



# Trends in NCAA Student-Athlete Gambling and Sports Betting Behaviors

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RESEARCH

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# Study Overview

- The NCAA has conducted five national surveys of student-athlete gambling behaviors and attitudes (2004, 2008, 2012, 2016 and 2024).
- This report summarizes notable national trends in student-athlete self-reported participation in gambling and sports betting over this 20-year period, with a focus on changes observed after the U.S. Supreme Court overturned the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act in 2018. This ruling allowed all U.S. states to consider the legalization of sports betting.
- A 2020 student-athlete survey administration was abandoned in its early stages when in-person school activities were widely canceled because of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- As of January 2025, sports betting was legal and operational in 38 U.S. states and Washington, D.C.



# Study Responses

- More than 100,000 student-athletes participated in one of these five surveys.
  - 2024 = 21,450
  - 2016 = 22,388
  - 2012 = 22,935
  - 2008 = 19,371
  - 2004 = 19,354
- Details on the sport participation of the 21,450 survey respondents in 2024:
  - Division I – 7,857 total (4,913 men's team members, 2,944 women's team members)
  - Division II – 6,008 total (3,475 men's team members, 2,533 women's team members)
  - Division III – 7,585 total (4,918 men's team members, 2,667 women's team members)



# Methods Overview

- All NCAA schools were approached to participate in each survey:
  - The NCAA partnered with each participating school's faculty athletics representative to administer surveys in person to one to three teams on each campus.
  - Teams were selected by the NCAA via a stratified random sampling protocol designed to provide sufficiently large and representative samples within sports/divisions.
  - The NCAA assisted with campus Institutional Review Board approval.
- Study protocols were designed to standardize the administration and maximize the anonymity of participating student-athletes and schools.
- As a result of our anonymity protocols, we do not know the identities of the student-athlete participants nor which NCAA schools took part in the study.
- Based on the number of surveys received, we estimate that more than half of NCAA schools participated in each study.



# Comparing Responses Over Time

- Comparisons are not available across all administrations for all items. Trend data are shown when the same item is available across multiple surveys and when there are notable changes observed over time.
- Since survey sampling strategies were somewhat different in 2004 versus the other four administrations, several steps were taken to equate results as best possible in this report:
  - Comparisons are limited to 22 sports (11 men's sports and 11 women's sports) that were adequately sampled in each NCAA division within each survey administration.
  - When results were aggregated across sport, gender and/or division, the sample data were weighted in comparison to national participation rates within the 22 sports/three divisions for a baseline year. This ensured that over- or under-sampling student-athletes from a particular sport and/or division in a given year would not confound the results.



# Data Cleaning

- A high data cleaning standard was applied, which is especially important for the analysis of certain items with a low base rate.
- Data were reviewed extensively via a series of validity checks to identify questionable patterns of response.
- Cases were excluded from analysis if strong evidence existed of insincere response (e.g., respondent claims to be a nongambler in the first half of the survey and a heavy gambler in the second half; respondent endorses a combination of items with a statistical likelihood of close to zero).
- Similar data cleaning standards were applied across all five administrations of the sports betting study. Data were then weighted in comparison to national participation rates within the sampled sports. These weighting functions effectively account for differences in sampling proportions within each cohort and then scale results in relation to national participation figures.



# Gambling Behaviors



# Percentage of Student-Athletes Gambling for Money During the Previous 12 Months

		2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
<b>Men</b>	<b>Overall</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>52%</b>
	Division I	58%	50%	48%	45%
	Division II	67%	56%	54%	51%
	Division III	73%	65%	61%	58%
<b>Women</b>	<b>Overall</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>36%</b>
	Division I	31%	30%	32%	30%
	Division II	40%	41%	35%	37%
	Division III	45%	46%	44%	42%

“Gambling behaviors” include numerous activities of which “betting on sports” is just one (see next table for details). Note that throughout all tables, study participants are included in the totals for men or women based on the sport team of which they are a member (e.g., compete on men’s basketball team or women’s basketball team) and not on the participant’s gender identity. A gender identity question was included in this survey and was used in analyzing other (nonwagering) items that are part of the full NCAA wagering and social environments surveys.

# Gambling Behaviors Among NCAA Men

	2004 Study		2008 Study		2012 Study		2016 Study		2024 Study	
	Past Year	Monthly+	Past Year	Monthly+	Past Year	Monthly+	Past Year	Monthly+	Past Year	Monthly+
<b>Played cards for money</b>	46.8%	20.6%	45.9%	14.3%	27.4%	6.1%	22.9%	5.7%	29.2%	10.7%
<b>Bet horses, dogs</b>	9.8%	2.0%	8.5%	1.4%	6.5%	1.5%	6.3%	1.2%	4.2%	0.8%
<b>Games personal skill</b>	39.7%	16.3%	33.1%	13.0%	25.4%	9.9%	23.3%	9.5%	22.2%	9.4%
<b>Dice, craps</b>	13.4%	4.3%	11.7%	3.9%	7.8%	2.5%	7.7%	2.7%	7.1%	2.3%
<b>Slots</b>	19.8%	3.6%	15.1%	2.0%	11.9%	1.8%	11.8%	2.0%	10.6%	1.9%
<b>Lottery tickets</b>	36.2%	11.1%	31.4%	9.1%	35.2%	11.1%	36.4%	10.3%	21.3%	4.5%
<b>Played stock market</b>	10.2%	4.7%	9.2%	4.5%	7.4%	3.6%	8.5%	4.1%	19.4%	10.4%
<b>Commercial bingo</b>	6.5%	0.9%	6.9%	1.1%	5.3%	1.2%	5.0%	1.3%	5.1%	1.2%
<b>Gambled in casino</b>	--	--	22.9%	3.8%	18.7%	3.3%	18.6%	3.2%	17.3%	3.0%
<b>Bet on sports</b>	23.5%	9.6%	29.5%	9.6%	25.7%	8.3%	24.3%	8.9%	21.5%	10.7%
<b>Online casino games</b>	6.8%	2.8%	12.3%	4.7%	7.5%	1.9%	6.7%	1.8%	9.0%	3.4%

Note: Percentages displayed are cumulative rather than independent. A student-athlete reporting having gambled “monthly+” is also included in the “past year” figure.

# Gambling Behaviors Among NCAA Women

	2004 Study		2008 Study		2012 Study		2016 Study		2024 Study	
	Past Year	Monthly+	Past Year	Monthly+	Past Year	Monthly+	Past Year	Monthly+	Past Year	Monthly+
<b>Played cards for money</b>	19.0%	4.4%	10.7%	1.3%	5.3%	0.6%	4.2%	0.4%	6.8%	0.5%
<b>Bet horses, dogs</b>	4.8%	0.4%	3.2%	0.1%	2.8%	0.2%	2.7%	0.2%	2.1%	0.1%
<b>Games personal skill</b>	14.1%	3.2%	7.2%	1.2%	4.0%	0.7%	2.8%	0.4%	4.9%	0.7%
<b>Dice, craps</b>	3.5%	0.7%	2.2%	0.3%	2.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.1%	3.6%	0.3%
<b>Slots</b>	14.3%	1.3%	9.9%	0.5%	8.4%	0.6%	7.2%	0.3%	7.1%	0.4%
<b>Lottery tickets</b>	29.7%	5.4%	24.0%	3.5%	30.5%	5.1%	30.9%	3.7%	24.9%	2.7%
<b>Played stock market</b>	3.5%	1.3%	2.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	1.7%	0.6%	4.4%	1.5%
<b>Commercial bingo</b>	7.3%	0.8%	6.8%	0.8%	6.2%	0.8%	5.3%	0.7%	7.0%	0.8%
<b>Gambled in casino</b>	--	--	11.0%	0.6%	9.4%	0.6%	7.7%	0.4%	7.6%	0.4%
<b>Bet on sports</b>	6.7%	1.5%	6.6%	0.8%	5.2%	0.6%	4.5%	0.5%	5.1%	0.8%
<b>Online casino games</b>	2.1%	0.8%	1.9%	0.2%	1.8%	0.3%	1.3%	0.1%	1.8%	0.2%

Note: Percentages displayed are cumulative rather than independent. A student-athlete reporting having gambled “monthly+” is also included in the “past year” figure.

# Genesis of Gambling Behaviors

## (Self-Reported First Time Gambling for Money)

First Time Gambled for Money	Men 2016	Men 2024	Women 2016	Women 2024
Before High School	31%	20%	14%	12%
High School	57%	57%	56%	52%
College	12%	23%	31%	37%

Note: Percentages among those who have ever gambled. Respondents were limited to one choice.

