



***SPORTING*INDEX**

WORLD LEADERS IN SPORTS SPREAD BETTING

A Guide to Spread Betting

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1.1 What is sports spread betting?

Sports spread betting works on the same principal as financial spread betting. You, the punter, are invited to challenge a prediction made by Sporting Index by betting higher (buying) or betting lower (selling) on that prediction. Profits or losses are calculated on how right or wrong you are with the outcome.

1.2 How does sports spread betting differ from fixed-odds betting?

Rather than markets being settled on a simple win or lose scenario, which is what happens in fixed-odds betting, spread betting calculates profits or losses on how right or wrong you are.

This means the more a result goes in your favour, the more you can win. Likewise, if a result goes against you then you are liable to lose more than your original stake

1.3 How do you spread bet?

Our predictions on every single sports spread betting market are always in the form of two prices, a buy price and a sell price. You buy at the high price (bet higher) and sell at the low one (bet lower). The range between the two prices is known as the spread – this is our margin.

For example, we quote goals at 2.9-3.1 in a football match and you think it is likely to be a low-scoring affair. You would sell goals at 2.9, while if you were anticipating a high-scoring game you would buy at 3.1.

Markets are settled as the difference between the result and the price you bought or sold at. That difference determines your profit or loss.

Returning to the goals market above. You bought goals at 3.1 for £10 and the match finished 5-2. The make-up is 7 and your profit is £39.00 ($7-3.1 = 3.9 \times £10$).

If the match had finished 1-0, the make-up would be 1 and your loss would be £21.00 ($3.1-1 = 2.1$

$\times 10$).

1.4 Why would you spread bet?

There are many advantages with sports spread betting that don't exist with fixed-odds betting and exchange betting. Here are a few:

There's a wider choice of markets than with fixed-odds betting.

During a live event you have the option to close bets (to take a profit or limit losses) as well as open new bets. There are also no limitations in terms of liquidity associated with exchange betting.

There is greater potential reward for being right.

With fixed-odds betting you either win or lose. Even if a result goes heavily in your favour, you still get the same return as if it wins by a narrow margin. For example, you back over 2.5 goals in a match with fixed-odds bookmakers. Your winning stake remains the same whether there are three goals or nine goals. But if you had bought goals at 2.5 with Sporting Index your winnings increase each time a goal occurs. Similarly, if a match doesn't go your way, you can lose several times your stake.

It's not as risky as you might think.

Spread betting is only as risky as you want it to be. By controlling the size of your stake, you are managing how much risk you are willing to take on. And with Sporting Index accepting stakes as low as 5p on some markets, we cater for all punters.

You don't have to win.

Fixed-odds betting offers two outcomes – winning or losing. Sports spread betting can be profitable even if you don't get your desired outcome. For example, you fancy Juan Martin del Potro to do well in a tennis tournament and buy him at 16 on the 60 win index. He gets beaten in the semi-final but still makes up 20 – a profit of $4 \times$ your stake. If he got beaten in the final, he'd still make up 40 – a profit of $24 \times$ your stake.

Better value than fixed-odds betting.

Horse racing spread betting, for example, has never been more exhilarating. Indices right down to fifth place offer much better place terms than a fixed-odds operator.

Specials markets.

Sporting Index offer a huge selection of spread betting specials markets on a massive range of events. Fancy Stoke City to foul Arsenal all match? Then you might be interested in buying the number of minutes of injury time shown at the end of the 90. Confident England's bowlers will destroy the Australian batsmen? Then you'll want to sell the prediction on the aggregate total of Australia players' runs over 100. They are just a few examples of the wide and interesting range of specials markets available.

Most of all, it's exciting!

Imagine you have bought Gareth Bale's goal minutes at 28 in a match. He scores after 32 minutes, securing you a minimum of 4 x your stake profit – and there is still nearly an hour to play. You know every other goal he scores is going to land you a massive pay day and the thrills and spills every time he gets a chance make for the most enthralling betting experience out there.



2.1 What is football spread betting?

Football spread betting with Sporting Index can make even the most mundane of matches exciting with the widest range of betting markets available anywhere.

Sporting Index offers 200 markets on some matches, all updated in-play, so whether it is spread betting on the time of the first goal, the number of bookings points or the aggregate time of all the goals scored in a match, Sporting Index has football covered from all angles.

How to spread bet on football

Sporting Index makes predictions on a number of events and scenarios within a football game. The spread has two prices, a buy and a sell price. If you believe Sporting Index has pitched a quote too low, spread bettors would buy at the higher price, anticipating that the make-up of the market will be bigger than that price.

Likewise, if spread bettors think the buy price is too high then they would sell at the lower,

believing the final make-up will be below the price they have sold at.

2.2 What is supremacy football spread betting?

One of the simplest football spread betting markets is a Supremacy spread bet.

This is one team's dominance over another expressed in goals.

For example, Sporting Index might make Arsenal favourites to beat Tottenham by 0.1-0.3 goals. Therefore, if you think Arsenal will win you would buy at 0.3 for the stake of your choice, in this case, £50 a goal.

If Arsenal were to win the game 4-1, their winning margin (make-up) would be 3 goals. Had you bought at 0.3 you would have made 2.7 times your stake or £135. Here's how the calculation works: $(3 - 0.3) \times \text{your stake} = 2.7 \times £50 = £135$.

But, if Tottenham had won the game 1-0, the same bet would have lost you 1.3 times your stake. The calculation: $(-1 - 0.3) \times \text{your stake} = -1.3 \times £50 = -£65$.

Supremacy football spread betting markets are also offered on other aspects of any match including, Corner Supremacy, Bookings Supremacy, Total Goal Minutes Supremacy and Team Performance Supremacy.

2.3 What football spread betting goals markets are available?

Football spread betting allows you to spread bet on a wide range of different goal markets and excitement is guaranteed whether or not the match is high-scoring.

Total Match Goals

This market is based on the total number of goals scored in any given match by both teams.

Sporting Index might predict a match will yield 2.8-3.0 goals. Therefore, spread bettors that think the game will be high-scoring would buy at 3.0 for the stake of your choice, in this case, £50 a goal.

If the game finished 4-1, the total goals scored

in the game would be 5. Had you bought Total Goals at 3.0 you would have made 2 times your stake: $(5 - 3.0) \times \text{your stake} = 2 \times \text{£}50 = \text{£}100$. But if the game had finished 0-0, spread buyers would have lost 3 times their stake: $(0 - 3.0) \times \text{your stake} = -3 \times \text{£}50 = -\text{£}150$.

Total Goal Minutes

The total aggregate time of all goals scored in a game.

A match in which goals are scored in the 44th and 82nd minute would make up 126 total goal minutes.

In a game Sporting Index might predict 125-135 Total Goal Minutes. If three goals came in the 7th, 23rd and 90th minutes the result would be 120 minutes. Had you sold Total Goal Minutes at 125 you would have won five times your stake, in this case $\text{£}1$ a minute: $(125 - 120) \times \text{your stake} = 5 \times \text{£}1 = \text{£}5$.

But if Total Goal Minutes had added up to 134, the same bet would have lost you 9 times your stake: $(125 - 134) \times \text{your stake} = -9 \times \text{£}1 = -\text{£}9$.

Goalscorer Shirt Numbers

The aggregate number of shirt numbers for all the goalscorers in a match. For example, a 1-1 draw with players wearing shirt numbers 14 and 10 scoring the goals would result in Shirt Numbers making up 24 points.

For a match between Everton and Liverpool, we might price Shirt Numbers at 36-39. So if you expect several goals you would buy at 39 for the stake of your choice, let's say $\text{£}10$ a point.

If Everton were to win the game 2-1, with number 7 scoring both goals for Everton and shirt number 10 netting Liverpool's goal, the final result would be 24 points $(7 + 7 + 10)$.

