



U.S. Sports Betting Index

Authors:

*David Clement, Elizabeth Hicks,
Samuel Crawford and Jacob Fernicola*





Introduction

The U.S. Sports Betting Index classifies and ranks all 50 states according to how consumer-friendly and accessible their sports betting market is. This index quantifies and ranks states according to legality, where and how consumers can place bets, who controls betting, and the number of sportsbooks per capita in each state.

Background

Consumer choice for sports betting has never been greater in the U.S. Since the Supreme Court case [Murphy v. NCAA](#) and the subsequent overturning of the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act in 2018 the sports betting industry has [exploded](#). In the aftermath of the decision, [30 states and Washington D.C.](#) have moved to legalize sports betting in some capacity, with roughly 10 more states looking to follow suit. We have seen an increase of over 2000% in bets placed, from \$310 million wagered in June of 2018, to \$7 billion wagered in October 2021. The market's growth has been exponential in the U.S. as Las Vegas casinos are no longer the only locations where consumers can bet on their sport of choice. Now, in many states, one can simply place a bet from their couch using their phone or laptop.

While the sports betting market has grown considerably, it still faces opposition either directly through bans or through accessibility limitations placed on consumers by their state government. Many states upheld their sports gambling ban due to support from [major professional leagues](#) such as the NFL and NBA. However, said league's stances have since changed in favor of sports betting. Additionally, states would cite [past occurrences](#) where sports gambling was tied to organized crime as a justification for maintaining their ban. Today, many states have legalized sports betting, but several of them have regulations on the type of sports one can bet on, as well as specific locations where customers can place bets, limiting their freedom of choice. Limitations without concrete and rational justifications creates inefficiencies in the marketplace, which incentivize consumers to place bets via the illegal market. With the exponential rise of illegal online gambling options, sports gambling is inevitable, the only question is will people participate in a legal manner, or illegally?

When sports betting is illegal consumers open themselves to unnecessary risks posed by the illegal sports betting market. Most illegal sports betting occurs through offshore websites which [advertise themselves](#) as being legal. Because many people are unsure of sports gambling laws state to state, they are deceived into participating in an illegitimate market. In the U.S. [approximately](#) 52% of bettors are participants in the illegal sports betting market and about 82% of the same bettors were surprised that they were participating in an illegal market. Black markets for sports betting not only subtract possible revenue from government institutions but, more importantly, place

consumers in harm's way, an issue which can be mitigated through the legalization of sports betting.

Why does legal sports betting matter?

The illegal sports betting market has always had a presence in the U.S., particularly after the expansion of the internet which facilitated the creation of illegal, unregulated, offshore sports betting sites. In 2018, right before the overturning of the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act, illegal betting was so widespread it was estimated approximately [\\$4.76 billion](#) were wagered on Super Bowl LII, 97% of which was done so illegally. Most of these bets were facilitated by offshore sites. Offshore sportsbooks are enticing to consumers as they commonly advertise themselves as being legal by playing off of the [general confusion](#) surrounding sports betting regulations, due to variations from state to state.

Additionally, offshore sites seem to be a more viable option by offering more favorable bets and better money lines than legal sites. Illegal sportsbooks do not have the pressure of state taxes siphoning off a portion of their revenue, something which forces legal sportsbooks to have marginally worse bets and money lines. The [dangers](#) a consumer participating in the illegal market faces include but are not limited to: loss of deposited money if the federal government initiates any proceedings against the illegal book, lack of data privacy, and absence of any monetary insurance policy if issues arise with the bettor's wager. The illegal U.S. market, despite its risks, generated an [estimated](#) \$50 billion-\$200 billion in 2020. Although the illegal sports betting market is growing, there is a way to mitigate that growth, primarily by legalizing sports betting and having open competitive markets between different sportsbooks nationwide.

While illegal books offer the advantage of better money lines and anonymity, they pose a significant risk for consumers, most of which are not known to the consumer using the illegal sportsbook. There are solutions to minimizing the danger of the illegal sports betting market, most of which require a great deal of consumer education, something which is lacking regarding sports betting. One primary issue is how different gambling laws are on a state-to-state basis. Some states have total bans on gambling such as South Carolina. Meanwhile, [North Carolina](#) allows only in-person betting and its neighbor [Tennessee](#) only allows online wagering. Legalizing sports betting both in-person and online creates greater clarity and gives consumers more options to choose from when legally participating in sports betting. Having legal options both in-person and online can help to dissuade consumers from participating in the illegal market.

