

# **Annotated Bibliography: The Effects of Sports Gambling**

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## Academic Sources

1. Depkin, Craig & Gandar, John. (2021, January 4). Integrity fees in sports betting markets.

*Eastern Economic Journal.*

[https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7780071/pdf/41302\\_2020\\_Article\\_179.pdf](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7780071/pdf/41302_2020_Article_179.pdf)

Leagues look to almost make a guarantee against match-fixing in their competitions. The way they desire to do this? Leagues are asking state legislatures to allow for integrity fees or taxes on the entire amount that is bet on their games. Game manipulation, according to the authors, cannot be prevented but instead *possibly* reduced. Integrity fees cannot be collected by the leagues but allows for a tax to be collected. These authors review the existing literature on integrity fees (as of 2021), goes in depth on one of the ramifications of integrity fees on the betting market, and explains how integrity fees may influence sports books to list half-point lines more often, automatically reducing pushes. Pushes are the main issue being addressed, which are what influence match-fixing. This journal describes the cause-and-effect relationship between integrity fees and pushes and how that directly impacts the influence to make pushes by sports books.

This journal contributes to y research as it covers the logistical breakdown of what taxes are in effect, how (and if) they effect the decisions of bookmakers and bettors. This directly relates to the revenue and the taxes available to be made upon the revenues which benefit both the states and the leagues. Overall, this is helpful because it covers the financial relationship and influence that strings together the bettors, bookmakers, leagues, and the states. This reveals who benefits, why they benefit, and what their motivations are. Any biases are likely among the topic addressed. The authors address the possibilities that players, coaches, and referees have access to due to the legalization of sports betting. They more so address the all-around “why?” each party

may possess, and the advantages/disadvantages of such actions and results. Lastly, the authors address the likelihood of legal action if sportsbooks were to be caught and have charges pressed against them, while highly unlikely, which leads to corruption that has legal consequences as well.

2. Catalano, Alberto Et al. (2024, August). The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on gambling: A systematic review. *ScienceDirect*.

[https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306460324000868?ref=pdf\\_download&fr=RR-2&rr=9122032f2fb2c95c](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306460324000868?ref=pdf_download&fr=RR-2&rr=9122032f2fb2c95c)

While the premise of the COVID-19 pandemic is mostly unrelated to regulations of sports gambling, studies were conducted of the overall effect people experienced as a combination of the pandemic and the increase in sports gambling. This review presents data from multiple studies presenting a large and diverse subject pool. The data comes from studies across multiple different countries, who also had different levels of regulation during the pandemic.

The concern in how this is helpful to the research I am conducting is not exactly relevant to the pandemic, but the pandemic put the effects many of these people who were studied experienced, which was elevated by taking part in sports gambling. While many of these effects are negative, some are more related to online sports betting than others. This review looks at how forms of gambling shifted and were influenced during the pandemic, which created multiple other mental health effects that bettors experienced. These other countries (with the United States included) have different gambling regulations or have had legalization longer than the United States. Correlations regarding mental health effects and other addictions are necessary to address, while other research backs up the data they present. It is necessary to address the connections to

mental health effects and other forms of addictions that sports gambling has opened the door to, made possible by legalization, and heightened through the pandemic.

3. Corbett, Nicholas T. (Fall, 2019). NOTE: Changing the Game: How the United States Can Look to the European Union to Create Effective Sports Betting Legislation in a Post-PASPA World. Iowa Law Review, 105, 2273. <https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=analytical-materials&id=urn%3acontentItem%3a60RS-9SX1-JGPY-X23N-00000-00&context=1519360&identityprofileid=RD62R751714>.

Corbett writes a journal from the perspective of when PASPA was recently done away with. He writes this in 2019, with a non-biased perspective. He reviews the factors that were likely to be presented that other authors have labeled as contributors to problem-gambling. He does not put down the 2018 decision but expresses the opinion of the federal government should have come back to an overall framework for states to work with. Corbett takes observations from the EU and their decision well before the United States and how the United States, specifically Congress can learn from what has gone right and wrong.

