

In-Play Sports Betting: a Scoping Study

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Abstract Technology has changed the nature of gambling practices over the last decade and is continuing to do so. The online sports betting industry has become a rapidly growing sector of the global economy, with online sports betting contributing 37% of the annual online gambling market in Europe. There has been an integration of social and technological processes that has enabled the cultural saliency of contemporary online betting. One of the more newly introduced forms of online sports betting is in-play sports betting behaviour (the betting on events within a sporting event such as football and cricket). In-play sports betting features (such as ‘cash out’) are increasing in popularity amongst online gambling operators. A scoping study was carried out examining the evolution of this new form of gambling practice which included both a systematic literature review and the examination of 338 online gambling websites that offered sports betting. The present study identified a comprehensive list of what in-play betting features are currently being offered on online gambling websites as well as other information concerning in-play sports betting. A total of 16 academic papers and two ‘grey literature’ reports were identified in the systematic review. Out of 338 online gambling websites that were visited, 26% of these offered at least one in-play betting feature. Results from the systematic review suggest that in-play sports betting has the potential to be more harmful than other ways of gambling because of the inherent structural characteristics.

Keywords In-play betting · Sports betting · Live action betting · In-running betting · Cash out feature

The popularity of online gambling has markedly increased over the past decade, and it has been predicted that it will continue to grow in the coming years (Gray et al., 2012). Sports betting via the use of online platforms has already grown in popularity as a form of gambling

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in numerous countries around the world (Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths 2016a), and betting with online sports bookmakers comprises 37% of the annual online gambling market in Europe (European Gaming & Betting Association 2016). The value of remote betting (which includes betting online via PC, laptop, tablet, smartphone, television, etc.) has seen a substantial increase in recent years, with football betting and ‘in-play’ betting being a predominant driver of growth (Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths 2016a). In-play betting, also known as ‘live action’ betting or ‘in-running’ betting, refers to the wagering on an event that has started but not yet finished. Here, gamblers have the option to continue to bet once an event has started, and adapt their bets depending on how the event is progressing (e.g., on a sporting event such as a football or cricket match).

In-play betting first appeared towards the end of the 1990s when some bookmakers would take bets over the telephone whilst a sports event was in progress, and has now evolved into a popular online service in many countries (Odds Checker 2017). For example, in the UK, up to 25% of online gamblers have placed a bet in-play (Gambling Commission 2016). The online sports betting company *Bet365* reported that 80% of all their sports betting revenue is derived from in-play bets alone (Jackson 2015). The introduction of in-play betting has allowed bookmakers to increase the number of markets available to bet on during sports events, and gamblers are able to place bets based on many different types of in-game activity during the matches. For example, in football matches, it is possible to bet in on in-play markets including the match result, half-time score, number of goals scored in the first or second half of the game, the number of yellow cards during the match, and the name of the goal scorers. The availability of a particular sport and in-play markets varies from bookmaker to bookmaker.

Researchers have previously referred to the role of structural characteristics in the acquisition, maintenance, and development of online gambling behaviours (Parke and Griffiths 2007). Structural characteristics are those features that are inherent within the game itself and include features that are responsible for reinforcement and may in some cases facilitate excessive gambling (Griffiths et al. 2006). These characteristics include, but are not limited to, bet frequency (the number of bets placed within a given time frame), event frequency (the number of gambling events that are available to bet on in a given period), and pay-out frequency (the time between the end of the betting event and receiving the winning payment) (Griffiths and Auer 2013).

In-play sports betting has structural characteristics that have changed the mechanics of gambling for sports bettors, as they are now able to place a larger number of bets during a single sports game (as opposed to a single bet on who is going to win). It has been argued that structural characteristics of an event, including higher event frequency betting, are associated with problem gambling (Griffiths and Auer 2013; Harris and Griffiths 2017). One of the most important differences between being able to place an in-running sports bet opposed to a pre-match bet is that the nature of the market has been turned what was previously a discontinuous form of gambling into a continuous one (Griffiths 2012; Griffiths and Auer 2013). The gambling study literature has suggested that in-play sports betting may offer more of a risk to problem gamblers because it allows the option for high-speed continuous betting and requires rapid and impulsive decisions in the absence of time for reflection (Hing et al. 2014a, b, c; Lopez-Gonzalez et al., 2017a, b, c, d; Nelson et al. 2008). Furthermore, marketing messages promoting online sports gambling have become increasingly prevalent to media audiences (Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths 2016b).

Sports betting is one of the most commonly promoted forms of gambling in many countries, and access to this marketing activity has been associated with sports betting problems (Hing

et al. 2016; Lopez-Gonzalez et al. 2017a). Advertisements often promote online sports betting as being easily accessible, anywhere at any time, using a mobile or other internet compatible device (Hing et al., 2017a, b; Lopez-Gonzalez et al. 2017a). There has also been a growth in in-play sports betting advertising. For example, within a sample of British and Spanish sports betting advertisements, in-play betting was prevalent in just under half of the adverts (Lopez-Gonzalez et al., 2017a, b, c, d). One popular form of gambling advertising is the promotion of wagering inducements. These are often inducements that are promoted during a live event, and it has been suggested that doing so may promote impulse betting, where those placing a bet have an immediate chance to place the incentivised bet via a platform (Lamont et al. 2016). Inducements promoted during an in-match sporting event have been cited as a practice that may encourage in-play impulse betting intentions (Lamont et al. 2016).

Gambling companies have been known to promote mobile betting over other forms of gambling in their advertisements (Lopez-Gonzalez et al., 2017a, b, c, d) by overstating the illusion of control that gamblers perceive when placing bets via their smartphones (Lopez-Gonzalez et al. 2017b). A main cognitive heuristic involved in the maintenance of gambling behaviour is the illusion of control (Langer 1975; Griffiths 1994). The illusion of control generates an expectancy of success that is inappropriately higher than is objectively warranted (Langer 1975). In-play sports has the potential to enhance the illusion of control because gamblers are often able to dictate the speed of play, the volume of betting, and amount of money wagered, which may enhance both psychological perception and investments of control over their sports bet placement.