Legalizing online sports betting in every state is the first step in minimizing the black market's scope. In-person only betting restrictions encourage bettors to look for offshore websites that offer the sports betting experience without having to drive to a casino in order to place their wager. Another issue with black market sites is the [lack of taxation](#) they face. As a result, offshore books are able to offer more enticing money lines and bets than their legal counterparts. To [counter](#) the market incentive for consumers, state taxes on sportsbooks and their revenues need to stay low so they can

offer competitive money lines and odds to their customers.

Constant exchange of information between states on how to best regulate bookmakers, how to ensure financial integrity of both bettors and sportsbooks, and how to address any unique issues which may arise is key for the legal market to gain a leg up on black-market offshore sites. [Around 73%](#) of consumers who currently bet on sports believe it is best to do so in a legal manner as it is the safer, and more secure option. Consumers desire safety and security when placing bets and states have the capacity to provide said security. To reap the greatest benefit for consumers, states must work together to minimize the influence of illegal sportsbooks.

States need to practice careful regulation of the sports betting industry if it is going to legally flourish in the U.S. A safe, secure, and well-balanced legal sports betting market offers consumers currently betting illegally a huge incentive to switch. For prospective consumers, the existence of an open and legal market helps ensure that they are not drawn into the illegal market and exposed to the risks which come with it. Nationwide, legalized sports betting is not only a boon for consumers. Mass legalization of sports betting possesses great benefits for the states as well. With legalization of sports wagering, a new, taxable revenue stream becomes available. For example, [New York](#), which just legalized in-person and online sports betting in January 2022, has already generated \$70 million in tax revenue, all of which is marked to be used in financing education, youth sports, property tax relief, and treatment for those with problem gambling habits.

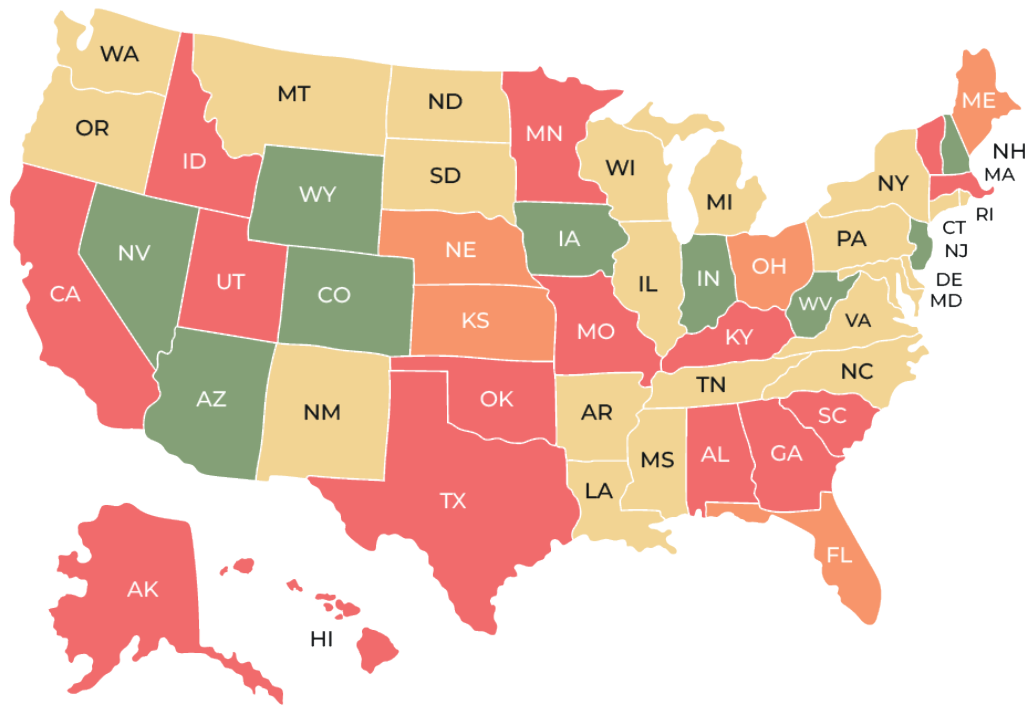
Using the boost in tax revenue states can do a lot of good and have greater flexibility to tackle issues they may have lacked proper funding for. Additionally, an increased number of jobs will be created with the legalization of sports betting. The effect of legalizing online betting in particular is significant. According to an [economic impact modeling](#) system called IMPLAN, in a typical California-styled internet business, online sports betting companies have a 7.3:1 ratio for jobs generated. Meaning, with the opening of a new sportsbook in a state, there are about 7 new jobs created with an online sportsbook for every one created by a physical casino. Better yet, those same online positions created have a 49% higher income rate than working in an in-person sports betting retailer. With greater employment opportunities and a larger tax base to utilize for the betterment of their state, state governments and consumers alike have a lot to gain from the legalization of sports betting nationwide.