Spread bettors who bought Shirt Numbers at 39 would have lost 15 times their stake, in this case $\text{£}10$ per point: $(39 - 24) \times \text{your stake} = 15 \times \text{£}10 = -\text{£}150$. But if spread bettors had sold at 36, the same bet would have won them 12 times their stake: $(36 - 24) \times \text{their stake} = 12 \times \text{£}10 = \text{£}120$.

Sporting Index cover many leagues in which players regularly wear numbers up to 99 which can make for a thrilling 90 minutes if spread

betting in this market.

Time of First Goal

This football spread betting market is a prediction on the time of the first goal in a match. The maximum result is 90 minutes (injury-time does not count).

Sporting Index also offers team specific time of first goal markets. So punters can buy or sell the Time of First Goal minute by either team, as well as the match as a whole.

Player Goal Minutes

The aggregate number of total minutes of all the goals scored by an individual player in a match.

If a player fails to score the make-up is 0 minutes and goals in injury-time either count as 45, if it's in first-half stoppage time, or 90 if it's in second-half stoppage time. Goals scored in the 63rd and 87th minute, for example, would mean a make-up of 150.

2.4 What are the long-term football spread betting markets?

Sporting Index offer long-term football spread betting markets across a specific group of games, a whole season or a particular competition.

Total Points

A prediction on the number of points a team will accumulate over a season. For example, Sporting Index might quote Manchester United Points at 70-71.5 for the Premier League season.

Our traders constantly update season-long spread betting points predictions, giving spread bettors the opportunity to cash out their bet or open new positions.

Season points markets are certainly not restricted to the Premier League. They are also offered for a number of other leading leagues including the Championship, League 1, League 2, La Liga and the Bundesliga.

Championship Index

Teams are awarded points based on where they finish in the league as follows; Winner = 60pts, Second = 40pts, Third = 30pts, Fourth = 20pts, Fifth = 10pts, Sixth = 5pts. All others = 0.

We might have a spread of Arsenal at 36-38. If they finished third, they would make-up 30.

And like season points markets we offer Championship Index markets for the likes of the Championship, League 1, League 2, La Liga and the Bundesliga.

Relegation Index

Like the Championship Index, points are awarded to teams on where they finish in the league, concentrating on those teams likely to be relegated. Points are awarded as follows; Last = 60pts, Second Bottom = 40pts, Third Bottom = 30pts, Fourth Bottom = 20pts, Fifth Bottom = 10pts, Sixth Bottom = 5pts. All others = 0.

So the spread for Crystal Palace might be 37-40. If Palace finished bottom, they would make-up 60.

Golden Boot Index

A prediction on which player will score the most goals over the course of a season with points awarded on where that player finishes in the table. Winner: 60pts, Runner-up: 40pts, Third: 30pts, Fourth: 25pts, Fifth: 20pts, Sixth: 15pts, Seventh: 10pts, Eighth: 5pts. All others: 0pts.

Sporting Index's spread for Luis Suarez may be 39-42. If he finished second, he would make up 40.

2.5 What bookings and corner-related football spread betting markets do you offer?

Football spread betting encompasses all aspects of the game and Sporting Index offers a range of markets on incidents within a match.

Bookings markets

The simplest bookings market is on the number of yellow and red cards in match. For every yellow card shown 10pts are awarded and for every red card 25pts.

For a match between Arsenal and Manchester United Sporting Index might set the spread at 48-52. If there were six yellow cards and one red card then the make-up would be 85.

Sporting Index also offers individual Team Bookings Points, Bookings Supremacy, and Time of the First Red Card, as well as football

spread betting markets on the number of bookings points after certain points in the game. For example, Bookings Points 30-Ups = 1pt is awarded per booking point over 30. So three yellow cards and one red card = 55 bookings points. Bookings 30-Ups result = 25.

Corners markets

Sporting Index offers football spread bettors 21 corner-related markets including Total Number of Corners in a match, Corner Supremacy, Time of the First Corner, X-Corners (prediction on the number on by one teams multiplied by the number of the other team) and Corners Squared (prediction on the total number of corners taken in a match squared).

2.6 What index football spread betting markets are there?

Another popular football spread betting market is the 25:10 win index.

This is similar to an outright match market where 25pts are awarded to the match winner and 0pts to the losing side. If the match is drawn both teams make up 10.

We might predict make a spread for Manchester United at 15-18 for their match against Swansea. If they won they'd make-up 25 and spread bettors who bought at 18 would win seven times their stake. However, if Swansea held them to a draw the make-up would be 10 and buyers would have lost 8 times their stake. If Swansea had won then buyers would have lost 18 times their stake.

Sporting Index also offer a number of similar index markets:

Team Performance

We award or deduct teams' points for various elements of a match. The spread will be based on the following: Win = 25 points, draw = 10, goal = 15, clean sheet = 10, each corner taken = 3, each yellow card = -5, each red card = -15.

For example, Tottenham Team performance against Cardiff might be 48-52. If the match finishes 2-0 to Tottenham and they had five corners and avoided any bookings their make-up would be 80 (25pts for the win, 30pts for the two goals, 15pts for the five corners and 10pts for

the clean sheet).

Match Performance

Points are awarded or deducted for various elements of a whole match. Our spread is based on the following: Goal = 15pts, corner = 3pts, yellow card = 5pts, red card = 15pts, penalty awarded = 10pts and 0-0 draw = -25pts.

Hotshots

Sporting Index name four players (from either team), and award points for each goal scored by any of the four. Our spread is based on 25pts awarded per each goal scored by any of the named players. 8pts are awarded per player who does not take any part in the match.

Group Indices

In a tournament such as the Champions League, we award points to teams on where they finish in their respective groups as follows: Group winner: 25pts, 2nd place: 10pts, 3rd place: 5pts, 4th place: 0pts.

For example, we might quote Arsenal at 15-17.5 for their group. They would make up 25pts for winning.

[Click here for all of our latest markets.](#)



Cricket spread betting with Sporting Index gives you the opportunity to bet on one of the world's most popular sports with the widest range of betting markets.

3.1 What is cricket spread betting?

Sporting Index offers hundreds of markets on cricket relating to runs, wickets, win indices and the performances of individual players. So, whether it's one day Internationals, Test matches, Twenty20 games, or county cricket, we offer spread betting for every format.

The more right you are about the outcome of a performance, game or series the more you can win, but if you get it wrong you may lose more than your initial stake.

How to spread bet on cricket

Sporting Index makes predictions on a number of events and scenarios within a cricket match. The spread has two prices, a buy and a sell price.

If you believe Sporting Index has pitched a quote too low, spread bettors can buy at the higher price, anticipating that the make-up of the market will be bigger than that price.

Likewise, if spread bettors think the buy price is too high then they can choose to sell at the lower price, believing the final make-up will be below the price they have sold at.

As a result, cricket spread betting offers much more variety than just backing a team to win or lose.

Here are some of our most popular cricket spread betting markets.

3.2 What is cricket supremacy spread betting?

One of the simplest cricket spread betting markets is a Supremacy spread bet. Put simply, this is one team's dominance over another expressed in runs and wickets.

Instead of betting on the result of a match – the home team to win, the away team to win, or the match being drawn – you can bet on the margin of victory.

For a Supremacy spread bet in cricket, the winning margin is based on either one point per run won by or 10 points per wicket won by.

For example, our traders may quote Australia over England with a Supremacy price of 20-30 in a One Day International. If the Aussies beat England by 70 runs, the market will make-up at 70 – with your winnings being calculated at 40 x your stake if you had bought at 40.

If England won by one wicket, however, the market would make-up at -10, with a buy at 20 resulting in a loss of 20 x your stake.

3.3 Do you offer in-play cricket betting?

There is no better sport for spread betting than cricket – and it comes into its own in-play. Before each match our trading team will predict

all manner of markets, such as how many runs a team or batsman will score, or how many wickets it will concede or wickets he will take.

