sports betting and leisure activities of youths in Kwara State.

Table 15: Correlational Analysis of knowledge of sports as a factor of sports betting and leisure activities of youths in Kwara State

Variables	N	Mean	SD	df	Cal. r-value	Sig.	Decision
knowledge of sports as a factor of sports betting	1146	25.97	1.001	1144	0.412	0.01	H ₀ Rejected
leisure activities	1146	22.11	1.110				

Table 15 reveals that the calculated r-value of Pearson's of 0.412 with a p-value of 0.05alpha level and at 1144 degree of freedom (calculated sig. 0.001) is less than the p.value (0.05). Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, there is a significant relationship between sports betting and leisure activities of youths in Kwara State.

Ho3: There is no significant correlation between economic condition as a factor of sports betting and social capital development of youths in Kwara State

Table 16: Correlational Analysis of sports betting and social capital development of youths in Kwara State

Variables	N	Mean	SD	df	Cal. r-value	Sig.	Decision
economic condition as a factor of sports betting	1146	12.75	1.150				
				1144	0.374	0.002	H ₀ Rejected
Social capital development of youths	1146	11.11	2.117				

Table 16 shows that the calculated r-value of Pearsons is 0.374 with p-value 0.05 alpha level and at 1144 degree of freedom (calculated sig. 0.002) is less than the p.value (0.05). Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that there is a significant relationship between sports betting and social capital development of youths in Kwara State.

Ho4: There is no significant correlation between unemployment as a factor of sports betting and entrepreneurial venture of youths in Kwara State

Table 17:

Correlational Analysis of sports betting and entrepreneurial venture of youths in Kwara State

Variables	N	Mean	SD	df	Cal. r-value	Sig.	Decision
Unemployment as a factor of sports betting	1146	26.96	3.193				
				1144	0.511	0.002	H ₀ Rejected
Entrepreneurial venture of youths	1146	31.00	3.118				

From table 17, the calculated r-value of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation is 0.511 with a p-value of 0.05 alpha level and at 1144 degree of freedom (calculated sig. 0.002) is less than the p.value (0.05). Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. This reveals that sports betting have a significant relationship with the entrepreneurial venture of youths.

Ho5: There is no significant correlation between poverty as a factor of sports betting and the personal income of youths in Kwara State

Table 18:

Correlational Analysis of poverty as a factor of sports betting and personal income of youths

Variables	N	Mean	SD	df	Cal. r-value	Sig.	Decision
sports betting	1146	19.43	21.825				
				1144	0.620	0.004	H ₀ Rejected
personal income of youths	1146	18.22	3.018				

As shown in table 18, the calculated r-value of Pearsons correlation is 0.620 with a p-value of 0.05 alpha level at 1144 degree of freedom (calculated sig. 0.004) is less than the p.value (0.05). Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that poverty as a factor of sports betting has a significant impact on the personal income of youths in Kwara State.

Ho6: There is no significant correlation between inflation as a factor of sports betting and revenue of youths in Kwara State.

Table 19:

Correlational Analysis of relationship between inflation as a factor of sports betting and revenue of youths in Kwara State

Variables	N	Mean	SD	Df	Cal. r-value	Sig.	Decision
inflation	1146	11.52	1.318				
				1144	0.433	0.003	H ₀ Rejected
revenue of youths	1146	21.11	2.221				

Table 19 reveals that the calculated r-value of Pearson's is 0.433 with a p-value of 0.05 alpha level and at 1144 degree of freedom (calculated sig. 0.003) is less than the p.value (0.05). Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, there is a significant relationship between inflation as a factor of sports betting and the social and economic development of youths in Kwara State in Nigeria.

Summary of the Findings

This study analyzed the impact of sports betting on the social and economic development of youths in Kwara State in Nigeria.

The following are the summary of the findings from this study:

- i. Sports betting (peer influence) has a significant relationship with the socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State;
- ii. Sports betting (knowledge of the game) has a significant relationship with the socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State;
- iii. Sports betting (economic condition) has a significant relationship with the socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State;
- iv. Sports betting (unemployment) has a significant relationship with the socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State;
- v. Sports betting (poverty) has a significant relationship with the socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State;
- vi. Sports betting (inflation) has a significant relationship with the socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State;

Discussion

The findings discussion is based on the impact of sports betting on the social and economic development of youths in Kwara State Nigeria. Others include the relationship between peer influences, knowledge of the game, economic condition, unemployment, poverty and inflation.