# First Gambling Activity

	Men 2016	Men 2024
Played cards for money	35%	46%
Bet on sports	26%	19%
Bet on game of personal skill	14%	13%
Lottery/scratch tickets	6%	6%
Slots	4%	4%
Other	15%	12%

	Women 2016	Women 2024
Lottery/scratch tickets	26%	23%
Played cards for money	19%	21%
Slots	19%	19%
Bet on sports	15%	14%
Bet on game of personal skill	4%	4%
Other	17%	19%

Note: Percentages among those who have ever gambled. Respondents were limited to one choice.

# Most Likely To Gamble With ...

	Men 2016	Men 2024
Alone	6%	15%
Family or romantic partner	15%	12%
Teammates or sport friends	39%	35%
Friends outside of sports	39%	38%

	Women 2016	Women 2024
Alone	5%	5%
Family or romantic partner	63%	62%
Teammates or sport friends	11%	11%
Friends outside of sports	21%	22%

Note: Percentages among those who have ever gambled. Respondents were limited to one choice.

# Largest One-Day Gambling Loss Among Student-Athletes Who Have Ever Gambled for Money

	Men 2016	Men 2024		Women 2016	Women 2024
Less than \$10	31%	23%		55%	50%
\$10 - \$49	34%	35%		32%	29%
\$50 - \$99	14%	16%		8%	12%
\$100 - \$299	13%	16%		4%	6%
\$300 - \$499	3%	5%		1%	1%
\$500 - \$999	2%	3%		<1%	<1%
\$1,000 or more	2%	3%		<1%	<1%

# Sports Betting



# Genesis of Sports Betting Behaviors

(Self-Reported First Time Betting on Sports)

First Time Bet on Sports	Men 2016	Men 2024	Women 2016	Women 2024
Before High School	25%	12%	17%	14%
High School	65%	57%	66%	65%
College	10%	31%	18%	21%

Note: Percentages among those who have ever bet on sports. Respondents were limited to one choice.

# Percentage of NCAA Men Reporting That They Bet on Sports (by NCAA Division)

<u>Occasional</u> (Past Year)	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
<b>Division I</b>	17.1%	22.4%	18.7%	16.5%	12.6%
<b>Division II</b>	20.6%	27.9%	25.9%	22.8%	20.2%
<b>Division III</b>	30.7%	36.9%	31.9%	32.1%	30.2%

<u>Frequently</u> (Monthly+)	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
<b>Division I</b>	6.6%	6.8%	5.9%	5.8%	4.7%
<b>Division II</b>	8.7%	9.4%	8.5%	8.4%	9.4%
<b>Division III</b>	12.8%	12.1%	10.4%	12.1%	16.9%

<u>Heavy</u> (Weekly+)	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
<b>Division I</b>	2.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%
<b>Division II</b>	4.1%	2.9%	3.3%	2.7%	5.0%
<b>Division III</b>	6.7%	3.2%	3.1%	4.5%	9.7%

Note: Percentages displayed are cumulative rather than independent. A student-athlete reporting having bet “weekly+” is also included in the “monthly+” and “past year” figures.

# Percentage of NCAA Women Reporting That They Bet on Sports (by NCAA Division)

<u>Occasional</u> (Past Year)	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
<b>Division I</b>	4.6%	4.1%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%
<b>Division II</b>	7.9%	6.2%	5.4%	3.5%	6.2%
<b>Division III</b>	8.1%	9.1%	7.3%	6.7%	6.8%

<u>Frequently</u> (Monthly+)	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
<b>Division I</b>	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Division II</b>	2.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
<b>Division III</b>	1.7%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	1.4%

<u>Heavy</u> (Weekly+)	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
<b>Division I</b>	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	<0.1%
<b>Division II</b>	1.0%	0.1%	<0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
<b>Division III</b>	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%

Note: Percentages displayed are cumulative rather than independent. A student-athlete reporting having bet “weekly+” is also included in the “monthly+” and “past year” figures.

# Percentage of Division I Student-Athletes Reporting That They Bet on Sports at Least Once a Month

DI Men's Sports	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
Baseball	8.2%	9.5%	9.3%	5.8%	5.0%
Basketball	6.1%	4.5%	5.9%	3.2%	2.1%
Football	5.4%	6.0%	4.6%	6.2%	5.0%
Golf	14.4%	20.5%	21.3%	14.0%	6.1%
Ice Hockey	9.2%	4.2%	7.8%	10.0%	2.2%
Lacrosse	9.7%	5.6%	4.3%	14.6%	7.8%
Soccer	6.5%	6.9%	7.0%	4.1%	2.7%
Swimming	4.1%	3.4%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%
Tennis	9.9%	6.7%	3.4%	2.4%	1.9%
Track/XC	4.6%	5.3%	3.1%	4.2%	7.1%
Wrestling	8.5%	6.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%

DI Women's Sports	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
Basketball	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%
Field Hockey	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Golf	0.7%	1.7%	2.1%	0.9%	0.0%
Gymnastics	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Lacrosse	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.3%
Softball	0.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Soccer	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%
Swimming	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tennis	1.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Track/XC	1.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Volleyball	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%

Note: Within-sport percentages not shown or combined with other divisions if n < 50.

# Percentage of Division II Student-Athletes Reporting That They Bet on Sports at Least Once a Month

DII Men's Sports	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
Baseball	8.5%	9.4%	8.4%	8.3%	12.7%
Basketball	6.9%	9.9%	6.3%	6.2%	7.4%
Football	9.0%	10.0%	10.1%	11.4%	10.5%
Golf	14.4%	16.7%	19.0%	18.7%	9.2%
Ice Hockey	--	--	--	--	--
Lacrosse	3.9%	8.8%	6.9%	11.3%	12.4%
Soccer	13.6%	10.0%	8.2%	5.3%	10.4%
Swimming	7.4%	6.3%	6.4%	1.2%	7.8%
Tennis	5.9%	6.2%	10.2%	3.6%	4.6%
Track/XC	4.6%	5.6%	2.8%	2.5%	2.3%
Wrestling	10.0%	7.8%	4.4%	5.0%	10.0%

DII Women's Sports	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
Basketball	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%
Field Hockey	--	1.7%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Golf	--	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	2.2%
Gymnastics	--	--	--	--	--
Lacrosse	--	--	2.1%	0.5%	0.9%
Softball	3.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	1.3%
Soccer	1.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%
Swimming	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Tennis	3.5%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Track/XC	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	0.0%
Volleyball	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%

Note: Within-sport percentages not shown or combined with other divisions if n < 50.

# Percentage of Division III Student-Athletes Reporting That They Bet on Sports at Least Once a Month

DIII Men's Sports	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
Baseball	18.8%	18.1%	10.5%	15.7%	23.6%
Basketball	14.4%	14.0%	11.5%	13.0%	16.8%
Football	11.8%	11.7%	11.3%	15.0%	17.7%
Golf	13.9%	20.8%	20.1%	21.9%	26.4%
Ice Hockey	14.2%	9.9%	9.8%	17.0%	15.5%
Lacrosse	18.5%	12.6%	5.8%	8.6%	20.6%
Soccer	11.9%	12.8%	11.8%	8.6%	20.7%
Swimming	6.8%	4.6%	3.2%	5.2%	9.3%
Tennis	9.2%	10.6%	10.0%	9.5%	10.4%
Track/XC	5.3%	5.5%	7.1%	5.1%	4.3%
Wrestling	18.3%	5.1%	10.7%	7.5%	6.7%

DIII Women's Sports	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
Basketball	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	0.6%	2.4%
Field Hockey	1.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.9%
Golf	--	1.8%	0.9%	2.0%	0.8%
Gymnastics	--	--	--	--	0.0%
Lacrosse	3.6%	0.5%	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%
Softball	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	0.4%	1.1%
Soccer	2.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	2.0%
Swimming	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%
Tennis	2.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%
Track/XC	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Volleyball	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%

Note: Within-sport percentages not shown or combined with other divisions if n < 50.