Our Analysis













Since the overturning of PASPA, sports betting is legal in 30 States and there is approved legislation for its legalization in 5 more states in the near future. The professional and amateur sports act of 1992 was overturned by judicial decision in 2018 making sports gambling legal at the federal level, leaving individual states the option to legalize sports gambling. Before PASPA was overturned the sports betting industry in the US, which is a multi-billion dollar industry, was exclusively run by overseas

betting websites, and books with ties to organized crime. Before the overturning of PASPA, the federal government and state governments saw no benefit from the rise in online sports betting, as they were unable to generate any revenue from that economic activity.













Index Ranking



State	Sports Betting Legality	In Person/Online	Who Controls	Sportsbook Per Capita	Total Points
 Colorado	10	3	5	3	21
 Iowa	10	3	5	3	21
 Nevada	10	3	5	3	21
 West Virginia	10	3	5	3	21
 Arizona	10	3	5	2	20
 Indiana	10	3	5	2	20

	10	3	5	2	20
New Hampshire					
	10	3	5	2	20
New Jersey					
	10	2	5	3	20
Wyoming					
	10	3	5	1	19
Connecticut					
	10	3	5	1	19
Illinois					
	10	3	5	1	19
Louisiana					
	10	3	5	1	19
Michigan					
	10	3	5	1	19
New York					
	10	3	5	1	19
Pennsylvania					
	10	3	3	2	18
Rhode Island					
	10	2	5	1	18
Tennessee					
	10	2	5	1	18
Virginia					

	10	3	3	1	17
Arkansas					
	10	3	3	1	17
Oregon					
	10	1	3	2	16
South Dakota					
	10	1	3	2	16
Washington					
	10	1	3	1	15
New Mexico					
	10	1	3	1	15
North Carolina					
	10	1	3	1	15
North Dakota					
	10	1	3	1	15
Wisconsin					
	10	1	3	0	14
Delaware					
	10	1	3	0	14
Maryland					
	10	1	3	0	14
Mississippi					
	10	1	1	1	13
Montana					

	5	0	0	0	5
Florida					
	5	0	0	0	5
Kansas					
	5	0	0	0	5
Maine					
	5	0	0	0	5
Nebraska					
	5	0	0	0	5
Ohio					
	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama					
	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska					
	0	0	0	0	0
California					
	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia					
	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii					
	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho					
	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky					

 Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0
 Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
 Missouri	0	0	0	0	0
 Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
 South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
 Texas	0	0	0	0	0
 Utah	0	0	0	0	0
 Vermont	0	0	0	0	0

How Consumers Can Place Bets

With the legalization of sports betting came two different ways to bet, in person and online. In-person betting means consumers have to travel to physical sports betting retail stores. This can include race tracks, casinos, or sports betting retailers. You can only bet on property with in-person betting, and once you leave the location it is no longer legal to make sports bets. Online sports betting allows consumers to make bets from their mobile devices or computers anywhere in the state. This encompasses the in-person sports betting areas as you can do mobile bets at these casinos and sports betting areas.

While legalizing in-person only sports betting is superior to prohibition, many consumers do not want to have to travel to make in person bets. In states that do not offer

mobile wagering, consumers who do not wish to travel to in person sports betting sites can use illegal and unregulated offshore gambling websites, which disadvantages the state, by decreasing their revenue shares, and disadvantages the consumer who opens themselves up to the risks associated with an illegal market. By giving the consumer the option to bet both in person and online, state governments can actively undermine the attractiveness of the illegal market.