Whilst in-play sports betting features (such as the ‘cash out’ feature) are increasing in popularity amongst online gambling operators (Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths 2016b) and despite the growing body of research investigating the psychosocial and individual psychological factors determining gambling behaviour, much less attention has been devoted to understanding these factors in the context of in-play sports betting and the market characteristics of online sports betting. Therefore, the goal of the present scoping study was to identify what (i) has been published on the topic, (ii) empirical studies have been carried out, and (iii) in-play features are currently available to online sports gamblers via an examination of the world’s leading sports betting sites.

Method

Design and Materials

A scoping study was carried out to investigate in-play sports betting. According to Mays, Roberts and Popay (2001), a scoping study aims to “*map rapidly the key concepts underpinning a research area and the main sources and types of evidence available, and can be undertaken as stand-alone projects in their own right, especially where an area is complex or has not been reviewed comprehensively before*” (p.194). A scoping review differs from traditional literature reviews in that it is a preliminary assessment of the potential size and scope of the available research literature and there is no attempt to control for the quality of the data or where it was obtained (Kavanagh et al. 2005). Scoping reviews also tend to address broader topics where many different study designs might be applicable, rather than focusing on a well-defined research question. They may also include information from non-academic sources (e.g., information available on websites).

The current scoping study was carried out by (i) examining in-play sports betting literature (both academic and the non-academic ‘grey’ literature) and (ii) accessing and examining information obtained from online gambling websites that feature in-play betting facilities and features. As far as the authors are aware, the present paper is the first to examine availability of literature relating to online in-play sports betting and its specific features on online platforms. The scoping study focused on the following questions: (i) What in-play betting features have been made available to online sports betting users? (ii) What empirical research has been carried out on in-play sports betting? (iii) What has been theorised or speculated upon concerning in-play betting in the gambling studies literature?

Procedure

A comprehensive research strategy was adopted that involved searching for evidence from electronic databases: *Scopus*, *Web of Science*, *PsycARTICLES*, *PsychINFO PubMED*, *ProQuest Dissertation and Thesis Global* and *Google Scholar*. To identify any literature related to in-play betting, the follow search terms were used: “In-play [AND] betting”, “Live [AND] action [AND] betting”, “Online [AND] sports [AND] betting”, “In-running [AND] betting”, “In-play [AND] gambling”, “Live [AND] action [AND] gambling”, “Online [AND] sports [AND] gambling”, “In-running [AND] gambling”, “Internet [AND] sports [AND] gambling” and “internet [AND] sports [AND] betting”. The studies were selected if they contained the following criteria: (i) being published in English and (ii) including any information (e.g., theoretical critique) or empirical data pertaining to in-play sports betting. Furthermore, reference lists of retrieved studies were also searched to identify any additional relevant studies. A flow diagram demonstrating this process is shown in Appendix Fig. 1.

Academic papers and grey literature were examined to identify any information relating to in-play sports betting. After ‘scoping’ the literature, a list of any academic papers (both empirical and theoretical) relating to in-play sports betting were identified and are described within the results section. Internet gambling websites were visited to see what features were currently available for in-play sports betting users. A list of 514 online bookmakers that offered online sports betting services was retrieved from the *Top 100 Bookmakers (2017)* website (<http://www.top100bookmakers.com/completelist.php>). The gambling websites visited were included for review if (i) they offered an online sports betting service, and (ii) it was possible to access the website in English. This resulted in a total of 338 online gambling websites from around the world being visited and reviewed. Those that offered in-play betting services were examined in further detail and are listed in Appendix Table 3 ($n = 88$). Different features from each of the websites were reviewed, including ‘help and support areas’, ‘terms and conditions’ and ‘promotions’. These were examined to understand what in-play sports betting products, if any, were available for that website. After ‘scoping’ the websites, a list of in-play sports betting features were coded and are described in the results section and in Appendix Table 3.

Results and Preliminary Discussion

In-Play Literature

After conducting a systematic literature search, 2047 papers were identified. Once duplicate articles had been removed using *Mendeley* software and manual searching, 438 papers

remained. Of these, 16 papers were identified which included empirical data or theorised about in-play sports betting in the gambling study literature. Thirteen of the papers were empirical, and three of the papers were theoretical and/or commentary based providing some kind of critique of in-play sports betting (see Table 1).

Behavioural Tracking Data

Prior to 2006, online gambling studies were predominantly based on self-reported methods and data (Griffiths et al. 2006). Since then, a number of studies have utilised behavioural tracking datasets provided by gaming operators (Griffiths 2014). Datasets provided by *bwin* have resulted in a series of empirical contributions regarding actual online gambling behaviour (Braverman and Shaffer 2010; Braverman et al. 2013; Gray et al., 2012; LaBrie et al. 2007; LaPlante et al. 2008; Nelson et al. 2008; Xuan and Shaffer 2009). Using a dataset of nearly 47,000 European gamblers, analyses have been conducted using two main approaches: (i) general behaviour descriptions of people who used one particular type of gambling product and (ii) behavioural data pertaining to account closures and the use of online responsible gambling features. In-play sports betting is one form of online gambling which has been examined in relation to its association with problem gambling. The remainder of this section looks at the main findings of these studies.

LaBrie et al. (2007) published the first research on actual gambling behaviour using the *bwin* data sample. This was a longitudinal study of sports gambling behaviour consisting of sample of 40,499 subscribers, studied over an 8-month period. The aim of the study was to describe Internet gambling behaviour, which was determined by analysing three variables converted to measure gambling involvement: number of daily bets, money bet, and money won. They found that within a sample of online sports bettors, in-play sports bettors (as opposed to those classified as fixed-odds gamblers who placed their bets prior to sports event starting) were more likely to be categorised as heavily involved gamblers (based on number of bets, amount wagers and net losses) when compared to fixed-odds gamblers. One limitation of this study is that this betting behaviour may not have been representative of the participant's total online gambling behaviour (e.g., bettors may play on other online sites or in betting shops). It was also noted that players other than the account holder may have bet using the online account (LaBrie et al. 2007). Finally, LaBrie et al. (2007) suggest that the progression of activities that lead to pathological gambling may require longer exposure to Internet gambling than the 8 months of gambling that were observed during their study.

LaPlante et al. (2008) reported that within a sample of 47,603 *bwin* subscribers, there was a decline in population participation, number of bets, and size of stakes during an 18-month period. However, this pattern was not seen amongst a sub-group of heavily involved bettors, particularly for in-play sports bettors. Those that placed bets in-play were found to maintain high levels of betting in the period following on from the initial subscription. Several limitations of the study were noted. For example, it was not possible to determine whether the sample utilised other online gambling activities as well as sports betting outside of the *bwin* website. It is possible that the decrease in gambling activity may have been because bettors moved their betting activity to a different gambling service provider. If this was the case, then it is noted that the overall gambling activity would have been underestimated.

