

GUIDE TO **SPORTS** BETTING



RESORTS
SPORTS BOOK

RESORTS CASINO

SPORTS BETTING GUIDE

It's time to get off the sidelines and into the game. Sports betting is now available at Resorts Casino Hotel. To place a bet, visit the Sports Book on the Resorts Casino floor.

BETTING ODDS EXPLAINED

New to sports betting? Need a refresher? Whatever your experience happens to be, we're here to help you understand and feel comfortable with sports betting odds, terminology, and everything else you need to know to place a bet confidently.

UNDERSTANDING AMERICAN ODDS

In sports betting, there are many types of betting odds. Fractional/UK odds. Decimal/European odds. Malay odds. Hong Kong odds. And, of course, American/Moneyline odds. At the Resorts Casino Sportsbook, **we use American odds** — just like most sportsbooks in the United States.

Moneyline odds have either a positive or negative symbol right before the number. This number indicates helps you understand how much you stand to win or how much you need to bet based on which team you bet on:

- **The minus (-) symbol -> Favorite**
- **The plus (+) symbol -> Underdog**

For the Favorite, the number shows you how much you'd have to risk to win \$100. For example, if the Miami Dolphins are -110 to win on Sunday, you'll need to bet \$110 to win \$100. So, if you bet \$110 and the Dolphins win, you'll get \$210 (the \$110 you initially bet, plus \$100 for the win).

For the Underdog, the number shows you how much you'll win if you bet \$100. For example, if the Buffalo Bills are listed with odds of +240, betting \$100 will net you \$240 profit. That means your total payout would be \$340 (the \$100 you bet, plus your \$240 profit).

PK alongside the odds indicates that there is no favorite. Simply pick the winner of the game without worrying about the point spread.

UNDERSTANDING THE BETTING BOARD

BET#	TEAM	LINE	TOTAL	M/L	TIME
301	GIANTS		44	+130	1:00
302	EAGLES	-3		+50	

Let's take a look at a typical betting board. The one above is for a pro football match.

A **Rotation Number** is assigned to every possible bet you can make. It helps you and the sportsbook identify exactly what you're betting on without any confusion.

Remember, on any given day, there's a full schedule of games from various sports and leagues available to bet on. And it's not just about spreads, moneylines, and totals. You'll also find alternative odds and prop bets available.

Rather than mentioning a specific team (which can get confusing with things like the Auburn Tigers of college basketball and the Auburn Tigers of college football), a Rotation Number lets the customer service agent taking your bet understand exactly what you're betting on by mentioning the rotation number, if you want the spread or the money line, the over or the under, and then the amount of your bet.

BET TYPES

Moneyline is a wager for a team or player to win the game. There is no consideration for the points spread.

Point spreads invite you to bet on a margin of victory between two teams. The same plus (+) and minus (-) symbols apply here. A minus (-) symbol means the team is favored to win, so they need to win by that amount. On the flipside, a plus (+) symbol means that the team is the underdog. Let's take a look at an example. The New England Patriots (-5.5) are playing the Buffalo Bills (+5.5). If you bet on the Patriots, they would have to win by six points or more to cover. If you bet on the Bills, they would have to lose by five points or less, or win the game, for you to win your bet.

Totals are all about combined scores. It doesn't matter who wins the game. For example, the New York Yankees are playing the Boston Red Sox. The total for the game is 9.5. If the final score is 5-3, then the game goes under with a total of 8. If the final score is 6-4, then the game goes over with a total of 10 runs.

When you see the total listed next to the moneyline, betting on it means you need to decide if the final score will be over or under that amount.

Futures are bets placed on an event or outcome taking place sometime in the future, such as the Pro Football Championship, Pro Baseball Championship, or other major events.

Teasers are bets on two or more teams where the line on each team is adjusted in the favor of the bettor. Like a parlay, all selections must be correct for the teaser to win.

Pleasers are essentially the opposite of teasers. They pay much higher than teasers because the point spread is moved against you instead of in your favor.

Straight bets are wagers on just one team, athlete, or horse.

Parlays are bets on two or more teams or outcomes. The original stake and winners are reinvested on the next wager and all selections must be correct for the parlay bet to win. If one outcome in a parlay results in a push or cancellation, the parlay drops down to the next number, so a 4-team parlay then becomes a 3-team parlay.