These spreads are updated after every ball and will fluctuate depending on factors including run-rate, wickets lost, or even weather conditions. This allows spread bettors to pit their cricketing knowledge against ours during any time of the game.

Among the most popular in-play markets are:

Fall of Next Wicket

This market gives you the opportunity to challenge our prediction of the score when the next wicket falls.

Here's an illustration. With England at 70 for 2 on a seaming pitch, we might forecast that the fall of the next wicket will be approximately 30 runs later. As a result our prediction would be 98-102.

If, on the other hand, you believe England will build a decent third wicket partnership, you buy at 102 runs, for the stake of your choice. But if England lose their third wicket the very next ball with the score still on 70 you will lose 32 times your stake $(70 - 102) \times \text{your stake}$. Alternatively, if England put on 62 for the third wicket, you will make 30 times your stake: $(132 - 102) \times \text{your stake}$.

Session Runs

For this market we predict the number of runs that will be scored in each session of a Test match.

As an example we might predict that 78-82 runs will be scored in the second session of play (lunch until tea). With the lunchtime score at 70 for 1 and the weather set fair, you may believe that batting would become easier in the second session, so might bet high at 82, for the stake of your choice.

If 102 runs are scored in the second session you will be proved right. If you go high at 82 you will win 20 times your stake: $(102 - 82) \times \text{your stake}$. But if a couple of wickets fall and only 70 runs are scored in the second session, you will lose 12 times your stake: $(70 - 82) \times \text{your stake}$.

In-Play Win Index

This market awards 25 points to the winning team of a Test match, 10 points to both teams for a draw and 0 points for a loss. You can bet on either team to perform better or worse than our prediction. This market is updated as the match progresses.

For example, at the start of a Test match between England and New Zealand, we might price England at 16-17.5 on the Win Index.

If you think England justify this favouritism you bet high at 17.5 for your chosen stake, in this case if England confirm your view and go on to win the match they would be awarded 25 points and New Zealand 0 points. If you buy at 17.5 you would make 7.5 times your stake. But if you sell England at 16 then you will lose 9 times your stake

New Zealand, on the other hand, might be priced at 5-6.5 at the start of the same Test. If you go high at 6.5 it would be important to note that both a draw and a New Zealand win would be profitable for you.

3.4 What cricket series bets can I have?

As well as betting on one-off matches, you can place cricket spread bets on the outcome of series such as Test and One Day Internationals, World Cups, or domestic competition such as the County Championship.

This allows spread bettors to take a longer-term view of the game over a few weeks or months, or during the course of a season. These are updated regularly.

Among the most popular series markets are:

Player Runs/Wickets

These markets allow you to be with or against a particular player during the course of the competition, depending on whether you think they will score runs or take wickets – or not.

If you think a batsman will score more runs than our traders estimate you buy at the higher level of our prediction, but if you think they'll struggle you sell at the lower level.

Likewise, if you think a bowler will take more or less wickets than the number we've quoted you can test your prediction against our one.

For example, in a three match Test Series we might predict that Ian Bell will score 200-210 runs. If he then hits scores of 46, 59, 21, 23, 0 and 101 in the three matches, his total runs add up to 250.

Had you gone high at 210 you would have made 40 times your stake: $(250 - 210) \times \text{your stake}$. But if he had only managed a total of 180 runs, the same bet would have lost you 30 times your stake: $(180 - 210) \times \text{your stake}$.

Highest Innings Score and Lowest Innings Score

These two markets are based on the highest/lowest number of runs either side will score in an innings during the course of a competition.

For example, during a Test Series we might predict that the highest innings score from either team will be 480 – and set our spread at 470-490. If you believe that's too low you would buy at 490 for the stake of your choice.

If one team notches 530 in a Test and this proves to be the highest total of the series, this bet would reward you with 40 times your stake: $(530 - 490) \times \text{your stake}$.

But if the batsmen struggle throughout the series and the highest total is only 440, you would have lost 50 times your stake. $(440 - 490 = 50) \times \text{your stake}$.

The same principle applies for lowest innings score.

50/100 Ups:

This market is based on the combined number of runs scored by an individual batsman over and above 50/100, in a competition.

For example, if a player scored three centuries in a series with totals of 101, 109 and 121 then Series 100 ups would make-up at 131 $(101+109+121=131)$.

Total 4s/6s/run-outs/wides:

The total number of 4s, 6s, run-outs or wides during a series.

3.5 What run-related markets are available?

Given the importance of runs in matches, cricket spread betting markets related to them make up the large number of bets placed by our customers.

As a result, we offer spreads on the number of runs a batsman will score, either in one innings or over a full match if it lasts more than one day. You can also bet on the runs his team score, session runs or fall of next wicket.

Among the most popular run-related markets are:

Team Runs: The predicted amount of runs to be scored by a team either over a full match or one innings of a Test, ODI, or other competition.

First 6/15 Over Runs: The total number of runs a team will score in a nominated number of overs. For example, if a team scored 45 runs in the first 15 overs of a One Day International, the market would make-up at 45.

Session Runs: The total number of runs scored by a team in a particular session of play in a match. For example, if a team scores 95 runs in the first session of a Test match, the market would settle at 95.

Fall of Next Wicket: The number of runs a team will score before the next batsman is given out during a particular innings.

For example, if after a wicket falls a team is on 120 for three and the next batting partnership lasts for just 10 runs, the market will make-up at 130. But if the two batsmen put on a stand of 90 before the next wicket falls, the market will settle at 210.

3.6 What bowler-related markets can I bet on?

There are numerous ways you can place a cricket spread bet on a bowler's performance during a match.

Before a Test match, for example, our traders will draw up a spread on how many wickets a bowler will take, either in that match or during the course of the series.

Series wickets is a straight prediction of how many wickets that bowler will take over the whole series.

Among the other bowling related markets is the Wicket Dismissal Index. This is a prediction on the method of the next dismissal in an innings.

Points are awarded on the following basis:

Caught = Opts;

Bowled / LBW = 50pts;

Any other method = 100pts

[Click here for all of our latest markets.](#)



Rugby spread betting offers a greater variety of markets than any other form of betting and ensures rugby fans get the most exhilarating betting experience out there.

4.1 What is rugby spread betting?

Sporting Index price up hundreds of markets on rugby, so whether it is a prediction on one team's kicking metres, or the total number of points in a match, as well as long term markets like Tournament Indices and Season Points, along with match markets such as Supremacy, Total Points and Shirt Numbers, Sporting Index have rugby covered.

How to spread bet on rugby

Sporting Index makes predictions on a number of events and incidents within a rugby game. The spread has two prices, a buy and a sell price. If you reckon Sporting Index have underestimated their prediction, spread bettors would buy at the higher price, anticipating that the make-up of the market will be bigger than that price.

Likewise, if spread bettors think the buy price is too high then they would sell at the lower, believing the final make-up will be below the price they have sold at.

4.2 What are tournament/Championship rugby spread betting markets?

Tournament / Championship Index

There are a number of rugby spread betting markets that revolve around how a team might perform in a tournament.

Points are awarded to teams depending on where they finished in the table. For example, the winner of the Six Nations Championships would accumulate 60 points, while second would get 40pts, third 20pts, fourth 10pts and the rest 0pts.

England, as favourites, for example, might have a prediction of between 36-39 points for the Six Nations.

Should you predict England to win or at least finish second, you would buy at 39. If England went on to win the whole tournament they would secure 60 points and you would make a profit of 21 times your stake (60-39 = 21).

4.3 What are season long spread betting markets?

Season points

Season long rugby spread betting markets are predictions on the accumulated total of points various sides will win during the season.

Sporting Index might predict that London Wasps are going to get between 50-53 by the time the Aviva Premiership concludes.

Should you believe Wasps were on course for a strong season then you might choose to buy for £10 at 53 points.