# Gambling and Sports Betting Behaviors Among Student-Athletes

(by Age in 2024 Study)

2024 Study	Men 18-20	Men 21+	Women 18-20	Women 21+
<b>Any form of gambling for money</b> (past 12 months)	<b>51%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Bet on sports</b> (past 12 months)	<b>22%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Bet on sports frequently</b> (once+ per month in past 12 months)	<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>

# Gambling and Sports Betting Behaviors Among Domestic and International Student-Athletes

2024 Study	Men USA	Men Canada	Men Other	Women USA	Women Canada	Women Other
<b>Any form of gambling for money</b> (past 12 months)	<b>52%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Bet on sports</b> (past 12 months)	<b>22%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Bet on sports frequently</b> (once+ per month in past 12 months)	<b>11%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>

Note: Country based on question, "Where did you attend high school? (USA, Canada, in another country)"



# Largest One-Day Sports Betting Loss Among Student-Athletes Who Have Ever Bet on Sports

	Men 2016	Men 2024	Women 2016	Women 2024
Less than \$10	41%	30%	70%	59%
\$10 - \$49	38%	37%	25%	31%
\$50 - \$99	11%	15%	3%	6%
\$100 - \$299	6%	11%	1%	3%
\$300 - \$499	2%	3%	<1%	<1%
\$500 - \$999	1%	2%	<1%	<1%
\$1,000 or more	1%	3%	<1%	<1%

# Largest One-Day Sports Betting Loss Among Student-Athletes Who Have Ever Bet on Sports

(by Division in 2024 Study)

2024 Study	Men DI	Men DII	Men DIII	Women DI	Women DII	Women DIII
Less than \$10	29%	30%	32%	61%	55%	60%
\$10 - \$49	34%	37%	38%	29%	28%	33%
\$50 - \$99	17%	16%	14%	5%	12%	4%
\$100 - \$299	11%	11%	10%	4%	4%	2%
\$300 - \$499	3%	2%	3%	1%	<1%	<1%
\$500 - \$999	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	<1%
\$1,000 or more	4%	3%	2%	<1%	<1%	<1%

# Placing Bets on Sports

# Targets of Student-Athletes Who Reported Frequent Sports Betting in Previous Year

Bet on sports frequently (Once a month or more)	Men 2016	Men 2024
NFL	27%	43%
NBA	12%	31%
WNBA	1%*	3%
MLB	8%	18%
NHL	5%	13%
Soccer	3%	11%
College Football	11%	21%
NCAA Basketball (M)	18%	23%
NCAA Basketball (W)	1%*	4%
Other College Sports	1%*	6%
Golf	4%	7%
Tennis	1%	4%
UFC, MMA or Boxing	3%	12%

Bet on sports frequently (Once a month or more)	Women 2016	Women 2024
NFL	7%	13%
NBA	2%	5%
WNBA	1%*	1%
MLB	1%	2%
NHL	2%	1%
Soccer	2%	2%
College Football	1%	3%
NCAA Basketball (M)	4%	6%
NCAA Basketball (W)	1%*	3%
Other College Sports	1%*	1%
Golf	1%	<1%
Tennis	<1%	1%
UFC, MMA or Boxing	1%	<1%

Note: Category "Other pro or college sports" in 2016 could possibly include "WNBA," "NCAA Basketball (W)," and "Other College Sports," which were all unique categories in the 2024 survey.

# Forms of Sports Betting Undertaken by Student-Athletes Who Bet on Sports During the Previous Year

	Men 2016	Men 2024		Women 2016	Women 2024
Participated in a <u>season-long</u> sports fantasy league for money	<b>50%</b>	<b>53%</b>		<b>14%</b>	<b>23%</b>
Participated in <u>daily</u> or <u>weekly</u> fantasy sports contests (e.g., via DraftKings or FanDuel)	<b>32%</b>	<b>45%</b>		<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>
Pools or bracket contests	<b>49%</b>	<b>38%</b>		<b>46%</b>	<b>33%</b>
Bet on individual games (e.g., point spread, money line, over/under)	<b>46%</b>	<b>64%</b>		<b>28%</b>	<b>31%</b>
Parlays	<b>10%</b>	<b>56%</b>		<b>1%</b>	<b>13%</b>
Live in-game betting	<b>13%</b>	<b>42%</b>		<b>4%</b>	<b>9%</b>
Prop bets	<b>8%</b>	<b>38%</b>		<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Futures bets	<b>–</b>	<b>30%</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>7%</b>

# How NCAA Student-Athletes Who Bet on Sports During the Previous Year Placed Those Bets

2024 Study (Could endorse multiple methods for placing bets)	Men	Women
In person at a casino, sportsbook or other authorized U.S./Canada location	17%	10%
Mobile wagering through a legal online sportsbook	66%	35%
Mobile wagering through an offshore sportsbook	19%	7%
Local (nonstudent) bookie	9%	3%
Student bookie	7%	3%
Among family or friends	45%	64%

# How NCAA Student-Athletes Who Bet on Sports During the Previous Year Placed Those Bets

(by Age)

2024 Study (Could endorse multiple methods for placing bets)	Men 18-20	Men 21+	Women 18-20	Women 21+
In person at a casino, sportsbook or other authorized U.S./Canada location	12%	24%	8%	15%
Mobile wagering through a legal online sportsbook	64%	68%	31%	45%
Mobile wagering through an offshore sportsbook	18%	19%	8%	4%
Local (nonstudent) bookie	8%	9%	3%	2%
Student bookie	7%	6%	4%	2%
Among family or friends	48%	40%	69%	53%

# Fantasy Sports



# Participation in Fantasy Sports

Men	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
Ever participated in <u>free</u> fantasy league	<b>38%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>54%</b>
Participated in fantasy league with <u>entry fee</u> and <u>prize money</u> in the past year	<b>16%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>
Consider participation in a fantasy league with an entry fee and a prize to be gambling	–	<b>34%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>20%</b>

Women	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
Ever participated in <u>free</u> fantasy league	<b>6%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Participated in fantasy league with <u>entry fee</u> and <u>prize money</u> in the past year	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Consider participation in a fantasy league with an entry fee and a prize to be gambling	–	<b>38%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>17%</b>

# NCAA Men's Basketball Pools

# Participation in NCAA Men's Basketball Pools/Brackets

Men	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
Ever participated in <u>free</u> NCAA MBB tournament pool	<b>52%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>41%</b>
Ever participated in NCAA MBB tournament pool with <u>entry fee and prize money</u>	<b>32%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>17%</b>
Consider participation in an NCAA MBB tournament pool with an entry fee and a prize to be gambling?	<b>27%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>20%</b>

Women	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
Ever participated in <u>free</u> NCAA MBB tournament pool	<b>21%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>20%</b>
Ever participated in NCAA MBB tournament pool with <u>entry fee and prize money</u>	<b>8%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Consider participation in an NCAA MBB tournament pool with an entry fee and a prize to be gambling?	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>19%</b>

# Highest Entry Fee Ever Paid for an NCAA Men's Basketball Tournament Pool or Bracket Contest

(Among Those Who Have Ever Participated in a Pool or Bracket)

2024 Study	Men	Women
There was no fee	<b>43%</b>	<b>64%</b>
Less than \$10	<b>18%</b>	<b>20%</b>
\$10 - \$49	<b>33%</b>	<b>14%</b>
\$50 - \$99	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>
\$100 +	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>

# Student-Athlete Harassment

# Percentage of Student-Athletes Reporting Having Ever Received Negative or Threatening Messages From Someone Who Bet on Their Competition (2024 Study by Division – Highest Sports)

DI Sport	%	DII Sport	%	DIII Sport	%
M Tennis	<b>21%</b>	M Tennis	<b>6%</b>	M Basketball	<b>1%</b>
M Basketball	<b>17%</b>	M Basketball	<b>3%</b>	M Ice Hockey	<b>1%</b>
W Tennis	<b>14%</b>	W Tennis	<b>2%</b>		
W Basketball	<b>4%</b>				
Football	<b>2%</b>				
M Ice Hockey	<b>2%</b>				

# Percentage of Student-Athletes Reporting Students on Campus Telling Them They Won or Lost Bets on the Student-Athletes' Teams

## (2024 Study by Division – Highest Sports)

DI Sport	%	DII Sport	%	DIII Sport	%
M Basketball	<b>23%</b>	W Basketball	<b>8%</b>	W Basketball	<b>4%</b>
Football	<b>10%</b>	M Basketball	<b>3%</b>	M Basketball	<b>3%</b>
M Ice Hockey	<b>9%</b>			W Volleyball	<b>3%</b>
W Basketball	<b>8%</b>				
M Lacrosse	<b>8%</b>				
M Wrestling	<b>7%</b>				
Baseball	<b>6%</b>				
W Volleyball	<b>6%</b>				

# Behaviors Related to Contest Integrity



# Notes on Analysis of Behaviors With Low Base Rates

1. The study authors stress that the items described in this section, which ask student-athletes directly about contest fairness, be judged within a rigorous statistical context due to the difficulty in obtaining statistically reliable results from questions of this nature.
2. In our judgment, there are two main factors that lead to difficulties precisely estimating national percentages on these types of contest fairness items with low base rates. One factor may push the sample percentages higher, and the other could push them lower:
  - We see some item endorsement that we can determine statistically to be a likely insincere response.
  - Despite lengths taken to ensure participant anonymity, people engaging in illegal or eligibility-jeopardizing activity may still perceive an extreme risk in honestly answering certain questions.
3. Any population estimate for a question with an extremely low base rate (e.g., only 1% to 2% of student-athletes endorsing) can easily be incorrect by a large relative margin due to the factors described above or to other research/statistical confounds.
4. Determining whether a rate is truly different from zero (or some other meaningful baseline) or whether a change in the rate has occurred should be assessed using appropriate tests of statistical significance.