Main Hypothesis: The result of multiple regression analysis yields a coefficient of multiple regression (R) of 0. 0.840 and a multiple correlation square (R^2) of 0.705. These values are statistically significant at 0.05 probability level. This implies that the combination of peer influence, knowledge of the game, economic condition, unemployment, poverty and inflation as factors of sports betting has a significant impact on the social and economic development of youths in Kwara State in Nigeria. The study revealed that sports betting has contributed significantly to the development of youths through personal income, entrepreneur venture, leisure activities, social capital development among others.

The finding corroborates the study of Lerner, Brown and Kier, (2005) who reported that Sports betting afforded the youths to live optimal development life which enabling individuals to lead a healthy, satisfying, and productive life, as youth and later as adults, because they gain the competence to earn a living, to engage in civic activities, to nurture others, and to participate in social relations and cultural activities” (Hamilton, Hamilton, & Pittman, 2004). Youths development are seen as a function of interactions between individuals and features of their social contextual environment (Lerner, et.al., 2005). Betting outlets offer environments that are conducive to enhancing social and peer-group interactions. In Nigeria, a significant number of unemployed youth report reliance on sports betting as their main means of income (Ayub, et al, 2016).

A survey by Blaszczyński, Collins, Fong, Ladouceur, Nower, Shaffer, Tavares Venisse (2011) found that winning of money was more important than stimulation, socializing and escaping boredom and lowliness while Ayub, et al, (2016) asserted that the desire for stimulation and social interaction was a key factor that made people gamble. In contrast, according to (Ayub, et

al, 2016) other motivations include chasing losses and relieving tension and emotional distress. Among females, intra-psychic factors such as loneliness, depression, and to gain control over their lives and emotional issues are associated with the drive to engage in sports wagering, in contrast to males where external factors such as peer groups, financial pressures and employment-related conflicts are more relevant (Petry, Weinstock, Morasco, & Ledgerwood, 2009). Importantly, the advent of technologies such as online betting has increased the availability, accessibility, and convenience of wagering. However, these findings were critiqued by Blaszczyński Collins, Fong, Ladouceur, NowerL, Shaffer, Tavares, and Venisse, (2011) who noted that criminal practices among adolescent bettors might be increasingly pervasive among adult gamblers, to a limited extent because the young people have fewer choices for acquiring funds and had a more prominent defenselessness to social weight among friends. It is progressively imperative to instruct and manage the young people on the issue of sports betting the many youths see sports wagering as 'out' of hardship and this urgency regularly prompts debt. (Blaszczyński, et al., 2011). There is a reason for the motto 'Bet Responsibly' is utilized universally and Nigeria should observe

The H_{01} result of Pearson Product Moment Coefficient value of peer influence as a factor of sports betting and quality of life of youths in Kwara State as shown in Table 14 rejected the null hypothesis. This means that there is a significant relationship between sports betting motivated by peer influence and the quality of life of youths. These findings are in line with the submission of Chojnicki, (2010) who stated that human development focuses on expanding and widening people's choices as well as raising the levels of wellbeing. It covers almost all aspects of human life and people's choices like economic, social, political, cultural,

educational, physical, biological, mental and emotional. Income is only one of the many components of development. Human development places people at the centre of development and emphasizes that the purpose of development is to enlarge all human choices and not just income.

Sports betting afforded the youths to live optimal development life which enabling individuals to lead a healthy, satisfying, and productive life, as youth and later as adults, because they gain the competence to earn a living, to engage in civic activities, to nurture others, and to participate in social relations and cultural activities” (Hamilton, Hamilton, & Pittman, 2004). Youths development are seen as a function of interactions between individuals and features of their social contextual environment (Lerner, et.al., 2005).

The dynamics of these relations between individuals and social contexts, therefore, form the basis of behaviour and developmental change (Lerner, 2002). One important idea underpinning youths empowerment is the concept of relative plasticity, which is the potential for systematic change across the lifespan. More specifically, the concept of relative plasticity “legitimizes a proactive search in adolescence for the characteristics of youth and their contexts that, together, can influence the design of policies and programs promoting the positive development of youth through partaking in sports betting (Castellino, 2002).