Table 1 Academic papers that discuss or empirically studied in-play sports betting (in alphabetical order of first author)

Study/paper	Methodology	Sample size	Results
Braverman and Shaffer (2010)	Behavioural tracking	530	In-play bettors who were categorised by high-intensity, frequency and variability of amount staked during their first month of gambling were more likely to report gambling-related problems when closing their accounts.
Braverman et al. (2013)	Behavioural tracking	4056	Two groups of internet gamblers were found to have a higher risk of developing gambling-related problems. The first group engaged in three or more different gambling activities and showed high wager variability on casino games in their first month of using the gambling website. The second group participated in two different gambling activities and demonstrated high variability for in-play wagers.
Broda et al. (2008)	Behavioural tracking	160	Bettors who surpassed a self-imposed or default limit demonstrated a higher involvement in sports betting (i.e., bets per day and stake size). After receiving the notification, indicators of unfavourable gambling behaviours did not decline. There were no reported differences in the betting patterns of results for fixed-odds and in-play betting.
Brosowski et al. (2012)	Behavioural tracking	27,653	Gambling involvement levels, including gambling on multiple game types, were predictive of gambling-related problems. Engaging in in-play betting or poker were significant predictors of at-risk gambling after controlling for multiple game involvement.
Gray et al. (2012)	Behavioural tracking	2066	Online gamblers who triggered a responsible gambling alert were distinguished from control cases using indices of the intensity of gambling activity (e.g., number of bets per betting day, total number of bets made). Those who triggered the responsible gambling alert were likely to engage in in-play sports betting than those who did not.
Griffiths and Auer (2013)	Theoretical	Not applicable	The paper argued that structural characteristics, including event frequency, appear to be a contributing factor in problem gambling. It was argued that in-play betting had changed the structural characteristics of sports betting from one that was typically discontinuous (e.g., a weekly bet on the outcome of a football game) to a 'continuous' form of gambling with an increased event frequency that is associated with problem gambling.
Hing et al. (2016)	Self-report	639	The risk of experiencing gambling-related problems was associated with a higher number of bets being placed in-play, before an event has started; and on impulse before or during a match.
Hing et al. (2017a)	Self-report	1816	Impulsive sports bettors (characterised as having higher trait impulsiveness, more frequent sports betting behaviour, higher problem gambling severity and a shorter history of sports betting) were more likely to bet on in-play sporting events than overall match outcomes.
LaBrie et al. (2007)	Behavioural tracking	40,499	In-play bettors placed on average 2.8 wagers of €4 every fourth day compared with fixed-odds bettors who placed 2.5 bets of €4 every fourth day. Mean net losses were smaller for in-play bets. Those who bet in-play on sports (as opposed to those who bet before matches) were categorised more often as heavily involved gamblers.
LaPlante et al. (2008)	Behavioural tracking	47,603	Most of the sample demonstrated a rapid decrease in the number of bets made and the stake size wagered. Betting frequency was higher for fixed-odds events. However, after

Table 1 (continued)

Study/paper	Methodology	Sample size	Results
LaPlante et al. (2014)	Self-report	1440	3 months, the amount wagered on in-play events surpassed wagers placed on fixed-odds events. In-play sports betting demonstrated a significant relationship with potential gambling-related problems, after controlling for depth and breadth of gambling involvement.
Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths (2017)	Theoretical	Not applicable	It was theorised that the in-play ‘cash-out’ feature has structural characteristics that allows bettors to feel more in control of their bets and may make gamblers lose control of their bets.
Lopez-Gonzalez et al., 2018	Self-report	659	Problem gambling severity was positively associated with (i) how much gamblers talked about betting with other people prior to bet placement and (ii) how often online betting functions such as ‘cash out’ were utilised and time spent betting. In-play sports betting was found to be more prevalent amongst problem gamblers when compared to moderate-risk gamblers, low-risk gambler and non-problem gamblers.
Nelson et al. (2008)	Behavioural tracking	567	Bettors who utilised a self-limit (SL) feature were more likely to prefer in-play betting on match outcomes opposed to betting on fixed-odds events. Bettors who used the SL feature placed more bets per day but wagered less money per bet on in-play betting than non-SL players. After utilising the SL feature, subscribers reduced gambling activity. However, for sports-betting gamblers, the frequency, amount and percentage-loss of wagers did not change.
Parke and Griffiths (2007)	Theoretical	Not applicable	It was theorised that because of the change in structural characteristics that in-play gambling provided that in-play betting may contribute to problem gambling because of (i) an increase in perceived skill, (ii) within-session chasing on the same match or event and (iii) by making the sporting events more interesting and/or exciting.
Xuan and Shaffer (2009)	Behavioural tracking	226	Prior to closing their gambling accounts, self-identified in-play betting problem gamblers, whilst experiencing increasing losses, were more likely to try to recoup their losses by increasing their stake per bets on events that had less risky (i.e., shorter) odds. A decrease in gambling frequency in-play problem bettors was observed prior to account closure.

Behavioural Markers for At-Risk Gambling

Studies using the *bwin* dataset have also aimed to identify problem gambling in its early stages. When players surpass what is considered a normal level of gambling activity, they may be categorised at risk of developing gambling problems or already engaged in too much gambling. Some research has utilised behavioural tracking data in an attempt to identify such thresholds with the aim of detecting markers for problem gambling at the earliest opportunity.