# Notes on Analysis of Behaviors With Low Base Rates

5. The following tables show endorsement of behaviors related to contest fairness among student-athletes in Division I men's basketball and football. As a comparison, similar self-report rates are shown for all other men in aggregate (all men in Divisions I, II and III outside of Division I men's basketball and football).
6. Examination of rates for Division I men's basketball and football in comparison to such a baseline group may tell a more meaningful story than evaluating whether the rates are statistically different than zero.
7. Comparison with this baseline group of men highlights two issues:
  - (a) Given changes in the betting landscape (e.g., existence of betting lines in sports outside of Division I men's basketball and football), it is possible that movement on these items for this comparison group could be meaningful.
  - (b) Even employing extensive methodologies for identifying insincere responses on these items, a certain percentage of college men will indicate their contests are unfair even when it is clear that is unlikely (e.g., a Division III cross country runner is likely not being asked to change the outcome of a contest).



# Summary of Findings on Behaviors Related to Contest Fairness

- It is difficult, if not impossible, to get a true point estimate of the percentage of Division I men's basketball and football players involved in behaviors such as providing inside information, betting on their team's own games or altering play for wagering purposes.
- That said, there are several areas where responses are worth mentioning (see slide footnotes for additional result interpretation).

# Percentage of Division I Men's Basketball and Football Players Reporting Having Been Contacted by Outside Sources To Share Inside Information

	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
<b>Division I Men's Basketball</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
<b>Division I Football (FBS or FCS)</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
<b>All Men in Divisions I, II and III (DI Men's Basketball and Football Excluded)</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

Note: In 2024, men's basketball and football players in Division I were more likely to report being contacted than other NCAA men (Fisher's Exact Test,  $p < .01$ ). FBS=Football Bowl Subdivision, FCS=Football Championship Subdivision. Due to anonymity protocols, we could not distinguish in this survey whether DI football student-athletes were competing in FBS or FCS.

# Percentage of Division I Men's Basketball and Football Players Claiming To Have Provided Inside Information to Outside Sources

	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
<b>Division I Men's Basketball</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Division I Football (FBS or FCS)</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>All Men in Divisions I, II and III (DI Men's Basketball and Football Excluded)</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

Note: Men's basketball and football players in Division I were no more likely than other NCAA men to report in 2024 that they provided inside information (Fisher's Exact Test, p=ns).

# Percentage of Division I Men's Basketball and Football Players Reporting Having Been Asked To Influence the Outcome of a Game

	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
<b>Division I Men's Basketball</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Division I Football (FBS or FCS)</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>All Men in Divisions I, II and III (DI Men's Basketball and Football Excluded)</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

Note: Although the reported percentages for 2024 were very low, men's basketball players in Division I were statistically more likely to report being asked to influence the outcome of a game than other NCAA men (Fisher's Exact Test,  $p < .01$ ).

# Percentage of Division I Men's Basketball and Football Players Reporting Having Bet on Their Own Team

	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
<b>Division I Men's Basketball</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Division I Football (FBS or FCS)</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>All Men in Divisions I, II and III (DI Men's Basketball and Football Excluded)</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

Note: Men's basketball and football players in Division I were no more likely than other NCAA men to report in 2024 that they had bet on their own team (Fisher's Exact Test, p=ns).

# Percentage of Division I Men's Basketball and Football Players Reporting Having Bet on Another Team at Their School

	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
<b>Division I Men's Basketball</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Division I Football (FBS or FCS)</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>All Men in Divisions I, II and III (DI Men's Basketball and Football Excluded)</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

Note: Men's basketball and football players in Division I were no more likely than other NCAA men to report in 2024 that they had bet on another team at their school (Fisher's Exact Test,  $p=ns$ ).



# Other Items Related to Contest Fairness

## (2024 Study)

- On the following items, endorsement was at or below 1% for both Division I football and men's basketball, and not statistically discrepant from the baseline endorsement of NCAA men across all sports/divisions:
  - Known of a teammate who was asked to try to influence the outcome of a game.
  - Known of a teammate who accepted money or other reward for playing poorly.
  - Been asked by a teammate to influence the outcome of a game.
  - Asked a teammate to influence the outcome of a game.
  - Accepted money or other reward for playing poorly.
  - Been helped by anyone to pay a gambling debt.
  - Received help for a gambling addiction.



# Other Items Related to Contest Fairness

## (2024 Study)

- Percentage of players reporting that they have ever bet on a college game in their sport (but not involving their team):
  - Division I men's basketball – 2.3% (down from 4.9% in 2016).
  - Division I football – 4.5% (down from 10.5% in 2016).
  - Much higher percentages among student-athletes at DII and DIII schools.



# Percentage of Student-Athletes Reporting That They Have Ever Bet on a College Game in Their Sport (Not Involving Their Team) (2024 Study by Division – Highest Sports)

Sport	Division I	Division II	Division III
Baseball	3.0%	9.0%	14.5%
M Basketball	2.3%	7.6%	16.3%
Football	4.5%	8.3%	15.7%
M Golf	3.0%	5.6%	11.1%
M Ice Hockey	1.7%	–	3.0%
M Lacrosse	6.7%	7.4%	14.5%
M Soccer	1.5%	2.6%	5.8%
M Wrestling	1.0%	5.6%	2.1%
W Basketball	3.2%	7.7%	5.5%

Note: Sports with highest percentages included.

# Problem Gambling and Getting Help

# Gambling Severity (DSM Classification)

Men	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
Nongambler	29.3%	33.7%	42.3%	45.3%	48.0%
Social gambler	66.7%	62.5%	55.8%	52.8%	50.1%
At-risk gambler	2.9%	1.8%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
Probable pathological gambler	1.1%	2.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%

Women	2004 Study	2008 Study	2012 Study	2016 Study	2024 Study
Nongambler	51.1%	61.4%	61.3%	62.4%	63.9%
Social gambler	48.6%	38.2%	38.6%	37.5%	35.9%
At-risk gambler	0.3%	0.2%	< 0.1%	< 0.1%	0.1%
Probable pathological gambler	< 0.1%	0.2%	< 0.1%	< 0.1%	< 0.1%

# In the Past 12 Months, Have You Ever Felt You Had a Problem With Gambling?

2024 Study (Overall)	Men	Women
In the past 12 months, have you ever felt you had a problem with gambling? (YES)	1.3%	0.1%

2024 Study (By division)	Men DI	Men DII	Men DIII	Women DI	Women DII	Women DIII
In the past 12 months, have you ever felt you had a problem with gambling? (YES)	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%

2024 Study (By division <u>among SAs reporting that they bet on sports at least once/month</u> )	Men DI	Men DII	Men DIII
In the past 12 months, have you ever felt you had a problem with gambling? (YES)	5.5%	5.2%	7.4%

Note: Sample Ns too small among NCAA women to estimate their percentages in the third table with appropriate precision.

# Do You Know Where To Go on Campus If Somebody Wants Help for a Gambling Problem?

2024 Study (Overall)	Men	Women
Do you know where to go on campus if somebody wants help for a gambling problem? (YES)	<b>10%</b>	<b>12%</b>

2024 Study (By division)	Men DI	Men DII	Men DIII	Women DI	Women DII	Women DIII
Do you know where to go on campus if somebody wants help for a gambling problem? (YES)	<b>7%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>16%</b>

2024 Study (By division <u>among SAs reporting that they bet on sports at least once/month</u> )	Men DI	Men DII	Men DIII
Do you know where to go on campus if somebody wants help for a gambling problem? (YES)	<b>13%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>25%</b>

Note: Sample Ns too small among NCAA women to estimate their percentages in the third table with appropriate precision.