Corbett concludes with the suggestion for this issue to return to congress to discuss a federal framework, as well as discussing taking a similar approach to what the United States has with cigarettes and advertisements. A possible federal framework would have to be slowly examined, and nothing about this process can be rushed like it already has been. Corbett offers optimism and this journal is beneficial in the line of thought regarding state tax revenue and how to further legislate, especially for states that have still held back from legalization.

4. Grounds, Dane. (2024). Pixels, profits, and policy: Shaping the future of esports betting with ethical regulation, responsible gaming, and strategic industry innovation. *HeinOnline*.  
<https://heinonline.org/HOL/Print?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals/jltp2024&id=410>

Grounds' writing is broken into a summary of four parts in which the author will explore. The overall perspective that the author takes into consideration around sports betting has to do with their attention upon E-sports. The author first gives background on what is currently affecting the E-sports world, and it is new gambling regulations which allow it in their competition. Then, the author covers the pioneering efforts within sports betting's legalization by New Jersey and Nevada. Within this, the author addresses the current framework and why these states would take interest in legalization. In the body of the journal, the author looks at both the domestic and international lens in their approaches to sports betting regulations, the tax schemes, and the safety concerns for those who partake. The author gives clear concern for things like young E-sports players and them being exposed way too early to gambling and concludes with suggested direction for full safety and benefit for everyone around.

This journal gives more of an unbiased approach, and addresses concerns (such as young E-sports players) that others do not. The author also gives a clearer perspective of the state government's interest to why they would want to legalize sports betting and gives what they believe to be fitting next steps to bring the chaos of the current market more under control. The benefit and ties to state governments is something I would like to address as many are not aware, and this contributes through future insight on how people may agree or disagree with the author's suggestions, giving ground to assess the likelihood and reasonableness.

5. Grubbs, Joshua B. et Al. (2024, September). Impulsivity and diverse forms of sports wagering in the U.S.: Examination of the UPPS-P Model. *ScienceDirect*.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306460324001072>

Psychological issues connected with or as results of sports gambling addictions continue to need to be further studied. Grubbs and four others, look at the UPPS-P model. This has to do with the psychological aspects of addiction in how constant bettors are affected or act. Their focus comes from the acknowledgement of how some struggle with a gambling disorder, and how this is connected to various forms of gambling. The UPPS model looks at impulsivity and addictive behavior. It specifically has to do with Urgency, Perseverance, Premeditation, and Sensation Seeking. These authors test how impulsivity and problem gambling are linked when looking at those with a recent history of sports betting.

This group who conducted the research use multiple statistical models to show that impulsivity is in fact linked to sports gambling within those who participate, using a large sample size. They discover that people are seeking a specific sensation as a motivation to try sports gambling, which has been made to be addictive, as well as positive urgency being related to bettor engagement. However, they discovered as they studied both negative and positive urgency, both are related to the desire for higher risk-taking. This research shows how sports bettors possess a tendency to act rashly. This will contribute to my research in providing statistical data to problem gambling and addiction, which presents reasons for federal legislature to further consider exposure risks and regulations.

6. Harris, Becky. (2020, July 1). Federal interference with State and Tribal sports betting regulations will not work: Where the Sports Wagering Integrity Act of 2018 went wrong and how federal legislation might be effective. *Journal of Legal Aspects of Sport*. <https://doi.org/10.18060/24253>

Becky Harris' journal begins with a brief summarized history of the death of PASPA in 2018. Harris slowly begins to introduce the vision for state legislature concerning Nevada, but gives an overarching, detailed introduction to how we ended up where we are with sports wagering regulations as well as where we are going. One of Harris' earliest observations were the 2018 positions Charles Schumer and Orrin Hatch, two federal lawmakers took in 2018. Harris was surprised at how Hatch, one of the original authors of PASPA could be so quick to turn around and discuss these changes. The observation concerning Schumer's federal legislation continues, saying that though PASPA was shot down in 2018, federal framework did not get released by Schumer until August 2019. Harris' concern is the speed in which legislation was adopted and passed, such as the next day in West Virginia. Overall, Harris' main point is that the federal government has shown way too much concern for this issue. It is insisted that the federal government should not be involved in creating federal regulations, and that states, tribes, and territories are capable enough themselves to regulate sports wagering. There does appear to be bias, as the author is primarily writing about the negative consequences of federal government involvement and how it creates more problems than those which already exist.