Braverman and Shaffer (2010) examined whether several gambling characteristics could serve as predictors of future gambling-related problems using a sample of 530 in-play sports bettors who went on to close their accounts due to gambling-related problems after a 1-month period. Four characteristics were considered when gamblers initially started betting: (i)

gambling frequency (number of betting days), (ii) gambling intensity (number of bets per day), (iii) gambling trajectory (the tendency to increase or decrease the amount of wagered money) and (iv) gambling variability (the standard deviation of wagers). They found that gamblers who were more likely to close their online betting account due to gambling-related problems initially demonstrated a higher pattern of high variability, high intensity, and high variability of wager sizes when in-play gambling than the gamblers who did not report gambling-related problems upon closing their account. Although it is not possible to determine why there was a relationship between high wager intensity and variability and gambling-related problems, it was speculated that external factors (e.g., availability of time, social relationships, or money resources) influence problem gamblers more than ‘social gamblers’. Furthermore, the variability in in-play wagers may be indicative of gamblers’ desire to stop or to control their impulses (Braverman and Shaffer 2010). Although this study focused on the behaviour of in-play bettors, it was noted that some participants engaged in very little in-play betting during their first month or during the 2-year gambling period. It is possible that these bettors participated in other gambling activities (e.g., fixed-odds betting) and that these other ways of gambling contributed to account closure (Braverman and Shaffer 2010). Another limitation of this study is that it relies on account closers’ self-reported gambling-related problems as an indication of actual gambling-related problems. Subsequently, there is no clinical evidence of the participant experiencing gambling-related problems.

Brosowski et al. (2012) investigated the associations between participation in different gambling types and at-risk gambling. They analysed behavioural data from 27,653 *bwin* subscribers that included the use of eight gambling products by players over a period of 7 months. They found that 60% of gamblers took part in more than one form of gambling and that gambling involvement levels, including gambling on multiple game types, were predictive of gambling-related problems. Engaging in in-play betting or poker were significant predictors of at-risk gambling after controlling for multiple game involvement. One limitation of this study is that data were not collected to confirm whether the participant gambled with any other provider or whether they were the sole user of the account. Secondly, it is not known what marketing interventions were offered by *bwin* around the time of recruitment. Brosowski et al. (2012) suggest that it is possible that a marketing intervention may have artificially increased the sample with bettors only interested in bonus incentives, who then decreased their betting activities after taking advantage of the bonus offers on subscription to the site.

Braverman et al. (2013) carried out a study attempting to identify behavioural markers that can be used to predict the development of gambling-related problems. Approximately half of the 4056 participants had been received what was termed a ‘responsible gambling (RG) flag’ by *bwin*. Reasons for receiving RG flags included closing their account due to responsible gambling-related problems and/or displaying unusual financial and/or verbal behaviours (e.g., requesting a higher deposit limit). The other half of the sample consisted of subscribers who did not have an RG flag at the time of study. This was the control group ($n = 2014$), and they were matched by the date of their first deposit. The analysis identified two groups of online gamblers who had a higher risk of developing gambling problems. The first group engaged in multiple gambling activities and demonstrated a high wager variability on casino games in their first month on using the gambling website. The second group participated in two different gambling types and demonstrated high variability for in-play sports betting. One limitation of this research was the method used to describe betting behaviour. The difference in the number of bets and the stake size between the first and second half of the month were calculated and used this information to categorise the gamblers into one of three groups: stable, increasing,

and decreasing. Braverman et al. (2013) suggest that other methods of categorisation may be proven useful in predicting gambling-related problems. Another limitation was that the *bwin* responsible gambling program is used as an indicator of gambling-related problems but has not been evaluated against clinical evaluation (Braverman et al. 2013).

LaPlante et al. (2014) reported that people who bet on in-play sports (as opposed to pre-match betting) were more likely to experience gambling-related problems. In this study, 1440 online surveys were collected from *bwin* subscribers who completed the Brief Biosocial Gambling Screen (BBGS; Gebauer et al. 2010). These data were then analysed alongside online gambling patterns. After controlling for breadth (the number of games an individual plays) and depth (as measured by the number of days spent gambling) of gambling involvement, the study found a relationship between in-play betting and gambling-related problems remained. One limitation of this research was that it utilised an online self-report survey (the BBGS) to assess pathological gambling. An independent clinical validation of the self-reported BBGS assessment was not provided, and the BBGS is a relatively new screen that requires further validation. Therefore, the results were subject to limitations associated with self-report methodology (LaPlante et al. 2014).

Some studies have used the utilisation of online responsible gambling features by players on online gambling platforms to make inferences about online gambling behaviour including in-play betting. Gray et al. (2012) examined 2066 *bwin* subscribers who triggered an automated responsible gambling (RG) alert. Subscribers triggered RG interventions by engaging with *bwin* customer service representatives concerning various responsible gambling tools (e.g., account closure, voluntary self-exclusion, and deposit limits). When gambling behaviour of the *bwin* subscribers was compared to a group of control subscribers, indices of the intensity of gambling activity (e.g., total number of bets made, number of bets per betting day) for in-play sports bettors most differentiated those who had triggered the responsible gambling alert from the control group. A limitation of this particular study was that triggering an RG feature does not serve as a guaranteed indicator that the user has experienced a gambling-related problem (Gray et al. 2012; Griffiths and Auer 2016; Nelson et al. 2008). This supports previous research showing that those using responsible gambling tools such as limit-setting (Nelson et al. 2008) are more likely to engage in in-play betting than those who do not use such RG tools. However, if there is an association between engaging in in-play sports betting and disordered gambling, the direction remains unclear (Gray et al. 2012). A limitation of using players who set voluntary limits as a population of study is that they may not be representative of all subscribers with problems. Only a small subset of people with gambling-related problems actively seek help for that problem (Slutske 2006); therefore, the researchers are limited with the conclusions that can be proposed about gambling-related problems from those who do not seek help (Nelson et al. 2008).

Xuan and Shaffer (2009) reported on the behaviour of in-play gamblers using the *bwin* dataset. The gambling behaviour of a sample of 226 *bwin* subscribers who later went on to close their account was compared to a control group of 226 subscribers. In-play wagering patterns were a significant behavioural marker for players who then went on to close their betting account. Those gamblers with account closures demonstrated higher stakes per bet and increased monetary losses but a more conservative betting strategy prior to closing their account. Studies by Braverman and Shaffer (2010) and Xuan and Shaffer (2009) complement the findings of one another in respect to identifying in-play betting behaviours that act as indicators to future gambling-related problems gambling. However, there are limitations for the methodology that was used. Behaviour was only analysed for players who closed their

accounts during a select period, a very small proportion of the total *bwin* sample (1.11 and 0.47% respectively). Only in-play betting behaviour was investigated, and it has been noted that it is likely that these gamblers also gamble on other games (e.g., fixed odds betting), and so, other betting activity may have contributed to the closing of the account.