# Student-Athlete Self-Report of the Most Effective Ways To Influence Student-Athletes Not To Bet on Sports

(Across Divisions – Among Student-Athletes Who Bet on Sports in Past Year)

2024 Study (Rank)	Men (Bet on Sports in Past Year)		Women (Bet on Sports in Past Year)	
1	Coach (3.44)	-0.15	NCAA Penalties (4.03)	+0.06
2	NCAA Penalties (3.41)	-0.09	Coach (3.76)	-0.11
3	Teammates (3.27)	-0.18	Teammates (3.70)	-0.18
4	Parents (3.06)	-0.08	Law Enforcement Presentation (3.48)	+0.06
5	Presentation From Former Athlete (3.00)	-0.17	Presentation From Former Athlete (3.43)	-0.13
6	Law Enforcement Presentation (2.98)	-0.00	Athletics Dept. Info/Presentation (3.23)	-0.19
7	Athletics Dept. Info/Presentation (2.77)	-0.33	Parents (3.10)	-0.14
8	NCAA Educational Materials (2.53)	-0.29	NCAA Educational Materials (2.99)	-0.17
9	Former Bookie/Gambler Presentation (2.37)	-0.28	Former Bookie/Gambler Presentation (2.86)	-0.09

Notes: Number in parentheses represents group average on 0-5 scale (0=strongly disagree, 1=disagree, 2=somewhat disagree, 3=somewhat agree, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree). Numbers to right side of each list are 2024 average minus 2016 average (negative values indicate a decreased confidence of effectiveness).



# Belief Among Student-Athletes That Coaches or Teammates Would Be Aware If a Team Member Was Gambling on Sports

(Across Divisions – Among Student-Athletes Who Bet on Sports in Past Year)

Men	2016 Study	2024 Study
Coaches generally aware	33%	31%
Teammates generally aware	74%	75%

Women	2016 Study	2024 Study
Coaches generally aware	40%	33%
Teammates generally aware	71%	62%

# **Beliefs About Gambling and Sports Betting**

# Personal Beliefs of Student-Athletes About Sports Betting

## (Across Divisions in 2024 – All Student-Athletes)

2024 Study	Men	Women
Most college student-athletes violate NCAA rules that prohibit sports wagering	<b>47%</b>	<b>36%</b>
Sports wagering is acceptable so long as you wager on a sport other than the one in which you participate	<b>48%</b>	<b>27%</b>
I think sports wagering is a harmless pastime	<b>49%</b>	<b>33%</b>
If I chose to wager on sports, I could consistently make a lot of money	<b>31%</b>	<b>14%</b>
Coaches take NCAA rules against sports wagering seriously	<b>69%</b>	<b>76%</b>
It makes me uncomfortable that people bet on college sports	<b>21%</b>	<b>29%</b>

Note: Percentage endorsing “Somewhat agree” or higher (top three scale points on 6-point scale).

# Personal Beliefs of Student-Athletes About Sports Betting

(Across Divisions in 2024 – Among Student-Athletes Who Bet on Sports in Previous Year)

2024 Study	Men	Women
Most college student-athletes violate NCAA rules that prohibit sports wagering	<b>71%</b>	<b>60%</b>
Sports wagering is acceptable so long as you wager on a sport other than the one in which you participate	<b>73%</b>	<b>54%</b>
I think sports wagering is a harmless pastime	<b>72%</b>	<b>57%</b>
If I chose to wager on sports, I could consistently make a lot of money	<b>47%</b>	<b>29%</b>
Coaches take NCAA rules against sports wagering seriously	<b>72%</b>	<b>66%</b>
It makes me uncomfortable that people bet on college sports	<b>17%</b>	<b>15%</b>

Note: Percentage endorsing “Somewhat agree” or higher (top three scale points on 6-point scale).

# Personal Beliefs of Student-Athletes About Sports Betting

(Across Divisions – 2024 vs. 2016 Men Who Bet on Sports in Previous Year)

	Men 2016	Men 2024
Most college student-athletes violate NCAA rules that prohibit sports wagering	<b>66%</b>	<b>71%</b>
Sports wagering is acceptable so long as you wager on a sport other than the one in which you participate	<b>64%</b>	<b>73%</b>
I think sports wagering is a harmless pastime	<b>76%</b>	<b>72%</b>
If I chose to wager on sports, I could consistently make a lot of money	<b>49%</b>	<b>47%</b>
Coaches take NCAA rules against sports wagering seriously	<b>74%</b>	<b>72%</b>
It makes me uncomfortable that people bet on college sports	<b>20%</b>	<b>17%</b>

Note: Percentage endorsing “Somewhat agree” or higher (top three scale points on 6-point scale).

# Personal Beliefs of Student-Athletes About Sports Betting

## (Across Divisions – 2024 vs. 2016 Women Who Bet on Sports in Past Year)

	Women 2016	Women 2024
Most college student-athletes violate NCAA rules that prohibit sports wagering	<b>52%</b>	<b>60%</b>
Sports wagering is acceptable so long as you wager on a sport other than the one in which you participate	<b>45%</b>	<b>54%</b>
I think sports wagering is a harmless pastime	<b>61%</b>	<b>57%</b>
If I chose to wager on sports, I could consistently make a lot of money	<b>23%</b>	<b>29%</b>
Coaches take NCAA rules against sports wagering seriously	<b>73%</b>	<b>66%</b>
It makes me uncomfortable that people bet on college sports	<b>18%</b>	<b>15%</b>

Note: Percentage endorsing “Somewhat agree” or higher (top three scale points on 6-point scale).

# Personal Beliefs of Student-Athletes About Sports Betting

## (All Men in 2024 by Division)

2024 Study	DI Men	DII Men	DIII Men
Most college student-athletes violate NCAA rules that prohibit sports wagering	<b>38%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>54%</b>
Sports wagering is acceptable so long as you wager on a sport other than the one in which you participate	<b>39%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>54%</b>
I think sports wagering is a harmless pastime	<b>42%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>54%</b>
If I chose to wager on sports, I could consistently make a lot of money	<b>27%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>33%</b>
Coaches take NCAA rules against sports wagering seriously	<b>66%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>72%</b>
It makes me uncomfortable that people bet on college sports	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>19%</b>

Note: Percentage endorsing "Somewhat agree" or higher (top three scale points on 6-point scale).

# Personal Beliefs of Student-Athletes About Sports Betting

## (All Women in 2024 by Division)

2024 Study	DI Women	DII Women	DIII Women
Most college student-athletes violate NCAA rules that prohibit sports wagering	<b>32%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>37%</b>
Sports wagering is acceptable so long as you wager on a sport other than the one in which you participate	<b>22%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>30%</b>
I think sports wagering is a harmless pastime	<b>29%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>35%</b>
If I chose to wager on sports, I could consistently make a lot of money	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>13%</b>
Coaches take NCAA rules against sports wagering seriously	<b>78%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>76%</b>
It makes me uncomfortable that people bet on college sports	<b>30%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>29%</b>

Note: Percentage endorsing "Somewhat agree" or higher (top three scale points on 6-point scale).



# Personal Beliefs of Student-Athletes About Sports Betting

## (Selected Division I Sports in 2024)

2024 Study	DI Football	DI Men's Basketball	DI Women's Basketball
Most college student-athletes violate NCAA rules that prohibit sports wagering	<b>39%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>32%</b>
Sports wagering is acceptable so long as you wager on a sport other than the one in which you participate	<b>40%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>29%</b>
I think sports wagering is a harmless pastime	<b>44%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>32%</b>
If I chose to wager on sports, I could consistently make a lot of money	<b>32%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>19%</b>
Coaches take NCAA rules against sports wagering seriously	<b>60%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>78%</b>
It makes me uncomfortable that people bet on college sports	<b>25%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>27%</b>
I would consider endorsing a gambling venue (e.g., casino, sportsbook) for money	<b>27%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>11%</b>
I enjoy videos, podcasts or TV shows that talk about sports specifically from a betting perspective.	<b>33%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>11%</b>

Note: Percentage endorsing "Somewhat agree" or higher (top three scale points on 6-point scale).

