

HOCKEY

Hockey wagers look and function similarly to baseball wagers with bettors frequently looking to play money line bets on the eventual outright winner. A point spread in hockey also exists and is called the “puck line”, mirroring the way the run line is used in baseball.

EXAMPLE:

	Team	Money Line	Puck Line		Total	
March 14	Pittsburgh	-112	-1.5	+138	5.5	O -104
7:00 PM	San Jose	+108	+1.5	-156		U -113

In this example, Pittsburgh is a slight -112 favorite against San Jose. Someone wagering on Pittsburgh on the money line to win the game regardless of the final score would need to risk \$112 for each \$100 they wanted to win. San Jose is a slight +108 underdog. In this case, a bettor would play \$100 for each \$108 they'd like to win should San Jose come out on top. The puck line to the right acts as a point spread for hockey games. While Pittsburgh is favored to win the game outright, they are seen as less than likely to cover the 1.5 goal puck line. If a bettor thought Pittsburgh would win by 2 or more goals, they would put up \$100 to profit \$138 should that result occur. If a bettor played San

Jose on the puck line at +1.5, they would be betting \$156 for each \$100 they wanted to profit that San Jose would lose by one goal or win outright. The next number of 5.5 is the total. This number is the total number of goals the two teams will combine for in the game, including any overtime. Any wager on the over means a bettor is wagering \$104 for every \$100 they'd like to win while a bet on the under would require a bet of \$113 for each \$100 in profit. In the event of overtime or a shootout, the winning team is awarded one goal which counts towards determining the winner of the game and total number of goals scored.