Who Controls The Legal Betting Market

In addition to where consumers can place bets, who controls the legal betting market is incredibly important for encouraging legal betting over illegal betting. Control over the sports gambling market varies by state. The state government has the power to hand rights over to whoever they want and the most popular outcome is either giving sports betting licenses directly to sports books or giving the license to the state lottery who can then partner with sportsbooks at their discretion. It is important to have competitive markets between private companies because it drives these companies to give better odds to consumers in order to retain clients. The more competition in the legal market that exists, the more attractive the legal market is in comparison to the illegal market that already exists and is well established. This benefits the consumer by giving them freedom to choose their sportsbook as well as giving the consumer better sports betting odds than if one company were to have a monopoly over betting in a state. Centralized betting markets, or legal markets dominated by a monopoly, have little incentive to offer competitive odds to consumers.

How Competitive Is The Legal Market

In a market that is fighting against a shadow economy of offshore betting websites and bookies, it is important to have competition because it makes the betting lines more aggressive. For example, if a state gave all of its betting rights to the state lottery and they had a monopoly on the sports betting industry in that state, the lottery would have no incentive to give consumers better lines to entice them to bet with them. On the other hand, if consumers have a choice of 10 different sportsbooks, each sports book would have to offer more competitive lines, benefiting the consumer by giving them more freedom to choose their preferable sports book as well as getting more favorable betting odds.

Sports books per capita is one key way to measure how competitive a state's legal market is, and is calculated by dividing the state's adult population by the number of sportsbooks available in the state. This number is then multiplied by 1,000,000 to give us our number of sportsbooks available per 1,000,000 residents. For example in Michigan there are 15 sportsbooks available and almost 8 million adult Michigan residents, so there are 1.9 sports books per 1 million residents of Michigan.

Case Study

Widely considered the model of how to legalize and operate the sports betting industry properly, New Jersey has been on the forefront of the sports wagering market since 2018. In fact, [New Jersey pushed the issue](#) of legalized sports betting in 2014 when they adjusted the state's limitations on legalized gambling consequently provoking the NCAA and four professional leagues to file suit against the state. New Jersey would ultimately win *Murphy v. NCAA*, leading to the nation's patchwork of legalized sports betting. Immediately after the repeal of PASPA, New Jersey became the [second state](#) to have completely legalized sports gambling after which the state's sports betting industry exploded.

In September 2021, New Jersey became the [first state](#) to handle over \$1 billion in sports betting, a mark which they would surpass later the same year. The [trend continues](#) in 2022 as New Jersey has handled at least \$925 million every month, surpassing \$1 billion twice in January and March. New Jersey in aggregate, has generated \$229,109,885 in state tax revenue and \$1,815,719,871 in sportsbook revenue since launch. Reasons for New Jersey's success as the nation's paramount sports betting venue are simple: they keep taxes low on sportsbooks, mobile sports betting has become a priority, and while there is government oversight, most of the industry is run by commercial sportsbooks.

By keeping taxes low on sportsbooks, New Jersey allows for better odds and payouts while betting since sportsbooks do not have to make up the revenue. Additionally, [lower taxes](#) on bets keeps people betting in your state and not in other states such as New York or on illegal offshore sportsbooks. In fact, it is estimated that 20% of sports bettors in New Jersey are actually New Yorkers who crossed the Hudson, largely due to the 51% tax New York has leveled onto sportsbook providers. In terms of mobile betting, New Jersey easily leads the country as [approximately 80%](#) of all sports bets in New Jersey are done online. This is made possible by the 25 various sportsbooks available in New Jersey. Thanks to a lack of heavy-handed regulation by state organizations, New Jersey has been able to offer a competitive market by doing just that, allowing the companies to compete with one another. Open competition breeds efficiency and efficiency leads to a better experience for consumers..

State Ranking/Point System:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1k27UqOc64RCreVOICVDijb-CQ5g0v-IQLO6BLdisKnUg/edit?usp=sharing>

Methodology

We scored states on legality of sports betting. States Were awarded points based on legality of sports betting: States where sports betting is legal were given a score

of 10. States where betting is illegal but legislation is pending are given a score of 5. States where betting is illegal and there is no legislation were given a score of 0; these states were given a 0 in every other category as they don't apply to them. We also scored states on types of betting available. States with In person betting were given a score of 1. States with Online betting were given a score of 2. If a state had both betting types they were given a score of 3. We also scored states on who controls sports gambling. If the state controls betting, they were given a score of 1. If casinos controlled sports betting they were given a score of 3. If sports books were controlling betting, they were given a score of 5. Lastly, we scored states on Sportsbooks per capita. States with 0-2 sportsbooks per 1 million adult residents were given a score of 1. States with 2-5 sportsbooks per 1 million adult residents were given a score of 2. States with 5+ sportsbooks per 1 million adult residents were given a score of 3.