Ho2 which is displayed in Table 15 showed that there is a correlation between sports betting thorough knowledge of sports and leisure activities of youths in Kwara State. This finding is supported by Williams and Rehm, (2011) who stated that one of the significant beneficial outcomes of sports betting is that it delivers amusement worth and a further relaxation alternative for the participants. Moreover, the fact that the mass number of individuals in

advanced 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 & Rehm, 2011). Betting outlets offer environments that are conducive to enhancing social and peer-group interactions. In Nigeria, a significant number of unemployed youth report reliance on sports betting as their main means of income (Ayub, et al, 2016).

Ayub, et al, (2016) asserted that the desire for stimulation and social interaction was a key factor that made people gamble. In contrast, according to (Ayub, et al, 2016) other motivations include chasing losses and relieving tension and emotional distress. Among females, intra-psycho factors such as loneliness, depression, and to gain control over their lives and emotional issues are associated with the drive to engage in sports wagering, in contrast to males where external factors such as peer groups, financial pressures and employment-related conflicts are more relevant (Petry, Weinstock, Morasco, & Ledgerwood, 2009)

Anytime sports events are fixed most especially, major football leagues across the world, fans apart from watching the game, place bets on the results, to gain financial benefit, and social interaction among peers. Sports betting are a growing venture in Kwara State, betting shops are now been introduced daily, and serve as an important aspect of the social lifestyle of most youths, as it aimed at entertainment and recreation (Olayinka & Fageyinbo 2015).

Olayinka and Fageyinbo, (2015) Sports' betting take for the most part the type of games' outcomes forecasts made by fans. Fans that anticipate effectively are remunerated and those whose forecasts weren't right lost and are monetarily punished. This is quickly turning

into the order among numerous youths in Nigeria, as fans go above and beyond to "stake" on the more level of being a fan and skill in the football understanding. What most fans don't know or couldn't care less to know is the entrepreneur base of sports betting wrapped with recreational norms and values.

The H_{03} as shown in Table 16 indicated that there is a significant relationship between sports betting and the social capital development of youths in Kwara State. This result corroborates with the report of Williams and Rehm, (2011) that sports betting is a social activity, along these lines bringing individuals from the network together and upgrading social capital. As indicated by (Petry, et al., 2009) Social capital is the common relations, connections, and systems that develop among human gatherings, just as the dimension of trust (seen as the result of commitments and standards which stick to the social structure) found inside a specific group or community. There is a certain understanding that social capital will be valuable for improving some other element, for example, learning, social portability, monetary development, political quality, or community vitality” (Petry, et al., 2009).

The field of economics has also been an important source of concepts of social capital which has influenced social policy. World Bank (2000) that investment in human capital is often believed to be the way out of poverty and deprivation for individuals through the formation of community social conditions that significantly shape opportunities for employment and quality of life improvements

The unpredictability of the results of sporting events makes a common regular idea in the human personality, concerning "who will win or who will lose". Such an inquiry is difficult to reply to before the outcome is, in reality, out (Talha, 2012). In any case, the betters around the

world might want to make winning or losing forecasts, and in that procedure, they either win or lose cash associated with the wagering exercise.

At the inception glance, sports betting appears as odds and opposed to, the often praised the concept of social capital. According to (Talha, 2012) Sport betting organizations are essentially concerned with maximizing economic capital. As such, they tend to be regarded as emblematic of the neoliberal capitalist movement or, an important arm of the global capitalist order' (Talha, 2012) Social capital, highlights the benefits that accrue from meaningful social relationships based on social trust and generalized reciprocity

Hypothesis H0₄ shows that there is a relationship between sports betting motivated by unemployment and entrepreneurial venture of youths in Kwara State as shown in Table 17. This implies that sports betting has created several means of entrepreneurial venture among the youths in Kwara state. The potential economic benefits of legal sports betting are quite juicy. It can increase state revenue in the form of taxes and other levies paid to the government. Taxes from sports betting rose from 30 per cent to 40 per cent in 2017 from 2016. Sports betting also generates more job opportunities. Raheem (2018). There are also impacts of sports betting on the economy which arise as employees spend their wages in the broader economy. For example, sports betting employees spend money on rent, transportation, food and beverage, and entertainment. Raheem (2018) Innovation is a key to success in this business as bet companies have looked out for more opportunities. The outcome of one of these was when Bet9ja first introduced a state-of-the-art virtual dog race into the market and it became an instant success.

Job opportunities in lottery and sports betting are limitless and the revenue can help sustain the economy of the country. As of 2016, the leading sports betting company, Bet9ja raked in an average monthly turnover of \$10m, while NairaBet made an average turnover of \$3m-\$5m, a 20-30% margin on profit.