SPORTS BETTING TERMINOLOGY

Sports betting can seem like an entirely different language, but it's fairly easy to understand once you familiarize yourself with the lingo. Here are some terms you might hear on the sportsbook floor and a quick definition to help you make sense of it.

- **Accumulator** – Where multiple bets are combined and the success is dependent on all selections winning. (See also Multiple, Parlay)
- **Action** – The number of bets being placed on a specific event. Also refers to a baseball wager where no pitcher is specified.
- **Added game** – A game or event that's not part of the regular rotation. A sportsbook may offer odds upon request from a bettor.
- **AET** – An abbreviation for 'After Extra Time'. In soccer, it's the additional time played if the game ends in a tie.
- **Alternate lines** – Derivatives of standard betting markets. Examples include Alternate Handicaps or Alternate Totals, which tend to offer higher or lower spreads or totals with odds that change accordingly.

- **American odds** – A way of expressing odds at US sportsbooks. With money odds, a minus (-) symbol indicates you have to bet that amount to win \$100 while a plus (+) symbol means you will win that amount for every \$100 you bet.
- **Arbitrage** – In an attempt to limit losses or exploit price discrepancies, betting on both sides of a market or several selections within a market. (See also Hedging)
- **Asian Handicap** – A two-way market that employs a point/goal Handicap to alter any perceived bias between two competing teams while also eliminating the possibility of a draw.
- **ATS** – An acronym for 'Against the Spread'. When you bet against the spread, you're betting on something that is giving away points/goals and going against the perceived logic of the spread.
- **Banker** – A selection that is considered especially likely to occur, and usually the foundation of a Multiple bet. (See also Lock)
- **Bad Beat** – A bet that loses unexpectedly.
- **Bet** – To risk money on the outcome of an event for which the return is proportionate to the perceived likelihood as measured by odds. (see also Wager)
- **Bonus** – A conditional incentive offered by sportsbooks to entice new or existing account holders to place a bet.
- **Book/Bookie** – Abbreviation for Bookmaker. An establishment/individual offering odds on the outcome of a sporting event for the purpose of accepting bets. (See also Sportsbook)
- **Buck** – \$100 wager
- **Buy points** – Accepting odds that are inferior in exchange for an increased point spread advantage. (See also Sell points)
- **Canadian line** – In hockey, a combination of Points Spread and Money Line.
- **Chalk** – The option considered most likely to win as measured by the implied probability of the odds. (See also Favorite, Jolly)
- **Circled game** – A game with bet limits that are capped at modest levels. You'll usually find them when markets are first displayed, in added games, as Specials, in response to bad weather, injuries or suspect betting patterns, and at halves of games.

- **Closing line** – The last available odds offered before a market closes. If you "beat the closing line", you have placed a bet offering a more lucrative return to the final odds offered.
- **Correct score** – A soccer bet in which the bettor predicts both the correct final score of the game and the winning team.
- **Cover** – When a favorite ends up winning by more than the required number of points in a Handicap/Spread bet.
- **Dead Heat** – When an event ends in a tie between two or more players.
- **Dime** – Slang for a \$1000 sports bet.
- **Dime Line** – A line with 10 percent juice.
- **Dog** – Abbreviation of underdog. The selection that's least likely to win, as perceived by the market.
- **Dollar** – \$100 Wager.
- **Double-header** – Two high-profile games played back-to-back or very close to each other on the same day.
- **Draw** – When a contest ends with no final winner or loser. (See also Push, Tie)
- **Drift** – When odds lengthen and the implied likelihood of the event occurring decreases. You might hear people say, "Odds have drifted" or "Odds are on the drift".
- **Each-way** – A bet made up of two independent bets, including one for the selection winning and one for the selection placing (for example in 2nd or 3rd). This is most commonly used in horse and greyhound racing. It should be noted that place conditions vary based on the number of participants.
- **Edge** – A betting advantage either gained by consistently exploiting a sportsbook's margins or by having some sort of proprietary knowledge.
- **Even money** – A bet that returns exactly the exact amount that had been staked. You may see this represented as odds of 1/1, 2.0 or +100.
- **Expected goals** – The number of goals a team (or teams) are expected to score in a specific match, determined by assigning a value to shots on goal, shot location, the number of shots, the in-game situation, and the proximity of opposition defenders.