If Wasps eventually went on to secure 60 points through the campaign then you would be in profit by £70 (60-53 x £10). However, if they turned out to have a poor season and only reached 45 points then you would be £80 worse off (53 - 45 x £10).

This market is updated after every gameweek.

4.4 What rugby spread betting supremacy markets are available?

One of the most popular rugby spread betting

markets is our Match Supremacy market.

This is one side's dominance over another expressed in terms of points.

For example, Sporting Index might quote England over Australia with a Supremacy price of 3-6.

If England beat Australia 20-8, a buy at 6 would have returned a profit of six times your stake (12-6 =6).

On the other hand, if Australia beat England 12-5 then the supremacy price market will make-up -7. So a buy at 6 would end up being a loss of 13 times your stakes (-7-6 =-13).

Just like the vast majority of Sporting Index's rugby betting markets, supremacy markets can be traded in-play to allow spread bettors to open or close bets during the contest to take a profit early or to limit losses.

4.5 What points-related rugby spread betting markets do you offer?

Rugby spread betting presents numerous opportunities for bets on points-related markets.

Total Points

A prediction on the number of points scored in a selected match.

Team Points

A prediction on the total number of points scored by one team in a selected match.

4.6 What other rugby spread betting markets are available?

Rugby spread betting offers numerous other markets concerning events within a match. Here are a number of our most popular ones.

First Match Try

The time, in minutes, of the opening try of the match scored by either side. .

Sporting Index might quote the Time of First Try at 17-20.

Should the first try of the match arrive in the 10th minute, buyers at 20 would lose ten times their

stake (20-10=10). Sellers at 17 would win seven times their stake (17-10 =7).

First Team Try

A prediction of the minute that a selected team first scores a try.

Player Try Minutes

An accumulative total of the try minutes of your selected player over the course of the match.

Should your chosen player score in the 10th and 80th minute then their Player Try Minutes make-up would be 90 (10 + 80=90).

If your selected player only scored in the 10th minute then their make-up would be 10.

Tryscorers' Shirts

A prediction on the accumulative total of all the tryscorers' shirt numbers over the match.

Sporting Index might have predicted the tryscorers' shirt numbers at 50-54. If players with the numbers 11, 13, 24 and 31 crossed the line for a try the make-up would be 79.

Team Shirts

Like tryscorer's Shirts, but a prediction of the accumulative tryscorers' shirt numbers of an individual team rather than the match as a whole.

Team Tries

A prediction on the number of the total number of tries one side will score.

[Click here for all of our latest markets.](#)



Horse racing spread betting is much more than just picking the winner. Try Sporting Index and experience a thrilling new way to enjoy the sport of kings.

5.1 What is horse racing spread betting?

Sporting Index offers a whole host of markets aside from the where a horse will finish in a race, like winning distances, jockey's performance and starting price, so you can place a bet on a

race or a meeting without having to worry about finding the winner.

We offer points to horses depending on where they finish in our individual race indices. We also offer match bets between horses where you can buy or sell the winning distance between two horses in a race regardless of whether either of them wins.

Markets are also available across a race meeting and some of the most popular ones are winning distances, favourites and starting prices.

How to spread bet on horse racing

Sporting Index makes predictions on a number of events and scenarios with a horse race or race meeting. The spread has two prices, a buy and a sell price. If you believe Sporting Index has pitched a quote too low, spread bettors would buy at the higher price, anticipating that the make-up of the market will be bigger than that price.

Likewise, if spread bettors think the buy price is too high then they would sell at the lower, believing the final make-up will be below the price they have sold at.

Here are some of our most popular horse racing spread betting markets.

5.2 What is a winning distances bet?

A horse racing spread betting market that predicts the aggregate total of the winning margins of each race at a meeting. The maximum winning distance for a Flat race is set at 12 lengths while for a National Hunt race it is 30 lengths. This also applies should only one horse complete the race.

Distances under a length are recorded as follows: Short head = 0.1 of a length, head = 0.2 of a length, neck = 0.3 of a length, half a length = 0.5 of a length, three-quarters of a length = 0.75 of a length.

For example, at a jumps meeting at Cheltenham, Sporting Index might offer a spread on total winning distances of 70-75. You might decide to place your spread bet high at 75 for £5 per length.

In the end the winning distances made up at 82 lengths. If you had gone high at 75 you would have won seven times your stake: $(82-75 = 7) \times$ your stake (£5) = £35. But if winning distances had made up at just 67 lengths, the same bet would have lost you 8 times your stake $(67-75 = -8) \times$ your stake (£5) = -£40.

5.3 What is an individual race index?

One of the most popular horse racing spread betting markets is the race index where points are awarded to horses based on where they finish in an individual race.

The points structure varies according to how many runners there are in a race – for contests with 11 or fewer points are awarded as follows: 1st = 50pts, 2nd = 25pts, 3rd = 10pts, any other place = 0pts. Races with 12 or more horses taking part score as follows: 1st = 50pts, 2nd = 30pts, 3rd = 20pts, 4th = 10pts, any other place = 0pts.

This market gives you the opportunity to back or oppose a horse, something which a traditional fixed-odds betting market does not offer.

Sporting Index might price up Bobs Worth at 13-16 points on the 50 Race Index. If you had fancied him to do well, you might buy at 16 for let's say £2. If Bobs Worth went on to win the race he would be awarded 50pts. So, had you gone high at 16 you would have won 34 times your stake $(50-16 = 34) \times$ your stake (£2) = £68.

However, if Bobs Worth had finished out of the frame you would have been awarded 0pts and the same bet would have lost you 16 times your stake $(0-16 = -16) \times$ your stake (£2) = -£32.

5.4 What are match bets?

This is a horse racing spread bet which concentrates on only two horses in a race, making the rest of the field irrelevant for the purposes of this bet.

Sporting Index picks two horses in a race and predicts what the distance will be between them when they cross the line. If you think one horse will beat another, then you can place a bet on this market and it doesn't matter where in the field they finish – you are simply betting on the

performance of one relative to the other. The maximum distance in a match bet on the Flat is 12 lengths and 15 lengths over jumps. If only one horse finishes then maximum distance rules will apply.

We might pit Bobs Worth against Sir Des Champs in a match bet with Bobs Worth favourite to finish ahead of Sir Des Champs by between 1-2 lengths.

If you thought Bobs Worth was likely to beat his rival you might buy him versus Sir Des Champs for £10 per length.

If Bobs Worth came home 7 lengths in front of Sir Des Champs and you had gone high on the former at 2 lengths, then you would have made 5 times your stake ($7-2 = 5$) x your stake (£10) = £50.

However, if Sir Des Champs had finished 5 lengths in front of Bobs Worth, the same bet would have lost you 7 times your stake (5 lengths plus the 2 lengths you bought at): $-5-2 = -7$ x £10 = £70.

Note that it does not matter where the horses finish in the context of the race – it is simply the distance between them at the finish that counts.

5.5 What is the Favourites Index?

This horse racing spread betting market allows you to place a bet on how the favourites will perform at a particular meeting. In this market a favourite is awarded 25pts for winning, 10pts for finishing second, 5pts for third and 0pts for any other place. In the event of a race starting with joint-favourites, Sporting Index takes the favourite as being the horse with the lower race card number.

Here's an example. At a Newbury jumps card consisting of six races, our favourites prediction might be 61-65 points. If you had a good look at the form and decided that the favourites should perform better than we predicted, you might bet higher (buy) at 65 for a stake of £3.

At the end of the meeting, three favourites had won ($25 \times 3 = 75$), one came second (10) and the other two were unplaced, so the make-up was 85. So, had you bought at 65 you would have

won 20 times your stake: $(85-65 = 20)$ x your stake (£3) = £60. But, if the favourites index had made up at only 50pts, the same bet would have lost you 15 times your stake: $(50-65 = -15)$ x your stake (£3) = -£45.