Broda et al. (2008) compared gambling behaviour of those who exceeded deposit limits (i.e., a voluntary limit set on the amount that can be deposited onto an online gambling account) with those who did not within a sample of 46,840 *bwin* subscribers. Their period of analyses was longer than that of Nelson et al. (2008)—a 2-year period as opposed to 18 months. Broda et al. (2008) found that people who received a notification advising them that they had exceeded their deposit limit demonstrated a higher involvement in sports betting (as measured by bets per day and stake size) than players who had not exceeded their deposit limit. However, only a small percentage of players (0.3%) exceeded deposit limits. However, this was the only study that reported no difference in betting behaviour between players who placed fixed-odds bets and those who placed live action (in-play) bets. However, one major limitation of the study was that although the deposit limit amount that led to issuing a notification message may differ between participants, it was not possible to analyse whether different limits were associated with different effects on gambling behaviour because these data were not available (Broda et al. 2008).

Self-Reported Gambling Behaviour

A few studies utilising self-report methods have been carried out with the aim of attempting to identify behavioural, psychological and socio-demographic predictors of sports gamblers (including those who bet in-play). Within a sample of 1816 Australian sports gamblers, more impulsive sports gamblers were found to have higher problem gambling severity scores and were more likely to place a higher number of their bets on impulse in-play sports gambling, as opposed to betting on pre-match outcomes (Hing et al. 2017a). However, the authors noted that causal directions were unclear because it may be that placing impulsive in-play bets leads to the development of gambling problems, or conversely, that at-risk and problem gamblers are more likely to place impulse bets in-play. Therefore, in-play betting may be more likely to promote impulsive behaviour, although there is currently no empirical evidence available to support this relationship (Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths 2017).

Hing et al. (2016) carried out a study that attempted to identify demographic, behavioural and normative risk factors for gambling problems amongst a sample of 639 Australian sports bettors. Sports bettors who engaged in more than one type of gambling showed higher problem gambling severity (measured using the Problem Gambling Severity Index; Ferris and Wynne 2001). Higher problem gambling severity was associated with a less planned, more impulsive approach to sports betting, particularly in-play sports betting. People who planned and researched their bets prior to an event were found to have significantly lower PGSI scores than those who did not. Limitations of this study include its use of self-report data that is subject to recall, social desirability and other biases, and that its use of cross-sectional design does not allow for the determination of causality (Hing et al. 2016).

Lopez-Gonzalez et al., (2018) explored the association between the use of new structural characteristics of online betting and gambling severity within a sample of 659 Spanish bettors who had bet on sports during the previous 12 months. They examined live in-play betting, the cash out in-play feature, fantasy sports gaming, location of betting and device or platform used to make a bet. In-play betting was reported to be associated with those who were categorised as

problem gamblers. They also reported that those categorised as problem gamblers used the in-play cash out feature more than those who were not. The authors provided several limitations of the study. The first being that it relied on self-report data which can be subject to biases, including memory recall and social desirability. Secondly, the study employed a cross-sectional design, which did not allow for casual implications to be drawn from the results between the four different variables. Finally, there was a chance that out of those who received the survey request, those who demonstrated a greater degree of participation in betting activities were more interested in responding to the survey and resulted in a larger proportion of problem gamblers in the sample (Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths 2018).

Theoretical Papers on Gambling Behaviour

A number of scholars in the gambling studies field have argued that structural characteristics of gambling, including activities with higher event frequencies, are associated with problem gambling (Griffiths and Auer 2013; Harris and Griffiths 2017). In short, those activities that can be gambled on continuously such as slot machines (which can have event frequencies of up to 30 times a minute on an online slot machine) tend to have a much higher association with problem gambling than activities such as a bi-weekly lotto game (with an event frequency of twice a week) (Griffiths and Auer 2013). In relation to in-play betting, Parke and Griffiths (2007) were the first scholars to speculate that in-play betting may contribute to prolonged, excessive, un-planned, or problem gambling due to (i) a growth in ‘perceived skill’ (through studying, analysing or spectating the betting event), (ii) chasing losses/winnings on the same or different sporting event by placing further bets during the event and (iii) by making the sporting event more stimulating or exciting.

Papers by Griffiths and Auer (2013) and Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths (2017) made a number of similar observations. Previously, bet duration (the time from placing the bet, until its settlement) was fixed. However, bet durations can now be amended via in-play cash out features (Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths 2017). In-play betting utilising cash out features have the potential to make sports bettors more vulnerable to cognitive bias (Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths 2017). In the past, sports betting was typically a discontinuous form of gambling with the vast majority of sports bettors gambling weekly on the outcome of a particular event (e.g., a football match). However, some papers have specifically argued that in-play betting and use of the cash out feature now allows sports betting to be a continuous form of gambling (Griffiths and Auer 2013; Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths 2017). This has radically changed the traditional sports betting market which was once a discontinuous (low-risk) gambling activity to a more continuous (high-risk) gambling activity. In-play sports bettors who experience gambling-related problems may feel more inclined to engage in less planned, impulsive, and immediate forms of gambling and the time between bet placement and the reward (or lack of) is greatly shortened (Parke and Griffiths 2007; Griffiths and Auer 2013).

A paper published by Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths (2017) is the only paper that explicitly discusses the implication of in-play cash out sports betting features. They suggested that one of the implications of cash out in relation to problem gambling is that there is a conception of gambling on sports as an investment, like that of trading on the stock market. This was then confirmed empirically showing that sports betting advertisements contribute to self-perceptions of bettors as specialists of sports, promoting game analysis to beat gambling companies (Lopez-Gonzalez et al., 2017a, b, c, d). The notion that the bettor can view themselves as a professional that can improve their probability of winning may serve as a

motivating factor to gamble (Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths 2017). Problematic online bettors have been found to consider themselves to be semi-professional gambler, and in the case of horse racing bettors, they are more likely to self-report being a professional gambler (Hing et al., 2017a, b).

There have also been a couple of important position papers in the grey literature concerning in-play betting (see Table 2). The Department of Broadband, Communications and Digital Economy in Australia commissioned the Allen Consulting Group (2012) to provide advice on issues relating to in-play betting. At the time the report was produced, it stated that there was no academic literature on the prevalence of the in-play betting in Australia. The report noted that in-play betting had grown in popularity amongst the European betting industry, but this growth is not matched in Australia due to legal betting restrictions. Based on discussion with gambling providers, in Australia, it was reported that the amount of people using an in-play betting service is small, but still part of the gambling market (Australian Interactive Gambling Act 2001).