The Authors

- David Clement is the North American Affairs Manager with the Consumer Choice Center
- Elizabeth Hicks is the U.S Affairs Analyst with the Consumer Choice Center
- Samuel Crawford is an intern at the Consumer Choice Center and a senior at Clemson University pursuing a BS in Economics with minors in Sustainability and Management.
- Jacob Fernicola is an intern at the Consumer Choice Center. He is a Sophomore at The University of Wisconsin-Madison, pursuing a BS in Economics.

State by state research

1. Alabama

[SB 294](#)

Legality: Sports betting is not legal in the state of Alabama currently. "The Gambling Control Bill" was passed by the senate tourism committee and was sent along to the full senate for consideration. The bill still has to be approved by both house chambers. Once it is passed by both chambers, per Alabama's state constitution, it must be approved by a vote in november 2022 by Alabama state residents. The legislation proposes minimum of 21 years of age to place sports bets, in-person and online sports betting and 20% tax on gross revenue for sportsbook retailers

2. Alaska

Legality: Sports betting is not legal in the state of Alaska currently. There was a slight hope for sports gambling in February of 2022 when a bill was introduced but the legislation unfortunately expired in May of 2022 when talks were stalled by the COVID

pandemic

3. Arizona

[SB 1797](#)

Legality: Sports betting became Legal in the state of Arizona on September 9 2021. In the legislation legalizing sports gambling, the state government granted 20 legal sports betting licenses (10 professional sports teams + 10 tribal casinos). Each of these licenses entitles the operator to open in-person betting retail and online sportsbooks (which they can partner with companies like Barstool sportsbook). Since legalization, 18 legal Sportsbooks have opened with room for 2 more licenses to be handed out. In order to bet in Arizona you have to be at least 21 years old. In person and Online Sports gambling are legal in Arizona.

<https://www.betarizona.com/>

4. Arkansas

Legality: Arkansas is a unique case in regards to sports gambling laws. Instead of passing new legislation to legalize sports betting in the state, they created an Amendment to the Arkansas Constitution instead. This means the citizens of Arkansas could vote to legalize sports gambling and the results of the vote were 54% of voters in favor of sports betting so the amendment passed. You must be 21 years or older to gambling on sporting events in Arkansas. In-person and online sports gambling are legal in the state of Arkansas but only 2 online sportsbooks have opened so far due to the high revenue sharing [plan](#) with the state government (51% when typical is 5-15%).

5. California-

Legality: Sports betting is not legal in the state of California currently. There are 3 proposed initiatives filed by sportsbooks to legalize sports gambling in California. This newly proposed initiative needs 1 million valid signatures to be able to qualify for the ballot under California law. One out of three of these initiatives is already on the ballot for November 2022, "California Legalize Sports Betting on American Indian Lands Initiative" backed by California tribal casinos.

6. Colorado

[HB19-1327](#)

Legality: Sports betting became legal in the state of Colorado on May 1, 2020. In the legislation legalizing sports gambling, a limited number of licenses were set to be given out. Currently, there are 27 online sportsbooks currently open (List of Licensed sports books and operators). You must be 21 years or older in the state of Colorado to gamble on sporting events. In-person and online sports gambling are both legal in Colorado.

7. Connecticut

[17-209](#)

Legality: Sports gambling was legalized in Connecticut in May of 2021. The Connecticut Lottery and tribe casinos were granted licenses for sports betting in the legislation.

Under these new sports gambling laws, the lottery and casinos can partner with online sportsbooks (draftkings, fanduel etc.). There are currently 3 sportsbooks open in the state of Connecticut (draftkings, fanduel, sugarhouse). You must be 21 years old to place Sports bets in connecticut. In person and online wagering are legal.