5.6 What is the Racing Post Favourites Index?

This horse racing spread betting market is based on the same principle as the Favourites Index, but instead the favourites are those printed first in the betting section below each race card in the Racing Post (i.e. the horses the Racing Post betting forecast predicts will start favourite). These horses are awarded points as follows: 1st = 25pts, 2nd = 10pts, 3rd = 5pts, any other place = 0pts. If there are joint-favourites the first named horse in the Racing Post is deemed to be the favourite.

Let's see an example. In a race meeting at Lingfield, Sporting Index's opening prediction for Racing Post Favourites might be 62-66. If you studied the Racing Post and believed their favourites had a better chance than we predicted you would bet high (buy) at 66 for let's say £3.

In the end two of the Racing Post favourites won, but none of the others made the frame. So, on the basis of our scoring system, the market made up at 50. Had you gone high at 66 you would have lost 16 times your stake: $(50 - 66 = -16)$ x your stake (£3) = -£48. However, if the Racing Post favourites index had resulted in 80 points, the same bet would have won you 14 times your stake: $(80 - 66 = 14)$ x your stake (£3) = £42.

5.7 What is the Jockey Index?

Most horse racing punters have their favourite jockeys, so this is a popular horse racing spread betting market.

For each race meeting Sporting Index offers spreads on how an individual jockey will perform. This is similar to the favourites markets with 25pts awarded for a winning ride, 10pts for a second, 5pts for a third and 0pts for any other place. If the jockey on whom the market is based does not ride his intended mount in a race, but the horse still runs, then the horse's finishing position still counts as if it had been ridden by the named jockey.

Here's an example. At a meeting at Newmarket, Richard Hughes has six rides. We might predict that he will get between 45-49 points based on the scoring system above.

If you viewed his rides as particularly strong and believed he might have a couple of winners with a good chance of others finishing in the frame you would buy (bet high) at 49 for say £3 per point.

Here are the results of Hughes' six rides:

Race 1 1st (25pts)
Race 2 Unplaced (0)
Race 3 3rd (5pts)
Race 4 1st (25pts)
Race 5 Unplaced (0pts)
Race 6 2nd (10pts)
Total = 65pts

With these results had you gone high at 49 you would have won 16 times your stake: $(65 - 49 = 16) \times \text{your stake} (\pounds 3) = \pounds 48$. But, if Richard Hughes had only managed one winner and a second, with the other four failing to finish in the top three, the make-up would be 35 points which, with the same bet, would have lost you 14 times your stake: $(35 - 49 = -14) \times \text{your stake} (\pounds 3) = -\pounds 42$.

[Click here for all of our latest markets.](#)



Tennis spread betting is the perfect way to enhance your enjoyment of a tennis match. The spread betting options come as thick and fast as it does on the court, and the number of markets on offer make it one of the most exciting sports to place a spread bet.

6.1 What is tennis spread betting?

Sporting Index's markets cover all the major men's and women's Grand Slams and Masters Series tournaments as well as the Davis Cup ties and season-long ATP Tour events. We offer markets on everything from Player Supremacy to the number of points in a match, from set games to how a player will perform in Grand Slams across a calendar season.

How to spread bet on tennis

Sporting Index makes predictions on a number of events and scenarios within a tennis match or tournament. The spread has two prices, a buy and a sell price.

If you believe Sporting Index has pitched a quote too low, spread bettors can buy at the higher price, anticipating that the make-up of the market will be bigger than that price.

Likewise, if spread bettors think the buy price is too high then they can choose to sell at the lower price, believing the final make-up will be below the price they have sold at.

As a result, tennis spread betting offers much more variety than just backing a player to win or lose.

[Click here to see our tennis spread betting markets.](#)

6.2 Do you offer in-play tennis betting?

Sporting Index offers a wide range of tennis spread betting markets on live games and it is a sport which is perfect for in-play betting.

Prices are updated at the end of each point and one of the key advantages of in-play tennis spread betting is that you can open or close bets at any point during a match to secure a profit or limit a loss – something that can't be done with fixed odds bets.

6.3 What is a tennis supremacy bet?

One of the most popular tennis spread betting markets is a Supremacy bet which is Sporting Index's prediction of the winning margin of one player over another. This can be split into two different markets: game supremacy or match supremacy.

Game Supremacy

This is the winning margin, in terms of games, that one player beats another in a match. For example, if Novak Djokovic beat Rafael Nadal 6-2, 6-4, 7-5, the Game Supremacy would make-up 8 (4+2+2).

Sporting Index might have offered Djokovic's Game Supremacy at 3.5-4.5 games, so if you

had bought at 4.5 for £10 per point you would have won £35 ($8-4.5 = 3.5$) x your stake (£10). However, this market can also have a negative supremacy so if Nadal had won 3-6, 7-6, 6-4, 7-6 it would have made-up at -1 meaning that you would have lost £55 ($-1-4.5 = -5.5$) x your stake (£10).

Match Supremacy

This is the winning margin of one player over the other with 10 points being awarded for the win and five points for each set won by. So, the maximum make-up in a five-set match would be 25 points, 10 for the win and 3 x 5 for a straight sets win.

Let's say that Andy Murray was playing Roger Federer and Sporting Index quote Murray's 10-5 match supremacy at 10-13. If he won in four sets, the market would make-up at 20, meaning that if you had bought at 13 for £2 per point, you would make 7 times your stake ($20-13 = 7$) x your stake (£2) = £14.

However, if Federer had won the game in five sets, the market would have made up at -15, meaning you would have lost 28 times your stake ($-15-13 = -28$) x your stake (£2) = -£56.

6.4 What games related tennis bets do you offer?

Sporting Index offers a number of tennis spread betting markets which are based on how many games take place in a match. One of the main advantages of this type of spread bet is that it doesn't matter which player wins, only that a certain amount of games are played, be it a short straight-sets victory, or a long five-set battle.

Here are two of our most popular markets:

Total Games Played

This is simply a prediction on the total number of games in a match. If you think it will be an easy, straight sets victory you might sell, while if you are confident it will go the distance you would buy.

Here's an example:

Serena Williams is taking on Maria Sharapova and Sporting Index offer a quote of 23.5-24.5 games in the best of three sets match. Sharapova

beats Williams 7-5, 2-6, 6-3 so the make-up is 29 ($7+5+2+6+6+3$), meaning that if you had bet higher at 24.5 for £10 per point you would have made £45 ($29-24.5 = 4.5$) x your stake (£10).

However, if the match had ended 6-4, 6-2 to either player, the market would have made up at 18, meaning a loss of 6.5 times your stake ($18-24.5 = -6.5$).

Cross Courts

This is one player's individual set games won multiplied by the other player's set games won and added together to form a total.

So, if Thomas Berdych beats David Ferrer 7-5, 2-6, 6-4 in a three-set match, Cross Courts will make up at 71 ($35+12+24 = 71$). Sporting Index might have offered a spread of 62.5-67.5, so if you had bought at 67.5 for £10 per point you would have made £35 ($71-67.5 = 3.5$) x your stake (£10).

However, if the market had made up at 62, then you would have lost £55 ($62-67.5 = -5.5$) x your stake (£10).

6.5 What kind of points related tennis bets are available?

A number of Sporting Index's tennis spread betting markets are based on how many points are contested in a match or the number of a certain type of point in a match.

Here are some popular ones:

Total Points Played

As the name suggests, this is a prediction of the total number of points played in a match.

Sporting Index may predict that between 140-145 points will be played in a best of three sets match. If you think there will be 145 points or more you would buy (bet higher), while if you believe there will be 140 points or fewer you would sell (bet lower).

Total Aces/Total Double Faults

This is a market which predicts the total number of aces or the total number of double faults that are served in a match.