However, Holt, (2008) reported that betting comes with great risks and with some of these risks come losses including some that could be too much to take. Bettors should always bear in mind that betting relies on uncertainties and one must be able to handle whatever comes with making such decisions. While this growth in government and personal revenue is a welcome development, there is still considerable concern about the potential for the gambling sector to cause harm in form of addictions, loss of savings, idleness and increased crime. Hence, as the gambling industry continues to grow in popularity and prevalence, a well-founded understanding of its operations and socio-economic implications is imperative (Holt, 2008).

Productivity Commission, 2010. On the other hand, betting is purported to provide benefits at the individual and socio-economic levels. For example, sports betting improves the overall socio-economic health of the community. It further indicated that sports betting does not significantly increase crime or bankruptcy but instead significantly increases per-capita spending, income, and employment.

Hypothesis H0₅ shows that there is a relationship between sports betting geared by poverty and the personal income of youths in Kwara State as shown in Table 18. The economic pursuit of the parents and guardians most especially now that both mother and father go out in search of daily bread in order to put food on the table and pay some other bills led to increased

job seekers and in turn increased sports betting activities which played a vital role in the changes in the betting sector (SiweiXu, 2011). The Nigerian economic crisis of the 1980s brought a lot of change in the family system and values (SiweiXu, 2011). The era of stay-at-home mother, single-income source and polygamous family style were altered and women and children participation in economic pursuit increased. Women experienced more freedom and participated more in wagering activities both within and outside their immediate communities.

High levels of unemployment among Nigerians and the availability of cheap smartphones on the market explain the high proportion of participants betting with a daily or twice weekly frequency. Another major implication of the changing patterns of betting is an incessant quest for wealth due to the high rate of unemployment, poverty and pathological betting (Ayub, et.al., 2016). This is because to be poor is to be powerless. It also means being despised and looked down upon. It means being treated unfairly. Most significantly, it means lacking things that translate into good physical and mental health. This has led to increased crime rate and other social vices yearly in Nigeria and may continue because bettors are advised to bet responsibly by the firms rather than to abstain. (Ayub, et. al., 2016).

Low or unstable source of income has become one of the most serious socio-economic challenges confronting the youths in Nigeria. Similarly, the devastating impact of this problem of unemployment is the massive increase in poverty level, inflation and insecurity in the society. The higher the unemployment rate in an economy the higher would be the poverty level and associated welfare challenges (Salami, 2013). The rate of unemployment in the country is presently growing at the rate of 16 per cent annually with the youth impacted the

most and accounting for three times the general unemployment (Doreo, 2013). Poverty is still pervasive in Nigeria which is evidenced in the area of this study (Kwara State).

According to Omotola (2008), about 70 per cent of the population mostly youths now lives in abject poverty with no social security system in place to cater for the unemployed citizen. Thus, as the unemployed do not receive unemployment benefits from the government, most, if not all, are unable to fend for themselves. Many have thus resorted to engaging in sports betting activities for survival.

Table 19 provided a result for H_{06} which shows that there is a relationship between sports betting and revenue development of youths in Kwara State. Online betting serves as a source of revenue generations potential bettors, firms, agents and the government. Online lottery is a crucial source of income for several betting firms and the government in Nigeria. As seen earlier, they employed the majority of people, thus raising the level of individuals and government income and standard of living of the common man. The governments derive much revenue in the form of levies and taxes on sports firms and betting activities (Kelly, 2011) This shows that online lottery prosperity contributes considerably in fostering revenue generation and economic advancement.

Public perceptions of sports betting are often misleading. People are usually aware that sports betting pose serious risks to those who are predisposed to gamble excessively. However, on the other hand, it is also acknowledged that sports betting is loaded with positive consequences for communities (via providing a source of revenue for sporting clubs or humanitarian causes) and can be an enjoyable pastime for individuals (Vong, 2009).