This article presents a clear side of the negative consequences of federal involvement of the regulations, as well as the harm in the speed in which regulations are being made and changed. This will be used to further my argument of that removing PASPA was not a good way to create legal regulations, and that federal involvement negatively impacts the way regulations are imposed, and standards are met, such as in accordance with the goals of the NCAA and what the NCAA President has expressed. This will also help further in the stance of the matter pertaining posed challenges and inconsistencies within regulations and punishments.

7. Helgren, Riley. (2024). The effects of hyper-globalization of legalized sports betting on match fixing and competition manipulation in the Olympics. *UNLV Law*.  
[https://scholars.law.unlv.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1228&&context=glj&&sei-redir=1&referer=https%253A%252F%252Fscholar.google.com%252Fscholar%253Fhl%253Den%2526as\\_sdt%253D0%25252C47%2526q%253Dlegal%252Beffects%252Bof%252Bsports%252Bbetting%252Blegalization%2526btnG%253D#search=%22legal%20effects%20sports%20betting%20legalization%22](https://scholars.law.unlv.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1228&&context=glj&&sei-redir=1&referer=https%253A%252F%252Fscholar.google.com%252Fscholar%253Fhl%253Den%2526as_sdt%253D0%25252C47%2526q%253Dlegal%252Beffects%252Bof%252Bsports%252Bbetting%252Blegalization%2526btnG%253D#search=%22legal%20effects%20sports%20betting%20legalization%22)

Helgren opens in the abstract with what took place in 2018 with the shutting down of PASPA. Moving forward, begins to position from the perspective revolving around the Olympics, and the pressures that coaches and players face to fix their matches for the sake of financial gain. Competition manipulation is a clear result to the loss of PASPA. Helgren does not so much take a legal perspective from within the state legislature, but rather one from within the International Olympic Committee. There is indeed history between match-fixing and disciplinary actions having to be taken by the IOC, as well as the development to how these things currently stand. However, such measures according to Helgren do not satisfy the needs to maintain integrity on the international stage as an organization. Helgren covers actions that can be further taken using the current framework in place by the IOC. Possible biases may include the clear stance that damage has occurred to the integrity of Olympic competition and the organization itself due to match-fixing.

Helgren's writing is suitable and helpful because it comes away from the governmental perspective and offers an objective stance without compromising the barrier of a strictly moral argument. Evidence is provided, such as the IOC's knowledge to the support from betting entities towards athletics and social causes. There is a clear level of awareness, but possibly also an



ignorance. Helgren's writing can connect with Matheson, on the inconsistencies of not having one general regulation framework to help guide states and organizations. This journal addresses more so the social aspect in how the current chaos can and has impacted the integrity of Olympic competition, relating it to the pressures that coaches and athletes are exposed to from networks of individuals. This is an extremely important aspect, relevant to the experiences of athletes and coaches, and their pressures to perform (or not perform).

8. Lopez-Gonzalez, Hibai, & Griffiths, M. D. (2018). Sports betting and problem gambling: what can the United States expect based on other legalized markets?. *Gaming Law Review*, 22(8), 502-505. *HeinOnline*.  
[https://heinonline.org/HOL/Page?public=true&handle=hein.journals/gmglwr22&div=81&start\\_page=502&collection=usjournals&set\\_as\\_cursor=0&men\\_tab=srchresults](https://heinonline.org/HOL/Page?public=true&handle=hein.journals/gmglwr22&div=81&start_page=502&collection=usjournals&set_as_cursor=0&men_tab=srchresults)

Unlike other journals, a recap of the history of sports gambling and its 2018 legalization is not covered. The authors cover three main concepts regarding online-sports betting from one of the most recent perspectives. These three concepts are all contributors of what they call, "problem gambling." The three factors are in-play betting, the sporting component of gambling, and the growing exposure of sports gambling platforms. In-play betting is one of the newest forms, allowing bettors to cast in-game bets as lines change based on the scores during the game as well as stats. This form is the most popular, which leads into the authors also addressing the door for match-fixing being left wide open. The authors include how through these three factors, risks have increased. With its exposure, the United States risks the cultural desensitization to the risks of sports betting.