Sporting Index might quote Total Aces in a match

between two big servers like John Isner and Juan Martin Del Potro at 37-39, but you feel that is too high and decide to sell at 37 for £5 per point. In the end there are 32 aces served in total meaning that you make £25 ($37-32 = 25$) x your stake (£5). However, if it went the other way and there were 43 aces served you would lose £30 ($37-43 = -6$) x your stake (£5).

6.6 What are index related tennis bets?

Index-related tennis spread bets are based on how many points players will get based on a certain points index.

For example, ahead of tournaments, Sporting Index offers a Championship Index win index where you can bet on how well or badly a player will. Points are awarded as follows: 60pts to the winner, 40pts to the runner-up, 20pts to losing semi-finalists, 10pts to losing quarter-finalists and 5pts to players who are eliminated in the last 16. If a player doesn't get as far as the last 16 they will be awarded 0pts.

So, we might give Andy Murray a Wimbledon Championship Index spread of 16-19, meaning that he will have to make it to at least the semi-finals to earn a profit. If you decided to bet higher at 19 and he goes on to finish runner-up, you will make 21 times your stake ($40-19 = 21$), but if he was knocked out in the quarters, you would lose 9 times your stake ($10-19 = -9$).

[Click here for all of our latest markets.](#)



American Football is a popular sport for spread betting and Sporting Index offers many markets on the fast-paced action.

7.1 What is American Football spread betting?

Sporting Index covers every round of the American Football NFL season right up to the thrilling conclusion that is the Super Bowl.

How to spread bet on American Football

Sporting Index make a series of predictions on a number of events and scenarios within an NFL

match or across the season. This will be in the form of two prices which is known as the spread.

If you believe Sporting Index has pitched a quote too low, spread bettors can buy at the higher price, anticipating that the make-up of the market will be bigger than that price.

Likewise, if spread bettors think the buy price is too high then they can choose to sell at the lower price, believing the final make-up will be below the price they have sold at.

As a result, American Football spread betting offers much more variety than just backing a team to win or lose.

[Click here to see all our American Football spread betting markets or read on to find out more about some of our most popular American Football spread betting markets.](#)

7.2 What is supremacy American Football spread betting?

One of the simplest American Football spread betting markets is a Supremacy spread bet. This is one team's dominance over another expressed in points.

For example, Sporting Index might make Denver favourites to beat Seattle by 1-3 points. Therefore, if you think Seattle will win by more than 3, you would buy at 3 for the stake of your choice, in this case, £50.

If Denver won the game 37-33, their winning margin (make-up) would be 4 points. Had you bought at 3 you would have made 1 times your stake or £50. Here's how the calculation works: $(4-3) \times \text{your stake} = 1 \times £50 = £50$.

But, if Seattle had won the game 26-21, the same bet would have lost you 8 times your stake. The calculation: $(-5-3) \times \text{your stake} = -8 \times £50 = -£400$.

Supremacy American Football spread betting markets are also offered on other aspects of any match including Touchdown Shirt Supremacy, Performance Supremacy, Touchdown Yardage Supremacy, Field Goal Yardage Supremacy and Penalty Yard Supremacy.

Win Index

The Win Index gives points to a team according to how the game finishes. Sporting Index awards points to the winner as follows; 25pts for winning the match plus 1pt for every point scored.

A Win Index spread might look like this:

Kansas City	38-41
Indianapolis	19-21

If Kansas City won 54-36 they would make-up 79 and profits of 38 times their stake. Indianapolis, despite losing, would make-up 36 and a profit for those who bought them at 21 of 15 times their stake.

7.3 What specific American Football spread betting match markets are available?

Sporting Index prices up 100+ markets on almost every aspect of an American Football match from Total Points to Touchdown Minutes Supremacy, to individual team markets and performance totals.

Total Points

A prediction on the number of total points scored in a match.

Touchdown Scorers' Shirt Numbers

The combined number of all the shirt numbers of the players who score a touchdown in the match. So if players with the numbers 13, 35, 68 and 86 all scored touchdowns the make-up would be 202 (13+35+68+86).

Total Touchdowns

The total number of Touchdowns scored in a particular match.

Sporting Index also offer team specific Touchdown markets.

Quarter Points

The total number of points scored in one named quarter of a particular match.

Touchdown Minutes

A prediction of the total minutes of each Touchdown scored in a match. For example, Touchdowns in the 21st, 50th and 56th minutes would make-up 127 (21+50+56=127).

Multi-Points

A prediction on the outcome of multiplying the points scored by a team in the first half by the points they score in the second half. For example, if Cincinnati score 15 first-half points and 20 second-half points then the multi-points result for Cincinnati Bengals will be 300 (15x20=300). Points scored in Overtime do not count.

7.4 What long term American Football spread betting markets are there?

American Football spread bettors can enjoy a Super Bowl bet on the Outright Index with the index updated after every round of action.

Sporting Index award points as follows; Winner = 100pts, Runner-up = 70pts, Lose Conference Championship = 50pts, Lose Divisional Playoff =33pts, Wild card =20 pts. All others =0.

Above are just a number of the 100+ American Football spread betting markets we offer.

[Click here for all of our latest markets.](#)



Arrer's fans won't find a more exciting way to enjoy the action from the oche that with a darts spread bet.

8.1 What is darts spread betting?

Sporting Index offers markets on all the key events in the calendar including the PDC World Championship, the BDO World Championship, the Premier League and other main tour dates like the Grand Slam of Darts, World Matchplay and the World Cup of Darts.

In-play action also adds to the thrill of darts spread betting, with prices updated after every move on the oche.

How to spread bet on darts?

Sporting Index prices up a number of scenarios in a darts competition or match. The most simple of that will be on the tournament winner – the Outright Index – or on which player will win a selected match – the Win Index.

But spread bettors can punt on everything right down to Total Match Legs, Total Match 180s and the Highest Checkout.

Let's have a look at some of our most popular darts spread betting markets.

8.2 What is supremacy darts spread betting?

This is the simplest darts spread betting markets. Sporting Index price up the supremacy of one player over another expressed in sets.

We award 10pts for winning plus 3pts per set the player wins by. For example, we might price up Phil Taylor/Raymond van Barneveld at 9.5-12.5 for their best of seven set match.

If Taylor won 4-3, he would make up 13 (10pts for the win + 3pts for the set margin of victory). Buyers would therefore make 0.5 x their stake ($13-12.5=0.5$). Likewise a 4-0 win for Taylor would make-up 22 ($10+12=22$).

We also offer 180s Supremacy – a prediction on the total number of 180s achieved by one player versus the total number of 180s achieved by their opponent.

8.3 What other darts spread betting markets are available?

Outright Index

Before a tournament, and updated during the competition, Sporting Index will make a prediction on where every player will finish.

The PDC World Darts Championship for example, we award points as follows: Winner = 60pts, Runner-up = 40pts, Lose Semi-Final = 20pts, Lose Quarter-Final = 10pts, Last 16 = 5pts. Others = 0pts.

If you bought Phil Taylor at 44 and he triumphs, then he would make-up 60.

Win Index

A simple spread bet on who will win the match. 25pts are awarded to the winner and 0pts to the loser. A Win Index bet between two players would like this – Player A 17-18.5 and Player B 6.5-8.

Match Bets

Total Match Legs is a prediction on the total number of legs in a match. We also offer markets on the Total Number of 180s in match, the Highest Match Checkout, as well as set specific markets.

Correct Score

A prediction on the match score. So if you fancied Phil Taylor strongly against a much weaker opponent in a best of seven match, you may want to buy CS: Phil Taylor 4-0 at 8.5-11. If you were correct the make-up would be 25.