Accordingly, sports betting in Nigeria alone is expected to sustain U\$4billion of direct employment revenue in form of wages, salaries, benefits and tips; as well as U\$7billion of indirect employment revenue, representing U\$11billion of overall employment revenue. The contribution from direct employment, in terms of sports betting activities, is likely to attain approximately 100,000 jobs in Nigeria. Also, 130,000 of both indirect and induced jobs are expected to be sustained, leading to an overall employment contribution of 200,000 jobs. While football betting is expected to contribute 2billion to GDP, the financial contribution, combining central and local government taxes are expected to grow 4 billion. Other descriptions consider livelihoods in terms of tangible assets, socio-economic activities and individual or group entitlements, during the 2000 -2010 decade, the use of “livelihoods” to broader social designated “how communities build up resources to improve their chances of existence” (Baffoe & Matsuda, 2017) or “people’s potential to accomplish a particular target using accessible provisions” (Abraham & Martin, 2016).

In conclusion, the results of this study show the interpersonal relationship among sports betting, social and economic development of youths in Kwara State, in Nigeria.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study assessed the impact of sports betting on the socio-economic development of youths in Kwara State Nigeria. Chapter one discussed the introductory part within which the background to the study was discussed, the statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, research questions, hypotheses formulated in the study, delimitation of the study, the significance of the study and operational definition of terms used in the study.

Chapter two presented a broad review of literature related to the study under the following: Conceptual Framework of the Study, Theoretical Framework of the Study, The Concept of Sports Betting, Concept of Socio-Economic Development, Relationship Between Sports Betting and Socio-Economic and Socio-Economic Development.

Chapter three contained the research methodology used in the collection and analysis of data; the following sub-headings were dealt with in this chapter: Research Design, Population, Sample and Sampling Techniques, Research Instrument, Validity of Instrument, Reliability of the Instrument, Ethical Consideration, Procedure for Data Collection and Procedure for Data Analysis. The research design used for this study was the descriptive research of survey type. A sample of one thousand one hundred and forty-six respondents (1146) was selected for the study. A structured questionnaire with Section A containing personal data and general information about respondents and section B consisted of items elicited information on the relationship between sports betting, social and economic development of youths in Kwara state. The structured questionnaire prepared by the researcher was used to collect data. A Pilot study was done after validating the instrument using (40) forty questionnaire on respondents

who were not part of the sample for this study. The data collected were analyzed using Cronbach's alpha. Chapter four presented the results and data analysis using descriptive and parametric statistics. The analysis of the results was followed by the summary of results and discussion of the findings and implications about the hypotheses formulated for the study. Chapter five contained a summary, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further research.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions were drawn;

1. Participation in sports betting through peer influence promotes the youth's quality of life
2. There is a significant relationship between sports betting and the leisure activities of youths
3. There is a significant relationship between sports betting and the social capital development of youths
4. There is a significant relationship between sports betting (unemployment) and the entrepreneurial venture of youths
5. There is a significant relationship between participating in sports betting generates personal income for youths
6. There is a significant relationship between sports betting and the revenue development of youths

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Sports betting should be modelled along with the development framework by the government to provide a better understanding of its impact on the quality of life of the youths
2. The youths and the general public should be sensitized on the recreational and leisure aspect of participating in sports betting apart from looking at the financial gain only.
3. The youths should be encouraged to invest in human capital to assist the way out of poverty and deprivation for individuals through activities such as sports betting that gives opportunities for employment and financial support
4. Youths and the general sports lovers should seek the opportunities of the business side of sports betting as an entrepreneurial venture which is not limited to placing a bet alone
5. Engaging in sports betting is an opportunity which gives a reward for passion, the youths should make use of the chance for the legal source of earning money
6. Both the federal and the state government should promote and regulate the business of sports betting which will, in turn, serve as a source of generating revenue.

Suggestion for Further studies

This study was conducted within some scopes and limitations. Given these limitations, the following suggestions are made for further studies:

1. It is suggested that further research on sports betting be carried out on the regulation of the activities.
2. An investigation should be carried out on the factors that can reduce negative impact of sports betting among people especially the youths.

The Implication of the Study

The implication of this study is that:

sports betting play an important role in the social and economic development of youths in Kwara state

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Appendix I

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION: OLAOYE AYOBAMI KAZEEM

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN KINETICS EDUCATION

**QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPACT OF SPORTS BETTING ON SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTHS IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA**

Dear Respondent,

I am, Olaoye Ayobami Kazeem a Postgraduate student specializing in Organization and administration of Human Kinetic and Sport in the Department of Human Kinetics Education, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Kwara State. I am conducting research on “Impact of Sports betting on Social and Economic Development of Youths in Kwara State, Nigeria” This research instrument was designed for the purpose of data collection only. Could you please fill in the needed information. The information you provide will be confidentially handled and use only for academic pursuit.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Olaoye, A. K.
Researcher

Section A

Informed consent

Instruction: Please tick (✓) as appropriate

I agree to participate in this study ()

I am not interested in this study ()

Signature and Date

SECTION B

Demographic Information of the Respondents

Kindly tick (✓) the appropriate column that suit your response.