- **Exposure** - Potential losses that a sportsbook or bettor is exposed to in a given market or a specific bet.
- **Favorite** - The option considered most likely to win as measured by the implied probability of the odds. (See also Chalk, Jolly)
- **Final Four** - In the NCAA basketball tournament, they are the last four teams left standing.
- **First half bet** - A bet on the result of the first half of a game. (See also Second half, Quarter bet)
- **First/last goal scorer** - A bet on the exact scorer of the first/last goal/try in a specific game.
- **Future** - Odds for the winner of a specific event to be held in the future, often posted far in advance of the actual event. Examples include the Pro Football Championship, Pro Baseball Championship, Pro Hockey Championship, and Pro Basketball Championship. (See also Ante-post, Proposition, Special)
- **Grand Salami** - Betting on the grand total of goals scored in all the listed games of the day within a specific league (for example, EPL as an Over/Under).
- **Half-A-Dollar** - \$50 Wager.
- **Half time bet** - A bet on the result of the first half of a game. (See also First half bet)
- **Half-ball handicap** - A Handicap that is 0.5 of a goal or point.
- **Handicap** - To provide more balanced odds for sports bettors, a numerical value to counter the perceived bias in the skills and abilities of opponents.
- **Handle** - The total volume of bets taken by a sportsbook on an event.
- **Hedging** - In an attempt to limit losses or exploit price discrepancies, betting on both sides of a market or several selections within a market. (See also Arbitrage)
- **Home field advantage** - The supposed advantages enjoyed by the home team.
- **In-play betting** - Betting on a sporting event that's already underway. In-betting odds reflect the progress of the event as it plays out in real time. (See also Live-betting)

- **Joint favorite** – One of two selections priced as the favorite.
- **Juice** – The implied charge a sportsbook adds for taking bets on any given market (See also Commission, Margin, Vigorish)
- **Landing on three/seven** – A term often used to describe the most statistically common final score differential in NFL football.
- **Laying the points** – When you back the favorite on the Points Spread and ultimately accept the points Handicap.
- **Limit** – The maximum bet amount allowed at a sportsbook.
- **Line** – Another word for odds, used commonly in North America sports betting. (See also Price, Odds)
- **Linemaker** – The person who sets the lines/odds at a sportsbook. (See also Oddsmaker)
- **Listed pitchers** – A baseball bet that's conditional on the starting pitchers taking the mound. If not, the bet is void.
- **Live-betting** – Betting on a sporting event that's already underway. In-betting odds reflect the progress of the event as it plays out in real time. (See also In-play betting)
- **Lock** – A selection that is considered especially likely to occur, and usually the foundation of a Multiple bet. (See also Banker)
- **Longshot** – A selection with very low probability of winning. By betting on a longshot, you're trading off less likelihood of your bet to win for a proportionately higher return.
- **Margin** – The implied charge a sportsbook adds for taking bets on any given market. (See also Commission, Juice, Vigorish)
- **Match bet** – A bet within a specific event that's squarely focused on the performance of two variables against each other (i.e., which of two horses will finish first).
- **Middle** – Winning on both sides of the same bet by exploiting things like odds/points and movements/discrepancies over time.
- **Money Line** – A bet on the outcome of a match or game.

- **Move the Line** – Paying an additional price to receive half a point or more in your favor on a point spread game.
- **Multiple** (see also Accumulator, Parlay)
A combination of bets that are dependent on one another, offering proportionately higher returns.
- **Nickel** – \$500 Wager.
- **Nickel Line** – A line where the juice is 5 percent.
- **MVP** – A bet on an individual player in a league (often basketball) to be the Most Valuable Player over a season or series.
- **No action** – A bet that is voided, resulting in no win/loss.
- **Non-runner** – A selection that will not participate in any given event.
- **Novelty bet** – A bet on an event that can't be easily assessed in common handicapping terms. It's usually offered for its novelty value. An example of this might be the Winner of a Reality TV show. (See also Special)
- **Odds** – Set by the sportsbook, odds determine how much a specific bet will return. (See also Line, Price)
- **Odds format** – A convention for displaying odds that varies based on geography.

For example, a coin toss with a 50% probability for heads could be displayed as follows:

Europe (Decimal) - 2.0

UK (Fractions) - Evens (or 1/1, or even money)

US (American) - +100; a (+) symbol indicates the amount that would be won for every \$100 wagered while the (-) symbol indicates how much must be wagered to win 100.