The UK Gambling Commission (2016) produced a report in order to set out their position in relation to in-play sports betting. Their position is considered in the context of the potential risk that in-play betting may pose to the three licensing objectives set out by the Gambling Act (2005). These are “(a) preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime, (b) ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way, and (c) protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.” (Gambling Act 2005, p. 19). One factor that the Gambling Commission considered was whether this particular gambling activity could be harmful. In 2009, the Gambling Commission previously reported that there was no evidence to suggest that in-play betting posed a greater specific risk of causing gambling-related harm than other forms of online gambling. In the 2016 report, they noted that since 2009, more research has been carried examining potential associations between in-play betting and gambling-related harm.

The Gambling Commission report (2016) suggested that there could be a greater risk of harm from gambling for those who participate in in-play sports betting compared to those who participate in other forms of gambling. The first example that the Gambling Commission provided was that in-play gambling provides the opportunity to place more frequent bets on the same event, and some research suggests that there is an association between this increased opportunity, or to be ‘rewarded’ with an increased chance of experiencing gambling problems

Table 2 Grey literature papers that discuss in-play sports betting

Author/organisation	Title	Country	Methodology	Summary
The Allen Consulting Group (2012)	Research for the Review of the Interactive Gambling Act 2001 Online Gambling and ‘In-the-Run’ Betting	Australia	Commissioned report	It is not currently legal to place an in-play bet online in Australia, and no academic research has been published to evaluate in-play sports betting.
Gambling Commission (2016)	In-play (in-running) betting: position paper	UK	Self-commissioned report	The report acknowledges that in-play betting may pose some issues relating to (i) fairness and transparency of the betting, (ii) integrity of the betting, and (iii) risk of harm within the betting medium.

(Griffiths 2012). Secondly, they cited Australian research from Hing et al. (2016) demonstrating an association between tendencies to place a higher number of in-play bets with an increased risk of harm from gambling. Finally, they cited figures from a Gambling Prevalence Report (Gambling Commission 2017) which indicated that 27.4% of online gamblers who bet in-play were classified as problem gamblers, compared to 10.9% of all online gamblers and 5.4% of online gamblers who do not bet in-play. Consequently, it was noted that those who bet in-play are at greater risk of harm from gambling than those who do not bet in-play. The report concluded that based on the evidence review, the UK's current regulatory system of in-play betting was sufficient and that no further controls were required at the time of writing.

Current In-Play Sports Betting Products

At the time of the present scoping review, three different online in-play betting features are currently being used by online sports bookmakers (cash out, 'Edit my Acca', and 'Edit my Bet'). There are also two other features were identified that at the time of writing were in the process of being introduced and/or developed ('Add 2 Bet' and 'betting using GPS tracking'). These features are described in detail below:

'Cash Out' The first online sports betting provider to offer the option to cash out bets was *William Hill* in 2012 (Gaming Intelligence 2014). Since the introduction of this in-play product, many European online operators have followed suit and made this product an available feature on their website via a desktop or mobile device. *Betfair* provided the following description of the in-play cash out feature:

"Cash Out lets you take profit early if your bet is coming in, or get some of your stake back if your bet is going against you—all before the event you're betting on is over. Cash Out offers are made in real time on your current bets, based on live market prices. Whenever you are ready to Cash Out, simply hit the yellow button. Cash out is available on singles and multiples, on a wide range of sports, including football, tennis, horse racing, and many more! You can Cash Out of bets pre-play, in-play, and between legs" (Betfair 2017).

There are several different types of cash out. Operators such as *Bet365* offer the option to 'partially cash out a bet' (the gambler can choose how much of their bet they wish to cash out) and 'auto cash out'—the gambler can select a value and if this value of the bet is reached, then it is automatically cashed out (Bet365 2017a).

Edit My Acca (Accumulator Feature) The second identified in-play betting product that has been introduced to the sports betting market is the 'Edit my ACCA' feature. In May 2016, *Ladbrokes* introduced this feature to the in-play betting market (Ladbrokes 2017). This feature allows gamblers to remove selections from their accumulator after the bet has been placed and in some instances after the selected event has started. The betting slip is then revised to feature the amended selections and a new potential return amount. This can be done online or via a mobile device (Ladbrokes 2017).

Edit My Bet Thirdly, 'Edit my bet' is an in-play betting feature that was introduced by *Bet365* in January 2017 (Bet365 2017b). The 'edit bet' feature can be used by gamblers to 'unsettle straight accumulators' before matches have started or whilst they are in-play (Bet365 2017b). The feature can also be used for to swap single bets for new bets, and the gambler is given a new bet selection valued at *Bet365's* cash out price to reflect live market/game odds for the original bet.

Add2Bet ‘Add2Bet’ is one of the latest betting products to be introduced to the betting market, and provided by *SBTech* (2017). This new live betting feature is aimed at both players and gambling operators. Add2Bet has been described as “*a mobile-focused enhancement, designed around simplicity and ease-of use*” (SBTech 2017, p. 1). This new live betting feature allows gamblers the option to instantly use the cash out value of an open bet to create a new bet type—a new double, treble, or acca (accumulator)—by combining it with new selections. It has been advertised as giving players more control over their betting and appeals more effectively to millennials (SBTech 2017). During initial trials of the feature, (which is yet to go live at the time of writing this scoping review), it was found that those aged under 35 years were early adopters of the feature, “*with players from this age group trying Add2Bet after seeing it just twice on average, whereas older users waited until they had viewed it an average five times*” (SBTech 2017, p. 1). Of the sample included in testing the new feature, it was found that 7% of English Premier League football live bets utilised the Add2Bet to edit an existing live bet. Furthermore, almost 70% of player who used cash out for approximately 40% of their betting activity placed a bet using the new feature.