8. Delaware

[Title 10-200](#)

Legality: Sports gambling was legalized in Delaware on June 5 2018. Sports gambling in Delaware is run by the Delaware lottery who has partnered with William Hill Casinos. You must be 21 years or older to place a sports bet in Delaware. Sports Gambling is limited to in-person bets in 3 of Delaware's racinos (racetracks with casinos). Online Sports books have not been legalized in the state of Delaware yet.

9. Florida

[SB 2-A](#)

Legality: Sports betting was legalized in Florida but is currently stuck in a lawsuit as the State government gave a sports betting monopoly to the Seminole tribe, which led to legal challenges putting a hold on Florida sports gambling. There is no current date set for legalization.

10. Georgia

Legality: Sports betting is not legal in the state of Georgia currently. The legislation was passed by the senate and sent over to the house in March of 2021. Any hope of legalizing sports betting was delayed when the Georgia legislature ended its session on April 4th of this year.

11. Hawaii

Legality: Sports betting is not legal in the state of Hawaii currently. Legislation has been introduced by lawmakers in Hawaii to legalize sports gambling in the state but there has been no progress made in the state government.

12. Idaho

Legality: Sports betting is not legal in the state of Idaho currently. There has been no legislation written that would legalize sports betting since the PASPA (Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act) was deemed unconstitutional in 2018.

13. Illinois

[The Sports Wagering Act](#)

Legality: Sports gambling was legalized in Illinois on June 3, 2019. 7 online sports books have opened in the state of Illinois since legalization. You must be 21 years or older to place sports bets in Illinois. In-person and Online wagering are legal.

14. Indiana

[Title 68](#)

Legality: Sports gambling was legalized in Indiana on September 1, 2019 . This legis-

lation gave sportsbooks Free range to operate. There are currently 13 online sportsbooks open in the state of Indiana. You must be 21 years or older to place sports bets. In-person and online wagering is legal.

15. Iowa

[Senate File 617](#)

Legality: Sports Gambling became legal in Iowa on August 15, 2019. You must be 21 years or older to place a sports bet. There are currently 18 online sportsbooks open in the state of Iowa. In-person and online wagering are legal.

16. Kansas

[SB 84](#)

Legality: The bill to legalize sports gambling in Kansas was signed in May of 2022 but has not been enacted yet. The law will go into effect on July 1st and there is a possibility of sports gambling in Kansas before the start of the NFL season.

17. Kentucky

Legality: Sports betting is not legal in the state of Kentucky currently. There has been an attempt every year since its legalization on the federal level, but the legislation has fallen short every year. This year was the closest it's been to passing, making it to the last day of session, but did not have enough support for a final vote. There is a chance of legalization next year as there is hope it will have enough votes next time, although its biggest supporter Rep. Adam Koenig lost his primary reelection.

18. Louisiana

[SB 247](#)

Legality: The bill Let's 20 casinos apply for a 5 year license, which each casino can then partner with online sportsbooks for sports gambling. There are currently 7 online sportsbooks open but there will eventually be 20 sportsbooks in operation in accordance with the maximum allowed by the bill. You must be 21 years old to bet in Louisiana. Both physical and mobile wagering are legalized in Louisiana.

19. Maine

[LD 585](#)

Legality: The bill to legalize sports gambling in Maine was signed in May of 2022 but has not been enacted yet. Under the new sports betting laws, betting licenses will be given to the 4 Wabanki nations in Maine (Penobscot, passamaquoddy, Micmac, and Maliseet tribe). Both of Maine's retail casinos can apply for sports betting licenses, but can only have in-person sports gambling. Once sports betting is up and running in Maine you will have to be 21 years or older to place bets.

20. Maryland

[HB 940](#)

Legality: The bill to legalize sports gambling in Maryland was signed into law in November of 2020. Under new Sports gambling laws, in-person Wagering through Ca-

sinos is legal and in the future the state will allow as many as 60 online sportsbooks in near future but no online betting as of now. Mobile wagering in Maryland has been going through some regulatory red tape and is expecting a 2023 launch. You must be 21 years or older to Sports bet in Maryland.

21. Massachusetts

[SB 2844](#)

Legality: Sports betting is not legal in the state of Massachusetts currently. Although there is hope for legalization in the future. After nine months of delay, the senate approved legislation that would allow in-person and online sports betting. The bill was approved by the senate and sent to the house.