[Click here for all of our latest markets.](#)



9.1 Do you offer markets on baseball?

Sporting Index offers a number of baseball spread betting markets, including in-play, on all Major League Baseball games. US sports are popular with our customers and the following are explanations of our main baseball markets:

Supremacy

This is a prediction of how many runs a team beats another team by. Let's say that Sporting Index quotes New York Yankees at 1.3-1.8 over Boston Red Sox. If the Yankees were to win by five runs, the market would make up at 5 and spread bettors who bought (bet higher) at 1.8 would make 3.2 times their stake. However, if the Red Sox had won by three runs, the market would make-up at -3, meaning Yankees buyers would have lost 4.8 times their initial stake.

Total Runs

The total number of runs scored by both teams in the match.

Sporting Index might offer total runs at 16.5-17.5 in a game between the Chicago Cubs and the Atlanta Braves. You think that is too low so you decide to bet higher at 17.5 for £10 per point.

Atlanta end up winning 13-10 and the market makes up at 23, meaning you have made a profit of £55 ($23-17.5 = 5.5$) x your stake (£10). However, if it was a much tighter game and Atlanta only

managed to win 7-5, the market would make up at 12, meaning that you would have lost £55 (12-17.5 = -5.5) x your stake (£10).

Note that extra innings are included in Total Runs make-ups.

Cross-Runs

This is the total runs of a team multiplied by the total runs of their opponent. For example, Cleveland Indians beat Miami Marlins 8-6, so the market makes up at 48 (8x6 = 48). High scoring games can lead to very high scoring Cross-Runs make-ups.

9.2 What markets do you offer on basketball?

Basketball spread betting is very popular with Sporting Index's customers and we offer a wide range of markets on NBA, NCAA and Euroleague basketball matches. We cover these matches both pre-event and in-play.

Here are some of the key markets:

Total Points

This is a prediction of the total number of points scored in a match. Sporting Index might quote total points in a game between the New York Knicks and Chicago Bulls at 190-194. However, you think that these two free-scoring teams are going to put on a thriller so you may decide to buy (bet higher) at 194 for let's say £3 per point. The Knicks end up winning a tight encounter 107-103, meaning that the market makes up at 210 and you make 16 times your stake (210-194 = 16) x your stake (£3) = £48.

However, if a few shots were missed during the match and it finished 93-90, the market would make up at 183, meaning you had lost 11 times your stake (183-194 = -11) x your stake (£3) = -£33.

First Quarter Points

This market works exactly the same as Total Points, except it is solely on the first quarter. So Sporting Index might predict that there will be 49-51 points in the first quarter.

Supremacy

As with other sports, a Supremacy bet in baseball is the margin by which one team beats another. Let's say Sporting Index quote the Knicks to beat the Bulls by 4-7 points. The final score ends up

being 111-98 to the Knicks, meaning that those who had bought their supremacy at 7 would make 6 times their stake (13-7 = 6).

However, if the Bulls had won by a solitary point, those spread bettors who bought the Knicks supremacy at 7 would have lost 8 times their stake (-1-7 = -8).

Player Points

This is a prediction on the number of points a particular player scores in a match. A selection of players will be included in any game and spread bettors can buy or sell the individual player's points.

Total 3-Pointers

Sporting Index will make a prediction on the total number of 3-pointers that are scored in a match.

[Click here for all of our latest markets.](#)



Settle down and enhance your enjoyment of a boxing bout with a sports spread bet with Sporting Index.

We cover all major world fights, updating our prices in-play, to deliver the most exhilarating boxing betting out there.

10.1 Here are some of our main boxing spread betting markets:

Supremacy

Simply a prediction on one fighter's dominance over another with points awarded as follows: 10pts for winning, plus 3pts per round end remaining.

For example, Player A/Player B 2.5-5.5. A first round win for Player A would make up 40, whereas a 12th round win for Player B would make up 13pts.

Like all Supremacy markets, the favourite is listed first and the result can have a negative result. Using the example above, if Player B won in the first round it would they who makes up 40 and the make-up for buyers of Player A would

be -37.5.

Win Index

A prediction on how a boxer will perform in a match. Points are awarded on the following basis:

Win inside distance: 25 points, Win by decision: 10pts, Draw: 5pts, Loss: 0pts.

The spreads for two players in a boxing match might look like this:

Player A 9.5-11

Player B 5-6.5

Therefore, Player A wins by first-round knock-out and the make-up is 25 meaning a profit for buyers at 11.5 of 13.5 x their buy stake.

Fight Minutes

A prediction on the total amount of time this fight lasts. Maximum = 30 minutes Minimum = 1 minute and minutes are always rounded up to the nearest minute.

Total Rounds

A prediction on the total number of rounds in the match.

Stoppage Handicap

A prediction on when this fight will end. Points are awarded on the following basis: 25pts = Fight ends before Round 10; 10pts = Fight ends in Round 10; 0pts = Any other result.

Other

You can also have a boxing spread bet on the method of victory in the match as well as bet on the winner of every round in the match.

[Click here for all of our latest markets.](#)



To complement our extensive range of sports spread bets, Sporting Index also offers spreads markets on some of the most popular entertainment shows in Britain. Whether it's Strictly Come Dancing, X-Factor, Dancing On Ice or Sports Personality of the Year that rocks your boat, we have it covered.

11.1 Win Index

Typically we offer a Win Index for each competition, updated after every round.

We reward contestants/groups 50 pts for winning the event, 30pts for finishing second, 20pts for third or 10pts for finishing fourth.

A spread for the final four left in a particular competition might look like this:

Contestant A	36-38
Contestant B	28-31
Contestant C	25-28
Contestant D	16-19

Contestant A would therefore make-up 50 if they triumphed returning buyers at 38 a profit of 12 times their stake (50-38=12). They would lose buyers money if they failed to finish in the top two.

[Check out our site for the latest markets.](#)



Experience a thrilling new way to enjoy your favourite motorsports with a spread bet that will keep you glued to the action around the track right up until the chequered flag.

12.1 What is Motor Racing spread betting?

Sporting Index offers markets on Formula 1 and occasionally on Speedway too

Whether it's a long-term bet over the course of a season, in-play betting on our Live Index, or exciting match bets pitting one driver against another, we have motorsport covered.

How to spread bet on motor racing

Sporting Index makes predictions on a number of events and scenarios for a season or an individual race. The spread has two prices, a buy and a sell price.

If you believe Sporting Index has pitched a quote too low, spread bettors can buy at the higher price, anticipating that the make-up of the

market will be bigger than that price.

Likewise, if spread bettors think the buy price is too high then they can choose to sell at the lower price, believing the final make-up will be below the price they have sold at.

As a result, motor racing spread betting offers so much more than just backing a driver for the title or in a race.

Here are some of our most popular motorsport spread betting markets.

12.2 What long-term motor racing spread betting markets are there?

Championship Index

Points are awarded for a driver's performance during an entire championship depending on where in the driver's standings they finish.

Points are awarded based on the following: 60pts for winning the Championship, 40pts for finishing second, 30pts for finishing third, 20pts for fourth, 10pts for fifth and 5pts for sixth.

Sporting Index may give Sebastian Vettel a Formula 1 Championship Index quote of 43-46 pre-season, for example. If Vettel won the championship he would make up 60 and buyers at 46 would make 14 times their buy stake (60-46 =14).

The Championship Index is updated after every race.

Driver's Season Points

We make a prediction on how many points every driver in the competition will accumulate across a season.

12.3 What motor sport spread bets are available?

Race Index

Before every race we predict where every driver will finish the race. Points are awarded as follows: Win = 60pts, 2nd = 40pts, 3rd = 30pts, 4th = 25pts, 5th = 20pts, 6th = 15pts, 7th = 10 pts, 8th = 5pts, 9th = 3pts, 10th = 1pts.

For example, Jensen Button might be quoted at 16-19. A third place finish would make up 30 and

profits of 11 times buyers at 19 stakes (30-19=11).

Fancy an outsider to belie their lowly spread? Buy. Think a fancied driver has an unreliable car and might struggle? Sell.