1. **Gender:** Male (), Female ()
2. **Age Range :** 18 – 23 years old (), 24 -29 years old (), 30-35 years old (), 36-40 years
3. **Education Qualification:** SSCE (), NCE (), 1st degree(), 2nd degree ()
4. **Religious :** Christianity (), Islam (), Others ()
5. **Reason for Betting:** Financial Gain (), Love of the Game () Others reasons ()
6. **Frequency of Betting:** Daily (), Weekly (), Monthly () Once in a while ()

SECTION B: RESPONSES ON SPORT BETTING

Instruction: Please tick (✓) the option you think is most appropriate in the column provided in each section.

S/N	SECTION B1: ITEMS ON PEER INFLUENCE AS A FACTOR OF SPORT BETTING	Responses			
		SA	A	D	SD
1	Peers motivated others to participate in sports betting for relaxation				
2	Youths hanging out with friend influences the interest of				

	participating in sports betting as a sign on belonging				
3	Sports betting social activities which many youths wants to be involved in by participating in it				
4	Sports betting is common among the youths which provided a means of quick money source				
	SECTION B2: ITEMS ON KNOWLEDGE AS A FACTOR OF SPORT BETTING				
5	High knowledge of sports motivates youths to engage in sports betting to proof their skills				
6	The interest in sports leads youths to participates in sports betting for fun				
7	Participating in sports betting enables the youths to showcase their talent of sports among peers				
8	Sports betting afforded the youths the opportunity to get a reward for a person				
	SECTION B3: ITEMS ON ECONOMIC CONDITION AS A FACTOR OF SPORT BETTING				
9	The hard state of the economy which does not favour the youths leads to sports betting as a new business venture among youths in Kwara state				
10	Sports betting allowed the youths an easy escape from the turf economy by providing business venture among youths in the society				
11	Sports betting accommodate large population and the high unemployment rate among youths in Kwara state				
12	Low wages/salary in the state motivate youths to look for alternative means of coping by participating in sports betting				
	SECTION B4: ITEMS ON UNEMPLOYMENT AS A FACTOR OF SPORT BETTING				
13	The high rate of unemployment in the state leads most youths to participate in sports betting				
14	Lack of skill for the gainful job opportunity of youths leads to participating in sports betting				
15	Majority of the youths fall, victim of lack of employment which leads to engaging in sports betting for financial income,				
16	Many youths participate in sports betting as entrepreneurial ventures				
	SECTION B5: ITEMS ON POVERTY AS A FACTOR OF SPORT BETTING				
17	The poor economic status of the youths' family leads to participating in sports betting				
18	Inability to cope with the expected standard of leaving among				

	the youths leads to participating in sports betting				
19	The high rate of bills and debt among the youths leads to participating in sports betting				
20	Too many responsibilities and needs without a sponsor encouraged the youths to participate in sports betting				
	SECTION B6: ITEMS ON INFLATION AS A FACTOR OF SPORT BETTING				
21	The high cost of living in the states leads youths to participate in sports betting for financial benefits				
22	Sports betting creates an opportunity for easy financial gain among youths				
23	Sports betting allowed all youths in the society regardless of status or educational background				
24	Sports betting is purely a game of chance that provided a chance for earning money among the youths participants				

SECTION C: RESPONSE ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTHS

Instruction: Please tick (✓) the option you think is most appropriate in the column provided in each section. The keys are as follows:

MO – Most Often; O – Often; LO – Less Often; NA – Not at All

S/N	SECTION C1: ITEMS ON QUALITY OF LIFE	Responses			
		MO	O	LO	NA
25	Introduction of sports betting reduces the poverty level among youths in Kwara state				
26	Involvement in sports betting reduced the crime rate among youths in the society				
27	sports betting is wrapped with recreational norms and values which is the entrepreneur base among youths				
28	sports betting by its very nature represents an opportunity to win money and depending on the prize “it can change one’s lifestyle”.				
29	Sports betting is a reward from passion which increases my standard of living				
	SECTION B2: ITEM ON LEISURE ACTIVITIES				
30	Sports betting serves as a means of recreation for me and my friends				
31	Sports betting delivers amusement worth and a further relaxation alternative for me				