# **Additional Factors Potentially Related to Observed Changes in Sports Betting Beliefs and Behaviors**

# NCAA 2019 and 2023 Studies of Sports Betting Education Provided to Student-Athletes and University Personnel Highlight Gaps Between NCAA Divisions

[\(Link to Studies Here\)](#)

**“To whom does your school provide sports wagering or gambling-related education?” (Select all that apply)**

	2019 Study				2023 Study			
	AG5	Division I (total)	Division II	Division III	AG5	Division I (total)	Division II	Division III
Athletics administrators	100%	98%	81%	74%	100%	95%	75%	66%
Coaches	97%	97%	84%	74%	100%	96%	81%	74%
Athletics health care providers	97%	81%	49%	33%	93%	77%	49%	39%
Student-athletes	97%	99%	87%	81%	100%	97%	86%	78%
Others	64%	31%	9%	5%	33%	26%	8%	4%
Don't provide education	3%	1%	5%	12%	0%	1%	7%	14%

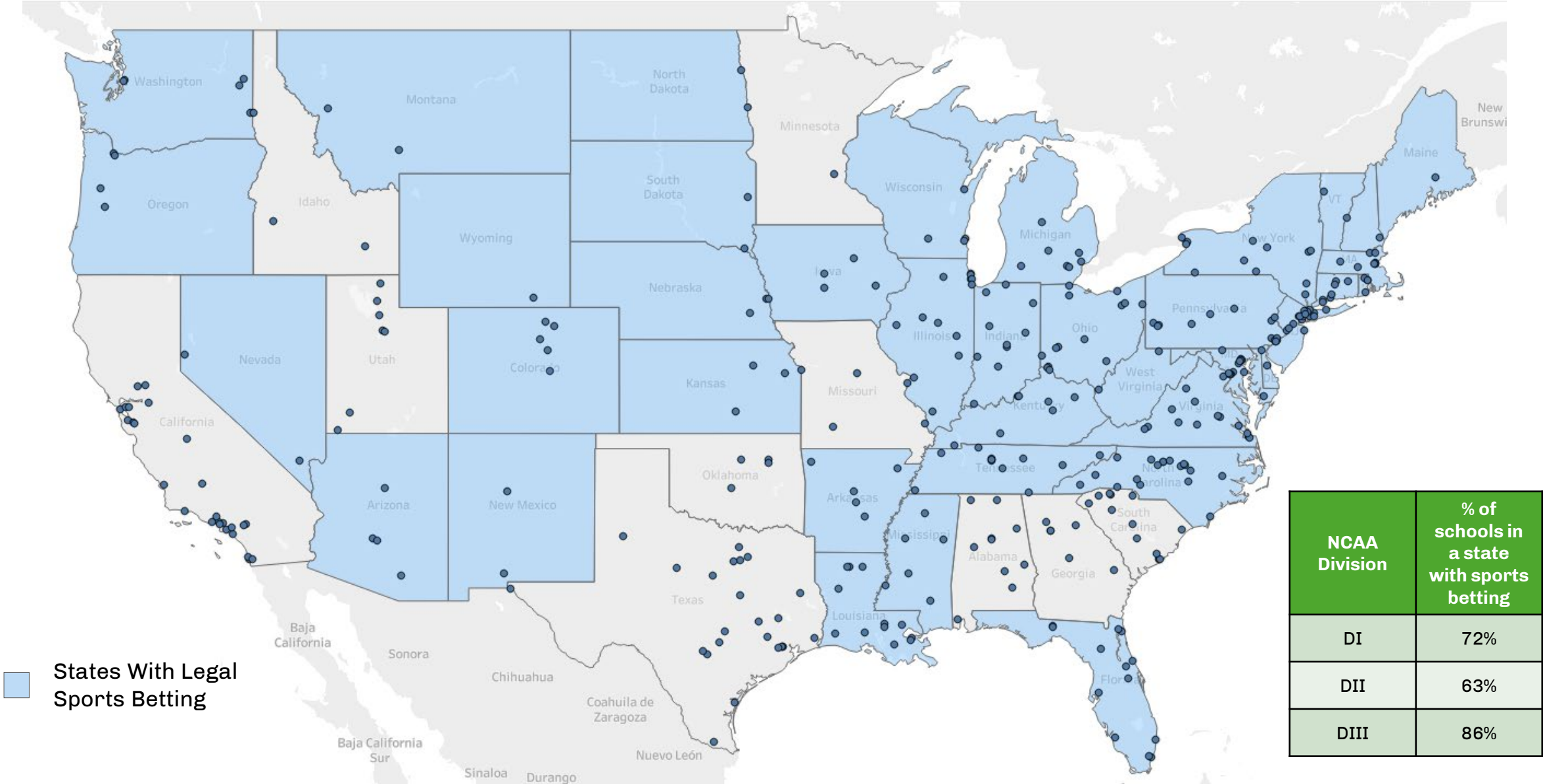
Note:

- In both 2019 and 2023 (across division), “others” frequently referenced FARs, faculty involved with athletics, university administrators, all athletics employees, student workers, tutors, academic advisors, boosters, board members and team managers.

# Location of NCAA Schools Relative to States With Legal Sports Betting

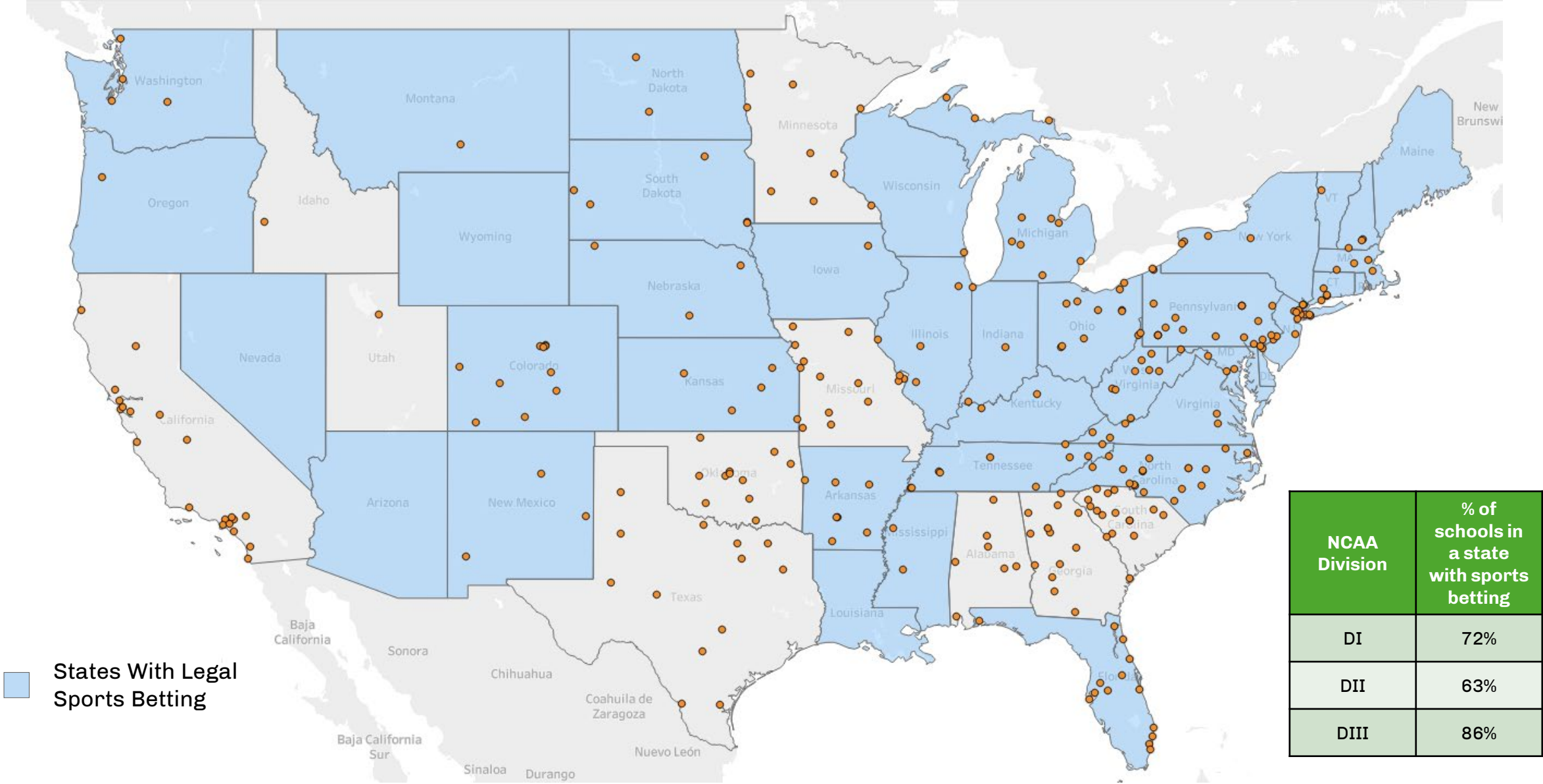
- More NCAA Division III schools are located in states with legal sports betting and mobile access to state sportsbooks.
- The mobile aspect is key as that appears to be how most NCAA athletes who gamble on sports (whether they meet the legal age minimum in the state) place their bets.