Match Bets

A prediction on how one driver will fare compared to another driver in the same race, expressed as the margin of victory between these 2 drivers, where the winner of the 2 drivers is awarded 10pts, plus 2pts per race position he wins by.

For example, Sebastian Vettel/Fernando Alonso 11-13. If Vettel finishes first and Alonso finishes fifth, the make-up will be 15 in favour of Vettel.

Multi-Finishing Positions

The position that one driver finishes a certain race in multiplied by the position his team-mate finishes in the same race. Maximum make-up is 12 points per driver, therefore 144 per team. For example, if Sebastian Vettel is eighth in a Grand Prix and his team-mate Mark Webber finishes 20th, the market makes-up at 96 (8 x (max make-up) 12 = 96).

[Click here for all of our latest markets.](#)



Enjoy a weekly betting experience like no other by spread betting on one of Sporting Index's unique weekend specials.

13.1 What are weekend specials?

On selected weekends, Sporting Index will select a number of events from a range of different sports and pitch a prediction on the cumulative total of a number of selections.

For example, we might take four sports fixtures across the Saturday and Sunday and award points for a certain scenario happening in each one. For football, it might be points awarded to whichever team scores first; in a darts match the player who scores the most 180s; in a rugby match points awarded to the team whose shirt numbers make-up the most and total games in a tennis match.

Using those four examples above, let's imagine points are awarded as follows:

100pts if Manchester United score first in their match versus Manchester City, Opts awarded if City score first.

100pts awarded if Phil Taylor hits more 180s than Michael van Gerwen in their darts match, 50pts awarded if it's a tie, Opts awarded if van Gerwen outscores Taylor.

100pts awarded if Gloucester's shirt numbers make-up more than Harlequins' in their clash, 50pts awarded if it's a tie, Opts awarded if Harlequins' make-up is greater.

100pts awarded if the tennis match between Roger Federer and Andy Murray goes over 35.5 games, Opts awarded if it's under.

The maximum make-up would be 400.

The spread for those four events may be 260-270. You would use your judgement to decide whether that prediction was pitched too high or too low and trade accordingly.

[Click here](#) for all of our latest markets.

No other operator offers the huge range of golf spread betting markets that Sporting Index do. Golf is no longer just about who is top of the leaderboard, but who has made the cut, who's snuck into the top 20 and who's struggling out on the rough.



14.1 What is golf spread betting?

Sporting Index offer markets on all European, PGA and Champions Tour tournaments as well as on the majority of Australian, Asian and LPGA Major events.

How to spread bet on golf

Our Finishing Positions and Leaderboard Index markets allow you to bet on where players will end up in the field while comprehensive match bets pits players against each other. Or why not try Sporting Index's huge range of specials bets that are available on every tournament.

Sporting Index will make predictions on a number of scenarios within a tournament and a specific round. You decide whether that prediction is pitched too high or too low. Think Tiger Woods is opposable for The Open? Sell. See Justin Rose as a great bet to finish in the top-10? Sell his Finishing Position.

14.2 What is a Finishing Position golf spread betting market?

This golf spread betting market allows you to bet on where every player in a tournament will finish right from first place to bottom place.

For example, for The Open, we might have Tiger Woods at 21-24. Essentially this means we are predicting Woods to finish 22nd or 23rd. If you thought he would finish higher than 21st you would sell and if you thought he would have a poor tournament, finishing below 24th you would buy.

If you sold at 21 and Woods went on to finish second that would be fully 19 places above what you sold at meaning a profit of 19 times your stake.

Dead heat rules apply if players are tied on a position. For example, if Woods shared 10th place with Justin Rose, then the pair would both make-up 10.5 ($10+11=10.5$).

14.3 What is a Leaderboard Index golf spread betting market?

An index market, the Leaderboard Index predicts where every player in a tournament will finish with the top eight awarded points on the following basis: 80pts if the player finishes first, 40pts for second place, 30pts for third, 25pts for fourth, 20pts for fifth, 15pts for sixth, 10 pts for seventh and 5pts for eighth.

We might make Sergio Garcia 4-7 on the Leaderboard Index. If he finished third he would make-up 30 and profits for those who bought at 7 of 27 times their stake.

However, if he finished 11th, he would make up 0.

14.4 What are some other popular golf spread betting markets?

Hotshots

How many points a selected group of golfers will get in a tournament. For example, we might lump together the four top European golfers in a Hotshots bet at the The Masters.

Points are usually awarded based on the following: 25pts per named player finishing in the top 10 plus a 50pts bonus if any of the named players wins the tournament.

Match Bets

A supremacy bet on how one player will perform against another player over 72 holes. For example, we might quote Tiger Woods/Dustin Johnson at 4-6.5.

If Woods finishes six-under par and Johnson finishes two-over par then the make-up would be 8 ($6+2=8$).

This market can have a negative make-up if the favourite (always quoted first) performs worse than his rival. For example, if Woods finished two-over par and Johnson finished on par the make-up would be -2 ($0-2=-2$).

Winning Score

A prediction on the winning score of a player at the end of a tournament. Sporting Index might make the spread for The Masters 278- 280.

If the winning player hit 68, 69, 64 and 70 they would make-up 271.

Winning Margin

The number of shots the winner of a tournament will be ahead of the runner-up.

Lowest Round

What will the lowest round during the tournament be?

[Click here for all of our latest markets.](#)

15.0 POLITICS



15.1 What is Politics spread betting?

Politics spread betting with Sporting Index makes every election or referendum even more exciting through the widest range of betting markets available anywhere.

Sporting Index creates a number of politics spread betting markets around major political events, including number of seats won, voter turnout, party share and more.

How to spread bet on politics

Sporting Index makes predictions on a number of political events and their outcomes. The spread has two prices, a buy and a sell price. If you believe Sporting Index has pitched a quote too low, spread bettors would buy at the higher price, anticipating that the make-up of the market will be bigger than that price.

Likewise, if spread bettors think the buy price is too high then they would sell at the lower, believing the final make-up will be below the price they have sold at.

15.2 What is UK General Election Seats spread betting?

One of the simplest political spread betting markets on the UK General Election is the Seats market. This is a prediction on how many seats the main UK political parties will win at a general election.

There are 650 seats in the British Parliament (House of Commons) and traders create a spread on the total number of seats the likes of the Conservative, Labour, UK Independence and Scottish National parties will claim.

For example, Labour might be projected to win 283-289 seats. If you expected Labour to win more than 289 you would buy at that price. Similarly, if you estimated the party to win less than 283 seats you would sell.

How much you win, or lose, is calculated by how right, or wrong, you are. If Labour won 293 seats then buyers would make a profit of four times

their original stake (293-289=4).

Sellers at 283 would lose 10 times their original stake in those circumstances (293-283=10).

15.3 What is turnout spread betting?

This is a prediction on what the official turnout percentage will be for an election. Figures are taken from the Electoral Commission.

If the market was pitched at 62-66, buyers would need a turnout percentage over 66 to make a profit. Sellers would need the turnout to be lower than 62. If the turnout was 63, 64 or 65% then both buyers and sellers would make a small loss.

15.4 What is party share spread betting?

These are spreads on what percentage of the vote nominated parties get for an election.

So the Liberal Democrat's spread might be 13-16. If you anticipated a bigger vote share than 16% you would buy, and likewise, if you expected a smaller share than 13% you would sell.

15.5 What is the most seats index?

This is a simple index on which party will win the most seats in an election.

For example, the index is pitched at 44-52 with points awarded as follows: 100 points if Conservatives achieve the most seats, 0 points if Labour achieve the most seats and 50 points if any other party achieve the most seats.

Sellers at 44 would only win money if Labour won the most seats. Buyers at 52 would only win money if the Conservatives won the most seats. In the unlikely event a third party won the most seats both buyers and sellers would be losers, but losses would be restricted.

Check out our site for the latest markets.