22. Michigan

[HB 4917](#)

Legality: The bill to legalize sports gambling in Michigan was signed into law in december of 2019. Under the new sports gambling laws, Tribal and commercial casinos were eligible to apply for sports betting licenses who can partner with online sportsbooks. There is a cap of 15 sportsbooks under the new betting laws and there are currently 15 open sportsbooks. You must be 21 years or older to place sports bets in Michigan. In-person and online wagering are legal.

23. Minnesota

Legality: Sports betting is not legal in the state of Minnesota currently. There was hope for legalization in Minnesota when the Minnesota Indian Gaming Association worked with legislators to legalize sports betting. A house bill would have given the tribes betting exclusivity, but the senate amended the bill adding two horse racing tracks, killing support from the Minnesota Indian Gaming Association. Legislature adjourned so Minnesota will have to wait until next year for the chance to legalize sports betting.

24. Mississippi

[HB 967](#)

Legality: The bill to legalize sports gambling in Mississippi was signed into law in August of 2018. Under new sports gambling laws, Physical wagering is legal and Online betting is limited to bets made while at the casino inside geofence. The [legislation](#) to legalize Mobile sports betting everywhere died on the floor of the state government and its chances of signing into law look bleak. You must be 21 years or older to sports bet in Mississippi

25. Missouri

Legality: Sports gambling is illegal in Missouri. There is pending [legislation](#) however, which would legalize sports betting for both online and in-person venues. As a result, there are no legal sportsbooks offered in the state

26. Montana

Legality: In-person sports betting is legal in [Montana](#). The Montana state lottery regu-

lates sports betting and offers the only sportsbook in the state named [SportsBet Montana](#). The app can be used online but only when on the premises of a licensed retailer (of which there are roughly 180 various locations). The legal age for sports betting in Montana is 18.

27. Nebraska

Legality: Currently sports betting is illegal in Nebraska. Pending [legislation](#) within the state government looks to legalize sports gambling though only in brick and mortar establishments, limiting betting to racetracks and casinos. As a result, there are currently no legal sportsbooks offered in Nebraska.

28. Nevada

Legality: [Nevada](#) has always been a state where sports betting is legal. Both in-person and online betting options are available and run independently by each sportsbook's respective company. Legal sports betting age in Nevada is 21 and the state offers the most sportsbooks in the nation at 148.

29. New Hampshire

Legality: Both in-person and online sports gambling are allowed in the state of [New Hampshire](#). As a result, there are 4 sportsbooks offered in the state, each independently run. The legal age for betting in New Hampshire is 18 as well.

30. New Jersey

Legality: Sports gambling is completely legal in the state of New Jersey both [in-person](#) and in a [virtual](#) setting. As of right now betting on collegiate events is prohibited however, pending [legislation](#) looks to overturn the rule. There are currently 25 sportsbooks offered in the state, which are operated independently by their respective companies. The legal betting age in New Jersey is 21.

31. New Mexico

Legality: Sports gambling is prohibited in [New Mexico](#) except on tribal lands. Therefore, online gambling can only be done when on the property of one of the 24 [casinos](#) in the state. The legal gambling age in New Mexico is 21 and there is just one sportsbook legally available in the state run by the in-state casinos and, you cannot bet on New Mexican collegiate sports teams.

32. New York

Legality: Sports betting is [legal](#) both online and in-person in the state of New York. As a result, there are [four](#) independent sportsbooks offered in the state with at least 5 more with pending state licenses. Betting on in-state collegiate events is prohibited and the legal gambling age is 21 in-state and 18 when on tribal lands.

33. North Carolina

Legality: [North Carolina](#) law establishes sports betting is legal only in-person however, the only casinos which allow for sports betting are on tribal lands. There are currently

2 sportsbooks offered in NC, both operated by casinos alone. Additionally, the legal sports betting age is 21.

34. North Dakota

Legality: Sports betting is only legal on tribal lands and on the casino's premises in North Dakota. Currently there are [3 sportsbooks](#) being offered and run by the in-state casinos. The state government is contemplating legalizing sports betting state-wide, however the [legislation](#) is being bogged down in the state senate. The legal sports betting age is 21 in North Dakota.