32	Sports betting afford me the opportunity to relax and meet new friends				
33	Betting outlets offer environments that are conducive to enhancing social and peer-group interactions among youths				
34	Sports betting creates an opportunity among youths to escape boredom and loneliness by engaging the mind with predictions and calculations of match results				
	SECTION B3: ITEM ON SOCIAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	SA	A	D	SD
35	Sports betting introduced the foundations, connections, and standards that shape the quality and amount of a general public's social collaborations among youths				
36	Sports betting created social connections and systems that supplement the monetary capital for financial development of youths				
37	sports wagering is a tool to encourage new fellowships and social availability bridging the class, religious and ethnic limits among youths				
38	Sport betting organizations are essentially concerned with maximizing economic capital among youths				
39	Social capital provided 'the ability of youths to secure benefits by virtue of membership in social networks or other social structures through sports betting				

Section D: Responses on Economic Development of Youths

Instruction: Please tick (✓) the option you think is most appropriate in the column provided in each section. The keys are as follows:

SA – Strongly Agreed; **A** – Agreed; **D** – Disagreed; **SD** – Strongly Disagreed

S/N	Section C1 : Items on Entrepreneurial Venture	Responses			
		SA	A	D	SD
45	Sports betting is a new business venture among the youths in Kwara state				
46	Sports betting is a flexible business venture which is easy to set up and operate among youths				
47	Sports betting does not require special skills or qualification as so it could be set up by any youths				
48	Sports betting permit little capital to set up and maintain among youths				
49	Sports betting is a legalized venture in the society with				

	a transparent mode of operation among youths participant				
	SECTION C2: Item on Personal Income				
50	My sources of livelihood are limited but growing through involvement in sports betting				
51	a significant number of unemployed youth report reliance on sports betting as their main means of income				
52	Sports betting income difference sports is in billions of dollars offers confirmation of societal worth among youths				
53	Sports betting makes me be financially independent				
54	By partaking in sports betting provides a reliable and stable source of income for me				
	SECTION C3: ITEM ON REVENUE				
55	Sports betting is a regular source of income among youths who participate in it				
56	Sports betting reduce the level of poverty among the youths in the society and Kwara state				
57	I am able to afford personal need through the money I make from sports betting				
58	Engaging in sports betting is an easy way of financial freedom for me and my friends				
59	Participating in sports betting does not affect my saving				

Appendix II

BUDGET

Research Budget

SN	ITEMS	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
1	Laptop	2 @ 160,000	320,000
2	External Hard Drive	2 @ 20,000	40,000
3	Printer	2 @ 65, 000	130,000
4	Duplicating Sheet	10 Cartoons 8,200	82,000
5	Duplicating Ink	10 pieces @ 9,000	90,000
	Sub-Total		662,000

	Human		
6	Research Assistance	10 @ 20,000	100,000
7	Contingencies	500,000	500,000
	Sub-Total		600,000
	Paper Production	120,000	120,000
8	Data Collection	150,000	150,000
9	Typing and Binding	80,000	80,000
10	Data Analysis	120,000	120,000
	Sub-Total		
	Total		1,732,000

Research Time Line

Students start in October, 2016	21/11/2016	19/12/2016	19/01/2017	13/02/2017	20/03/2017	10/04/2017	15/05/2017	12/06/2017	03/07/2017	7/08/2017	4/09/2017	16/10/2017	06/11/2017	04/12/2017	01/01/2018	05/02/2018	12/03/2018	02/04/2018	07/05/2018	11/06/2018	02/07/2018	06/08/2018	03/09/2018	22/10/2018	28/11/2018	03/12/2018	14/01/2019	04/02/2019	11/03/2019	15/04/2019	15/05/2019	17/06/2019	01/07/2019	12/08/2019	09/09/2019	07/10/2019		
MONTH																																						
TASK																																						
Registration and documentation																																						
Course work																																						
Approval of Topic																																						
Proposal Writing																																						
Correction of proposal																																						
Thesis Protocol																																						
Correction of protocol																																						
1 st Seminar																																						
Registration of Thesis Title																																						
Field work and Data collection																																						
2 nd Seminar																																						
Data Analysis and writing of chapter 4-5																																						
Post field Defense																																						
Final Defense																																						
Correction binding and submission																																						