- **Odds on favorite** – A team, horse, or individual with odds that imply a chance of more than 50%.
- **Odds maker** – The person who sets the lines/odds at a sportsbook. (See also Linemaker)
- **Off the board** – A game a sportsbook will not take bets on.
- **Outright betting** - Odds for the winner of a specific event to be held in the future, often posted far in advance of the actual event. Examples include the Pro Football Championship, Pro Baseball Championship, Pro Hockey Championship, and Pro Basketball Championship. (See also Ante-post, Future, Special)

- **Over** – One of three basic bet types, a bet on whether the total of a given variable will be over the value set by a sportsbook.
- **Parlay** – Where multiple bets are combined and the success is dependent on all selections winning. (See also Multiple, Accumulator)
- **Payout** – The return received on a winning bet.
- **Pick'em** – Also called a Pick, a bet with a zero Handicap and where neither team is favored.
- **Points Spread** – A prediction of the number of points by which a stronger team is expected to defeat its weaker opponent. The favorite is indicated by a minus sign (for example, -8.5pts) and the underdog is indicated by a plus sign (for example, +8.5pts).
- **Post time** – The scheduled start time for an event.
- **Price** – Another term for odds, line, or points spread.
- **Prop** (Proposition) bet – A bet on an event that can't be easily assessed in common handicapping terms, such as who scores the first goal, or time of the first yellow card).
- **Puckline** – In hockey, giving odds of a goal spread instead of using a Canadian Line.
- **Push** – When a contest ends with no winner or loser as far as betting purposes are concerned. Stakes are refunded. (See also Draw, Tie)
- **Quarter bet** – A bet on the result of one specific quarter of a game. (See also First half, Second half bet)
- **Reload bonus** – A bonus for existing sports betting account holders that applies to subsequent deposits.
- **Rotation number** – A numbering system used by sportsbooks to order bets.
- **Round Robin** – A specific type of bet that features three selections in a 10-combination bet.
- **Run line** – Specifically for baseball, the Spread/Handicap that relates to the number of runs in a particular game.
- **Scalping** – Exploiting price/bonus discrepancies between several different sportsbooks for profit.

- **Second half bet** – A bet on the outcome of the second half of a game.
(See also First half, Quarter bet)
- **Sell** (points) – Decreasing a point spread advantage and getting increased odds in exchange.
(See also Buy points)
- **Sides** – The two teams or athletes playing in an event, made up of the underdog and the favorite.
- **Special** – A bet outside of the three basic betting types or their derivatives (Money Line/1x2, Handicap/Spread, Total).
(See also Future, Novelty bet, Outright betting)
- **Sportsbook** – Another name for a Bookmaker.
(See also Book)
- **Spread** – The predicted scoring differential between two opponents in an event. (See also Handicap)
- **Stake** – The amount of money risked by a single bettor on a specific bet.
- **Straight bet** – A bet on the result of one of the three basic bet types.
- **Teaser** – Bets on two or more teams where the line on each team is adjusted in the favor of the bettor.
- **Ticket** – A sports bet that is confirmed by a physical ticket.
- **Tie** – When a contest ends with no winner or loser as far as betting purposes are concerned. Stakes are refunded. (See also Draw, Push)
- **Total** – One of the three basic bet types, the combined number of runs, points or goals scored by both teams during a specific game. Bettors can choose if the Total will be higher or lower than the number set by the sportsbook.
- **Totals bet** – A bet that predicts whether the total score by both teams/players in a specific game will be more or less than the number posted by the sportsbook.
- **True odds** – The true reflection of the underlying probability of a specific event to which a sportsbook adds their margin.
- **Under** – A bet on whether the total of any given variable will be under the value set by the sportsbook.
- **Underdog** – The team perceived to be least likely to win.

- **Vigorish** – A sportsbook's commission on a losing bet. (See also Commission, Margin, Juice)
- **Wager** – Same as bet.

DEAD-HEAT RULES

What happens if two or more selections finish in the same position? The stake is divided proportionally. Let's look at a golf tournament as an example. The final positions are as follows:

- 1st position:** Player A
- 2nd position:** Player B
- 3rd position:** Player C
- 3rd position:** Player D
- 3rd position:** Player E
- 6th position:** Player F

In our example, you bet on Player E (e/w $\frac{1}{4}$ 1-2-3). Because the 3rd position is shared by 3 players, the payment will be $\frac{1}{3}$ stake X e/w odds.