35. Ohio

Legality: In-person and online betting has been made legal in [Ohio](#) however there are no sportsbooks being offered till 1/1/2023, when the legislation takes effect. The state lottery and state casino commission will regulate betting but it is unclear if they will be the sole providers of sportsbooks within the state. The legal age for betting in Ohio is 21

36. Oklahoma

Legality: Sports gambling is not legal in Oklahoma and will not be for the foreseeable future as [HB3008](#) has been struck down. The bill would have legalized sports betting on tribal lands. As a result, there are no sportsbooks offered legally in Oklahoma

37. Oregon

Legality: Sports betting is legal in Oregon but it is quite restricted as there is no actual legislation sanctioning or prohibiting casinos/sports betting. There is only one [casino](#) which offers sports betting and there is one [sportsbook](#) which is run and regulated by the Oregon lottery. Legal online options are also limited to the one application called Scoreboard. Betting on collegiate events is prohibited and the legal sports betting age is 21.

38. Pennsylvania

Legality: Sports gambling is entirely [legal](#) in-person or online in Pennsylvania. It is regulated by the Pennsylvania Gaming Sports Board. There are 13 independent retail sportsbooks available in the state. The legal sports betting age is 21 years old.

39. Rhode Island

Legality: Sports betting is legal both [in-person](#) and [online](#) in Rhode Island. The Rhode Island lottery regulates the sports betting industry in the state and there are 2 casinos which offer sportsbook options. Betting on any in-state collegiate teams is prohibited and the legal betting age is 18 years old.

40. South Carolina

Legality: Currently, sports gambling is prohibited in South Carolina. [Legislation](#) was proposed to legalize betting but it has been struck down. As a result, no legal sportsbooks are offered in South Carolina.

41. South Dakota

Legality: sports gambling is legal in-person only in [South Dakota](#) while online bets can only be placed if you are on a licensed casino's premises. Additionally, betting is only legal within the city limits of Deadwood, SD and in-state collegiate betting as well as prop betting on the same type of events, is prohibited. There is however an [amendment](#) pending currently which would allow for online betting. South Dakota offers 3 sportsbooks and the legal betting age is 21.

42. Tennessee

Legality: online sports betting is the only legal form of sports betting offered in [Tennessee](#). There are 4 independent sportsbooks offered while there are obviously no physical locations. Prop betting on collegiate sports is prohibited and the legal age is 21 to place a bet.

43. Texas

Legality: Sports gambling is prohibited in Texas. The most recent proposed [legislation](#) was also shot down. There are no sportsbooks offered in Texas.

44. Utah

Legality: Sports betting is illegal in Utah. No legislation has been proposed and it does not seem as though sports gambling is going to be legal anytime soon in Utah.

45. Vermont

Legality: Sports wagering is not legal in Vermont and recent legislation has been killed. Sports betting is going to stay illegal for the foreseeable future.

46. Virginia

Legality: Sports betting is legal in [Virginia](#) both online and in-person. Currently there are no in-person locations available for betting but there are 11 sportsbooks offered in the state. Prospective locations for casinos are: Bristol, Danville, Norfolk, and Portsmouth. Prop betting and wagering on Virginia-based college sports is prohibited as well as live betting on collegiate events. The legal age for sports betting is 21 in Virginia

47. Washington

Legality: In-person betting is legal in [Washington](#) while online/mobile betting is only legal on casino grounds. The casinos are all located on tribal lands and they offer 16 sportsbooks amongst the 30 tribal casinos which are run by the casinos. Wagering on minor league professional or collegiate sports is prohibited in Washington. Additionally, the legal betting age is 18.

48. West Virginia

Legality: In-person and online betting is legal in [West Virginia](#). There are 9 different, independently run, sportsbooks in the state as well as no restrictions on what sport/

level you can bet on. The legal age for wagering is 21 in West Virginia.

49. Wisconsin

Legality: In-person [betting](#) is legal in [Wisconsin](#) while mobile betting only works when on casino grounds. The casinos are run on tribal lands and there is only 1 sports book offered in the state. The legal age for betting is 21 in Wisconsin

50. Wyoming

Legality: Online betting is available everywhere in [Wyoming](#) however, in-person bets can only be made in tribal casinos. There are 4 sportsbooks available with more pending state approval, each of which are independently run companies. There are no restrictions on what sport/level people can bet on in Wyoming and the legal age for wagering is 18.



CONSUMER
CHOICE
CENTER

*info@consumerchoicecenter.org
www.consumerchoicecenter.org*



700 12th St N.W Suite 700 PMB 94982
Washington, DC 20005