Betting Using GPS Tracking The final in-play betting feature identified is betting using GPS tracking technology. According to online news stories, UK betting providers are preparing the introduction of in-play horserace betting that includes the use of global positioning system (GPS) technology (Streeter 2017). Gamblers looking to place a bet on a live horse racing event will be able to view the horse positions within the race (which may have previously been undetermined due factors such as the speed of the race, or confusion over the distinguishing jerseys worn by the jockeys) using the GPS tracking system. The aim of this is to aid online sports betting customers to make a decision. Gambling operators *Paddy Power* and *Bet365* are already manually offering in-play wagering markets on horse racing markets. However, it has been proposed that this feature will have an average accuracy of the horse’s position within 0.1 m, all delivered within a maximum time lag of 0.1 s. The UK racing sports turnover in 2016 generated £5.64b; therefore, it has been predicted that this new feature will increase profits for online gambling companies (Wood 2017).

In-Play Sports Betting Products on Online Bookmakers’ Websites

Of the 513 online sports betting websites reviewed, it was possible to access 338 of these at the time of carrying out the research. Reasons for not being able to access specific bookmaking sites included that the site was (i) no longer active, (ii) not possible to access from the UK due to betting regulations, or (iii) blocked for security reasons.

Of the 338 websites accessed, 88 of these (26%) offered at least one in-play betting feature (see Appendix Fig. 1). All 88 online gambling websites offered ‘full’ cash out on selected markets, and 29 of the websites also offered the option of ‘partial cash out’. Two websites offered ‘auto cash out’, where cash out ‘rules’ can be created with no further input from the bettor. Once a selected value reached, then the bet is automatically cashed out. Website accessibility determined by specific device type was categorised into two groups: (i) desktop (a computer that is suitable for use in one location) and (ii) mobile (a device that can be used on the move such as a smartphone, laptop or tablet). Three gambling websites only allowed cash out to be accessed via a desktop computer or laptop and one website via a mobile device only (e.g., a smartphone device, laptop, or tablet computer). A total of 77 sites offered the cash

out facility via desktop or mobile device, and two sites allowed bets that were placed in a land-based betting shop to then be cashed out via a desktop or mobile device.

In terms of bet types that were able to be cashed out, the most commonly offered amongst those that provided in-play betting was single and accumulator bets (58 websites). An accumulator bet, also known as a multiple or parlay bet, is a single bet that links together more than one bet and is dependent on each individual bet being successful in order to result in an overall winning bet. Eight of the websites only allowed for single bets to be cashed out; one website stated that ‘all bet types’ could be cashed out, and 22 of the websites viewed did not explicitly state what bet types could be cashed out. In terms of named sports that were eligible for the cash out facility, football (soccer) was the most popular. Three of the sites only offered cash out to football bets, and 23 allowed football bets to be cashed out with a range of other sports available also. A majority of the websites visited that provided in-play betting ($n = 54$) did not explicitly state which sports cash out would be available for. In terms of market eligibility for cash out, for example ‘full time result, ‘number of goals’ and ‘both teams to score’, 58 websites did not explicitly state which markets were available for cash out, whereas 30 websites did. One sports betting operator (*Ladbrokes*) operated the in-play betting feature ‘Edit my Acca’ feature (described in the previous section), and one operator (*Bet365*) offered the in-play feature ‘Edit my Bet’ (also described in the previous section).

General Discussion

The present scoping review is a first attempt to scope the literature and present information on what is known about in-play sports betting. To date, the most commonly used empirical method of investigating in-play gambling behaviours has been via the use of behavioural tracking data (although all of this has come from the same *bwin* dataset to date). Research published using the *bwin* dataset has reported that engaging in in-play gambling appears to be an important marker for gambling-related problems (LaBrie et al. 2007; LaPlante et al. 2008; Nelson et al. 2008). These studies described gambling-related behavioural factors associated with highly involved sports bettors (e.g., number of bets and the total amount wagered) and identified a sub-group of bettors who maintained a high involvement in online gambling via in-play betting (LaBrie et al. 2007; LaPlante et al. 2008). Other studies found that participation in in-play sports betting is an independent predictor of problem gambling severity when gambling involvement is controlled for (Brosowski et al. 2012; Xuan and Shaffer 2009). It was also found that gamblers who utilised an online provider’s limit setting tool was more likely to engage in in-play betting than other forms of gambling (Gray et al. 2012; Nelson et al. 2008). After setting a voluntary limit, those who previously participated in fixed-odds and in-play sports betting were more likely to stop betting in-play than to stop betting on fixed-odds selections (Nelson et al. 2008). Nelson et al. (2008) suggest that this could indicate that the players consider in-play betting to be more of a risk. Overall, the reviewed studies suggest that multiple, frequent and larger in-play bets appeared likely indicators that differentiated high-risk sports bettors from lower risk sports bettors.

Although the results described using the *bwin* dataset allow for real-life gambling behaviour to be studied, they are not without limitations. Firstly, studies that utilise these datasets did not describe the gamblers’ perceptions, clinical characteristics or the social consequences associated with their betting behaviour (Griffiths 2014; Shaffer et al. 2010). There was no information provided about users’ income (Shaffer et al. 2010), and previous research has indicated that the impact of gambling is partially dependent upon the gambler’s financial status;

therefore, it is necessary to consider the amount spent gambling in relation to the amount of money that is available (Gray et al., 2012). Due the lack of psychosocial information about the meaning and consequences of gamblers, it is not possible to infer any clinical characteristics regarding the impact of internet gambling on the lives of individual subscribers (Griffiths 2014; Shaffer et al. 2010). One disadvantage of using online behavioural tracking is that internet gamblers may also gamble both online and in person, for example, at casinos or other gambling venues, and are unlikely to gamble at just one site (Wardle et al. 2011). Therefore, estimates of Internet gambling usage may not be an accurate representation of how much Internet subscribers gamble (Shaffer et al. 2010).

In relation to the self-report studies and academic theorising concerning in-play sports betting, researchers have constantly referred to the role of structural characteristics in the acquisition, maintenance and development of online gambling behaviour (Parke and Griffiths 2007) and have demonstrated an association between problem gambling and such features as event frequency, bet frequency and the speed of rewards (Griffiths 2012; Harris and Griffiths 2017). The gambling study literature has suggested that in-play sports betting may offer more of a risk to problem gamblers because it allows the option for high-speed continuous betting and requires rapid and impulsive decisions in absence of time for reflection (Hing et al. 2014a, 2014b, 2014c; Lopez-Gonzalez et al., 2017a, b, c, d; Nelson et al. 2008). Therefore, in relation to problem gambling, in-play betting offers structural factors that may contribute to the development of gambling-related problems. These characteristics include, but are not limited to bet frequency, event frequency, event duration, and pay-out frequency. Research has found in-play betting to be associated with people who were categorised as problem gamblers (Lopez-Gonzalez et al., 2018). Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths (2018) offered a potential explanation for this. More specifically, gamblers who are experiencing gambling-related problems may be inclined to place impulsive, less planned and readily available forms of gambling such as in-play. However, using the data from the present studies is not possible to identify a causal link between problem gambling and the use of different gambling types due to the correlational and cross-sectional nature of the few studies that have been carried out to date (Lopez-Gonzalez et al., 2018).