This journal proves helpful in also taking data from other countries. The bias lies in addressing the downfall. The expectation for policymakers is included, presenting it as an uphill battle. Especially if it the direction in the United States continues to look of anything like Europe. Contributing to my own research, this seeks to acknowledge the challenge that law makers are presented with, and the suggestion to look at what has happened in Europe and looking to not repeat their history. This opens the discussion for how that would be done, and how this uphill battle can be leveled out during sports betting rapid acceleration. This provides a current perspective, leading to a sense of direction in where policymakers should look to gain more control over the inconsistencies of regulations.

9. Matheson, Victor. (2021, January 4). An overview of the economics of sports gambling and an introduction to the symposium. *Eastern Economics Journal*.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/48762759?searchText=the+effects+of+sports+betting&seq=1>

Matheson begins by summarizing the history of gambling dating back to the ancient world, to the renaissance, and through its beginnings in the United States. Following the specified and regional historic summaries, Matheson goes right into the development of concerns facing modern America with its sports gambling acceptance. Matheson also shares a similar outlook to that of Becky Harris, in that the rate in which legal regulations and ownership will be adopted will be far quicker than we have ever seen. An interesting aspect from the state perspective is mentioned, in how the speed in which legalization takes place is due to the pressure states feel from neighboring states that is rooted in the worry of the loss of consumer spending. There is no doubt that the west, especially the United States is heavily influenced by a consumeristic culture.

Another huge concern is the size of the market. Not only do states seem to compete, but the United States as a whole is. The author mentions several figures in which he says is only possible through including the mobile outlet of sports betting. When mixing with the casinos, access may also become limited due to ownership. This raises a massive concern regarding industry size.

The size of an industry that creates a concern for monopoly status is not something the United States has seen for a while. This journal will be extremely helpful to this research paper, due to the raising of monopolistic concerns. It is possible that the growth may see very small limitations, especially with how casinos can buy ownership. These ownerships are typically bought through specific people groups, such as Native Americans. The issues addressed in this journal may serve as a connecting point in making a rational case against the dangers of such seemingly unlimited and concerning growth, and to ask the question how far until it violates the Sherman Anti-Trust Act?

10. McLaughlin, Sean J. (2024). Early returns on legalized sports betting in the United States.

*Murray State University.*

<http://dspace.wunu.edu.ua/bitstream/316497/52904/1/McLaughlin%2C%20Sean%20J..pdf>

McLaughlin starts by addressing the surface of a few key social and economic issues that the lack of uniformity in sports betting regulations and laws has created. One of the first things he acknowledges is how sports betting is obviously a revenue generator, being a taxation win for the states. He says that the states that opted in are seeing a huge advantage in taxes. The author claims that this has resulted in competitions being less watchable, and the

cost of state-funded treatments is not something that is worth all the money being poured in. Due to the lack of uniformity, in-state college sports regulations can differ based on the NCAA's handling in contrast with that of the States'.

Not only does this journal get into the financial consequences and revenues that state governments get to pocket from American abdication, but he also addresses the long-term effects. These may present some biases though, as he takes the effects that have already been seen in other countries such as Britain and Australia. This not only connects with the quantitative aspect of my research paper, but also addresses solutions that could help in the long-term. The author gives the example of the U.S. banning commercials that promoted smoking cigarettes, proposing why the U.S. may have to do the same, citing the exposure to young Americans can only cause a growing issue. The long-term effects still lack discovery and documentation, but this journal will allow me to expand on ideas of what could be harmful long-term and what could be appropriate preventative measures.