# States With Legal and Operational Sports Betting as of December 2024 (NCAA Division I Schools Overlaid)

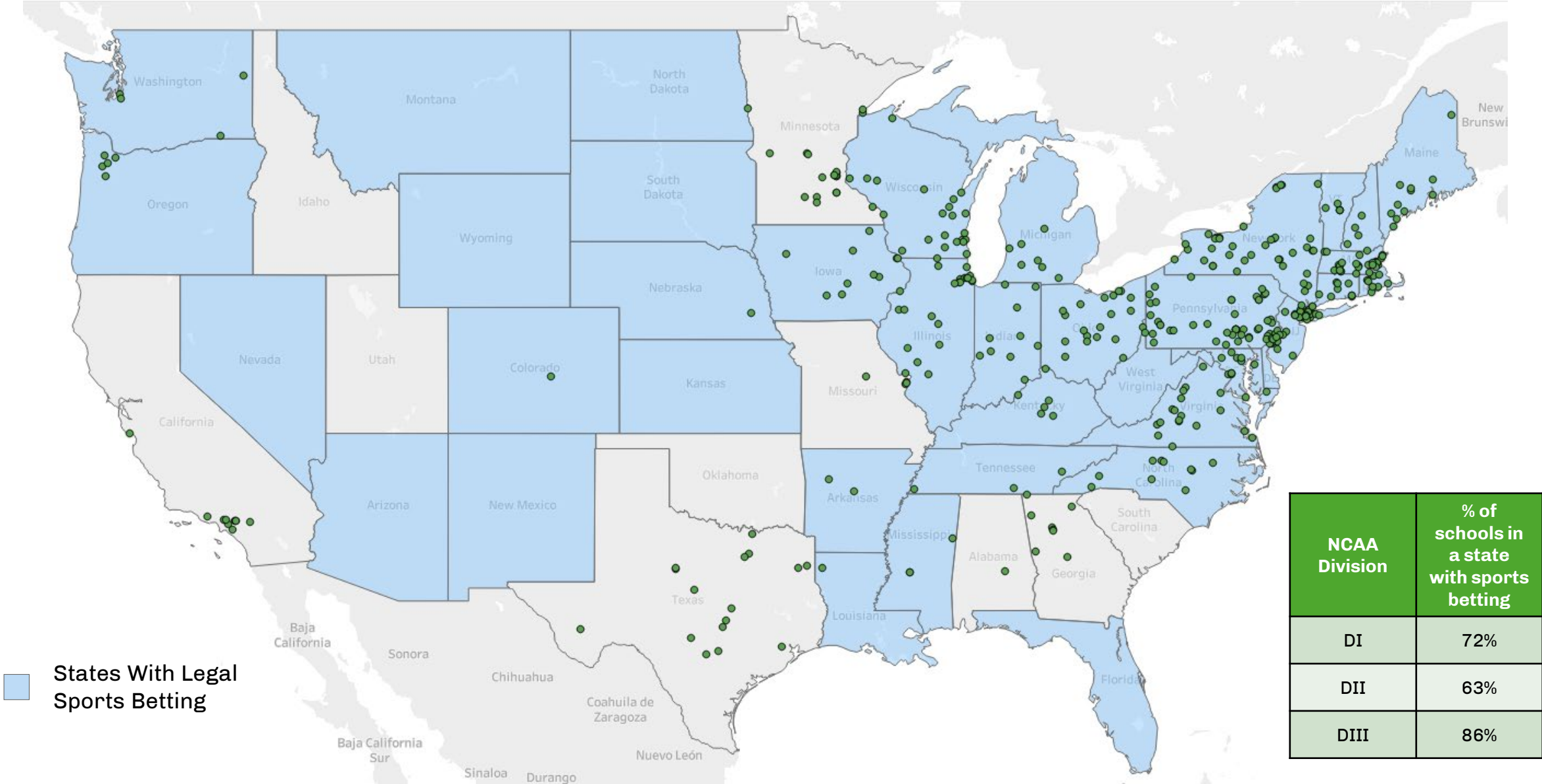


NCAA Division	% of schools in a state with sports betting
DI	72%
DII	63%
DIII	86%

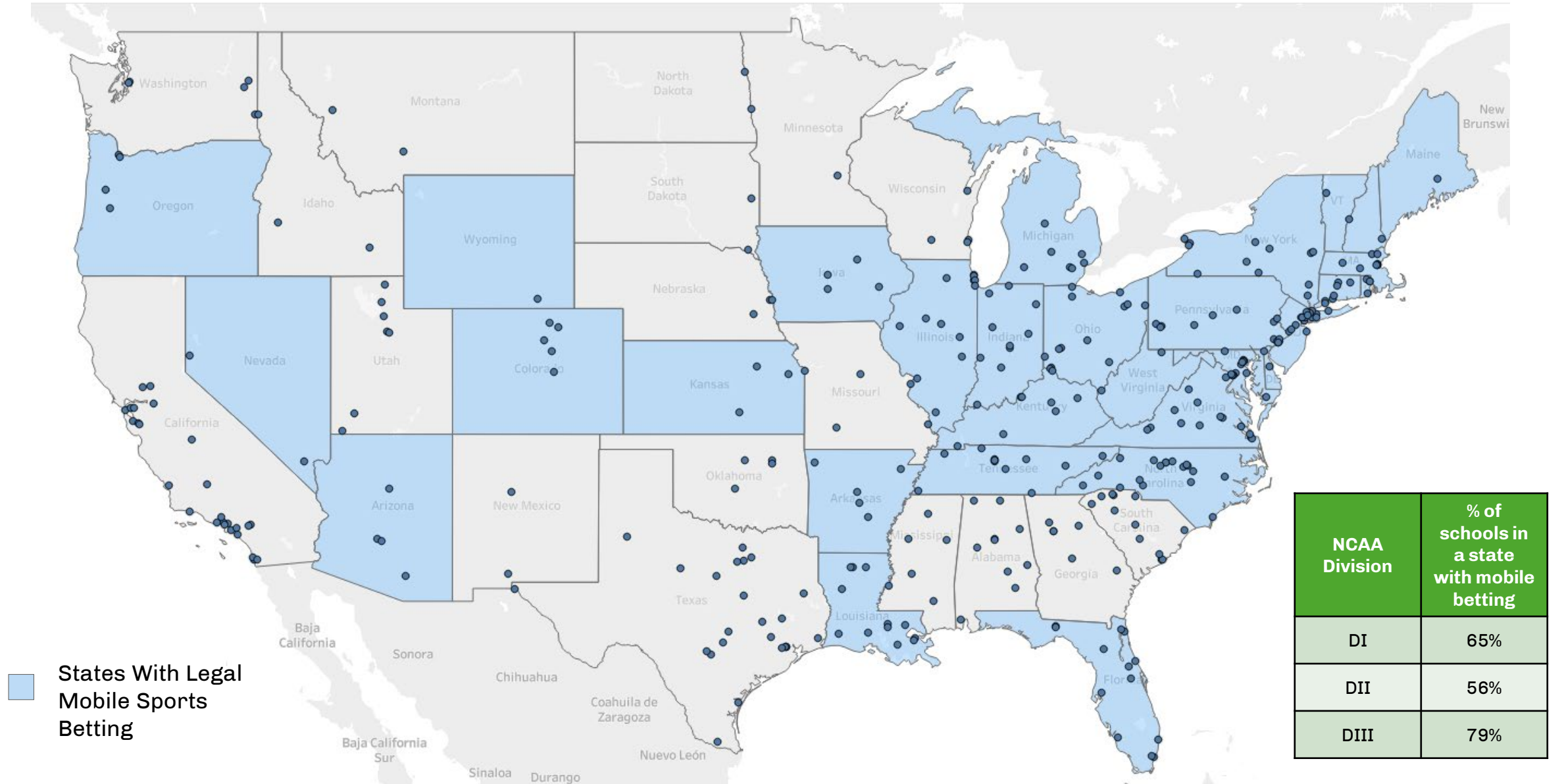
# States With Legal and Operational Sports Betting as of December 2024 (NCAA Division II Schools Overlaid)



# States With Legal and Operational Sports Betting as of December 2024 (NCAA Division III Schools Overlaid)

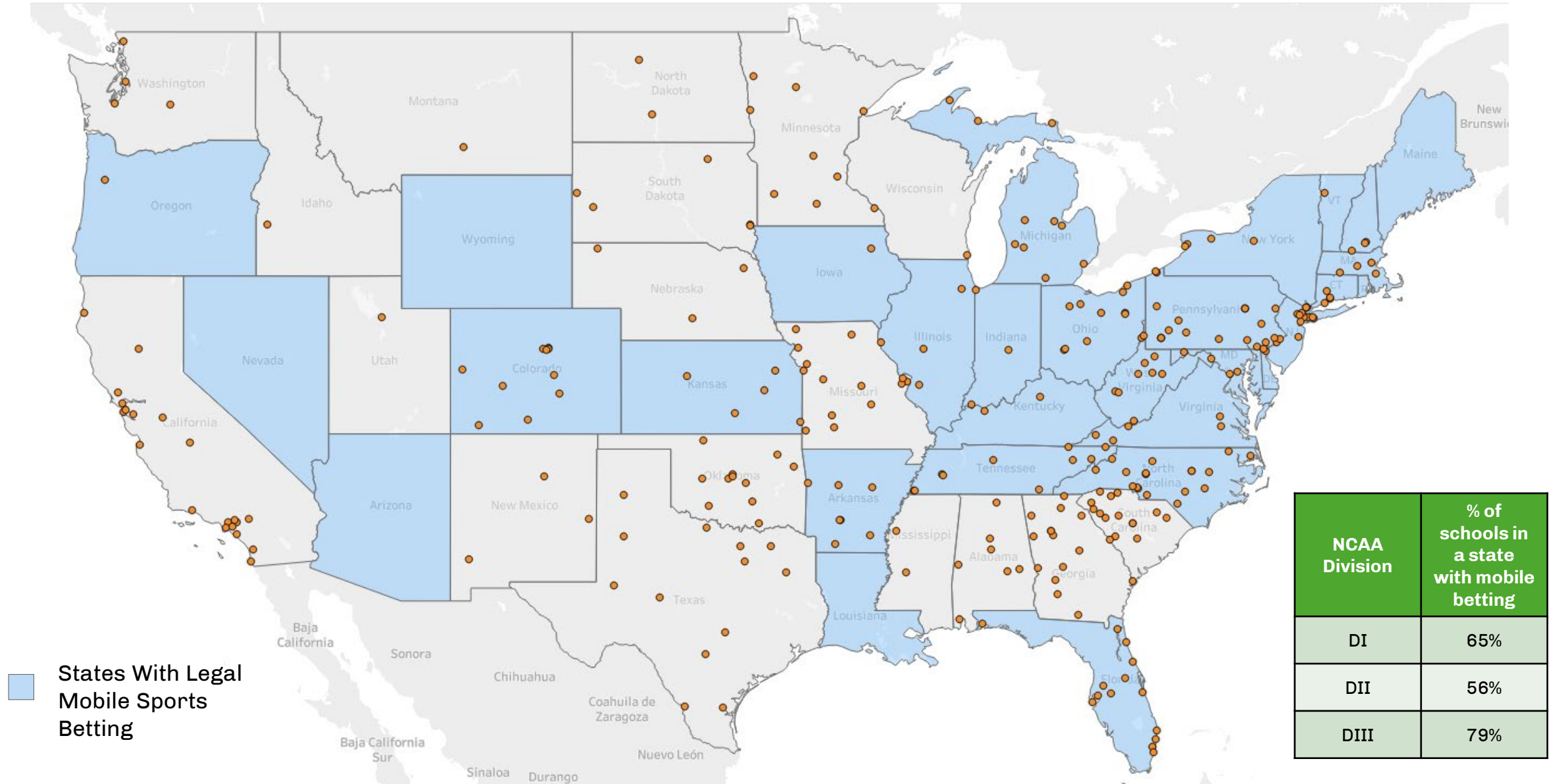


# States With Legal and Operational Mobile Sports Betting as of December 2024 (NCAA Division I Schools Overlaid)

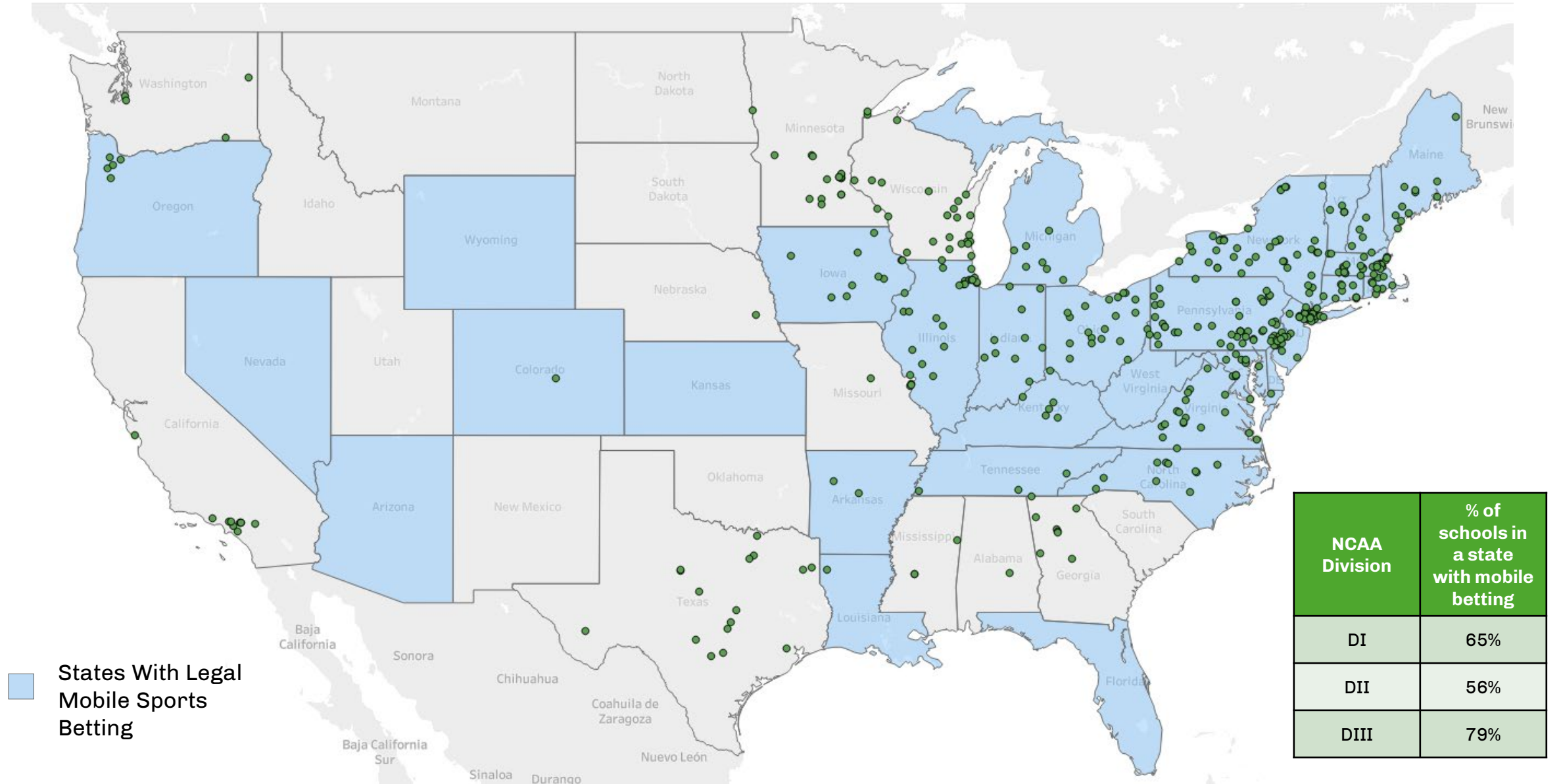




# States With Legal and Operational Mobile Sports Betting as of December 2024 (NCAA Division II Schools Overlaid)



# States With Legal and Operational Mobile Sports Betting as of December 2024 (NCAA Division III Schools Overlaid)





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