### **Other Sources**

11. Greenburg, Doug. (2024, June 26). How Supreme Court's Florida ruling will impact U.S. betting. *ESPN*. [https://www.espn.com/espn/betting/story/\\_/id/40422353/sports-online-betting-supreme-court-decision-florida-california-impact](https://www.espn.com/espn/betting/story/_/id/40422353/sports-online-betting-supreme-court-decision-florida-california-impact)

West Flagler Associates v. Haaland was a court case that was brought to D.C., with the decision going in favor of West Flaglar Associates. That was, until June 17<sup>th</sup> where the Supreme Court declined to hear the case. It was a previous decision that had ruled that the server location as the location for a wager was a violation of the IGRA, which states that wagers must be made on Tribal land. The Seminole Tribe brought this to the Appellate court, where the decision was reversed. West Flagler wanted to bring this reversal to the Supreme Court, but the Supreme Court chose not to hear the case.

A compact made with Gov. DeSantis had stated that wagers made online pertaining to sports betting that were made anywhere in the state was valid. This renegotiation happened in 2021. With the decision reversed and refusing to be heard by the Supreme Court, the Seminole tribe now can begin what seems to be a monopoly until 2051. The sports betting market runs through their ownership, and wagers in all parts of the state must be made through their servers. They can partner with opposing brands, but they would not necessarily compete. This article contributes to my research by looking at the repercussions of allowing ownership over servers and platforms to certain groups, which risk creating a monopoly, directly violating the Sherman Anti-Trust act. This gives perspective on the rapid revenue growth at the hands of some, but inaccessible to most.

12. Lee, Audrey. (2025, January 22). N.C. Public universities earn \$21M from sports betting tax revenue. *AthleticBusiness*.

<https://www.athleticbusiness.com/operations/budgeting/article/15712719/nc-public-universities-earn-21m-from-sports-betting-tax-revenue>

North Carolina is one of the number of states who has recently hopped in on their opportunity to legalize sports betting. However, the state faces new controversies surrounding their tax revenue. Athletic directors have been unsure of sports betting companies honestly paying the 18% tax rate that is meant to be distributed to public universities. The return was \$1.66M all from the tax revenue. Many smaller schools in North Carolina had concerning expenses, but the payout over time is predicted to increase each year, serving as a massive aid to the revenue of small schools, as N.C. State and UNC have been left off the agreement due to having many other efficient sources of revenue.

Here is one of the bright spots because of the 2018 decision. Smaller universities are benefiting from the tax rate that betting companies pay, to be available in each state. With NIL out of control, and student-athletes being able to be paid as staff from universities, this is a helpful avenue amid the chaos. The tax rate could be a reasonable argument to include in legislation, aside from the overwhelmingly agreed upon other regulations such as federal framework and limited advertising. This part of the legislation is a great start when it comes to the benefit for universities and their sports programs. Now, it just must not become a leverage point for prop betting to be advocated for to increase the tax rate. That now becomes a valid point of discussion.

13. Schneider, Mike. (2024, March 15). Florida rivals ask courts to stop online sports gambling off tribal lands. *APNews*. <https://apnews.com/article/online-gambling-florida-seminole-tribe-supreme-court-c43599ecb75cedb46e95ba1d8681ec93>

This article is related to the Florida-Seminole tribe compact prior to the Supreme Court shutting down further hearing, benefitting the state and the tribe. Schneider captures the issue in deeper detail, prior to the Supreme Court's decision. The firm discussed earlier, claims that the compact made in 2021 looks to loophole the constitution of Florida. The claim was originally filed in effort to prevent a sports betting monopoly from forming and growing.

There is a lot of money that the Supreme Court's June 2024 decision directly impacts the flow of. The state is projected to total more than \$4 Billion by the end of the decade in revenue share. This article covers the defending claim by DeSantis and the Seminole Tribe. Insight is given on how due to the Supreme Court's decision, other states can be influenced in expanding their sports betting markets, allowing tribes to take ownership or have a significant piece of influence over the revenue, as well as the platforms used. The intentions of using this article are to give insight upon the political realm of these workings, and what it may mean for the direction of the market in states with larger tribal populations, such as New York.