In relation to the primary data collected by the present authors visiting sports betting websites, the results demonstrated that 26% of online gambling websites offered at least one in-play betting feature. Given that previous empirical research has shown that games that offer a fast, exciting play and regular wins tend to be associated with problem gambling (Parke and Griffiths 2007), it could be that the structural characteristics of in-play betting features such as cash out facilitate problem gambling in vulnerable and susceptible individuals. Empirical research to date indicates that individuals characterised as impulsive sports bettors are more likely to bet on in-play matches than overall outcomes (Hing et al., 2017a). However, further empirical research is required in order to explore whether in-play betting plays a role in excessive or un-planned gambling. The UK Gambling Commission (2016) concluded that those who bet in-play are at greater risk of harm from gambling than those who do not bet in-play, but that no further regulation is currently required in the UK gambling market for in-play betting.

It has also been argued that the online aspect of gambling, a new situational as well as structural gambling characteristic of many gambling products, has changed the interaction between gamblers and gambling and may therefore increase the likelihood of gambling-related harm (McCormack and Griffiths 2013). The results of this current scoping study demonstrated that in-play betting features could be accessed via a mobile and desktop device in 87.5% of cases of the sport betting websites visited. This increased accessibility to online gambling

platforms and the ease of interaction on platforms such as smartphones may accelerate the acquisition of maladaptive learned behaviours such as problem gambling (James et al. 2016). Again, further empirical research is required to explore whether technological advances and the ease of access to bet in-play increase the likelihood of a person experiencing gambling-related harm.

Limitations

A strength of scoping studies includes rigorous and transparent method of mapping evidence covered in a given field (Davis et al., 2009). However, practical issues relating to time and the fluid nature of the research area being explored must be considered, as well as the issue concerning the ‘quality’ of data collected (such as the data collected via visiting online gambling websites). With regards to the present study, the scoping study method allowed the possibility of illustrating the field of in-play betting product availability. This was achieved by reviewing many online gambling websites. The research team viewed as many websites available as possible. However, all available gambling websites were not reviewed. In total, 338 out of the 513 gambling were visited. This was due mainly due to country legislations which blocked accessibility to multiple online gambling websites.

Only a small number of empirical studies were identified during this scoping review. There was a large reliance on behavioural tracking data which does not explain why people are engaged in such behaviours. Additional limitations of using behaviour tracking research are related to the ethical issues of using gamblers’ behaviour data without their awareness, and therefore, there is a lack of informed consent. This scoping study also identified very few self-report studies, and no studies employing other methodologies were identified (e.g., experimental studies, observational studies).

The aim of the present scoping study was to review the contemporary literature empirically investigating or theorising about in-play sports betting and collate information about in-play sports betting features available to gamblers within the online sports betting market. Understanding factors that determine in-play betting behaviour, including understanding the risk factors for problem gambling amongst in-play sports bettors, is an important area of research given the continuing growth of the online sports betting industry. Overall, the research suggests that this way of gambling has the potential to be more harmful than other ways of gambling (e.g., gambling on fixed odds) because of the inherent structural characteristics. However, to date, there has only been one study that explores online sports betting behaviours in the context of specific in-play betting features (i.e., Lopez-Gonzalez and Griffiths 2018).

Compliance with Ethical Standards

Conflict of Interest The first author has no conflicts of interest. The second author has received funding for a number of research projects in the area of gambling education for young people, social responsibility in gambling and gambling treatment from Gamble Aware (formerly the Responsibility in Gambling Trust), a charitable body which funds its research program based on donations from the gambling industry. The first author also undertakes consultancy for various gaming companies in the area of social responsibility in gambling.

Ethical Approval All procedures performed in this study involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of University’s Research Ethics Board and with the 1975 Helsinki Declaration.

Informed Consent Not applicable.

Appendices

Table 3 A table summary of online findings from online gambling websites

Provider	Website	In-play product	Type	Device type	Bet type	Type of sport
10bet	www.10bet.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
138 Sportsbook	www.138.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
1x2Masters	www.1x2masters.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, tennis, basketball, horse racing, cricket and more
32Red Sport	www.32red.com/sport	Cash out	Full	Does not state	Does not state	Does not state
377Bet	www.377bet.com	Cash out	Full	Does not state	Single and accumulator	Does not state
888 Sport	www.888sport.com	Cash out	Full and partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Adjarabet Sports Betting	bookmakers.adjarabet.com	Cash out	Full		Single and accumulator	Football, tennis, basketball, baseball, volleyball, ice hockey, handball, American football, rugby, snooker, Futsal, beach volleyball, badminton and table tennis
Allpro	www.allpro.eu	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Bet MIRA	www.betmira.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Does not state
Bet-at-home	www.bet-at-home.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Bet11888	www.bet11888.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop	Does not state	Does not state
Bet3000	www.bet3000.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Does not state
Bet365	www.bet365.com	Cash out and Edit My Bet	Full, partial, auto	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	A variety of sports including soccer, tennis, horse racing, cricket and basketball
Bet777	www.bet777.be	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop	Single and accumulator	Does not state

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Website	In-play product	Type	Device type	Bet type	Type of sport
BetBoro	www.betboro.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Betbright	www.betbright.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile		Football, tennis, basketball, rugby union, rugby league, ice hockey, boxing, baseball, American football, darts and snooker
Snooker: Winner 2-Way	https://www.betbrighthelp.com/?s=cash-out	30 November 2017				
BetClic	www.betclic.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Betdaq	www.betdaq.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Does not state
BetEast	www.beteast.eu	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Football, tennis, ice hockey, American football
Betfair	www.betfair.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, tennis, horse racing, golf and basketball
Betfinal	www.betfinal.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Does not state
BetFirst	https://betfirst.dhnet.be	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, basketball, tennis and ice hockey
Betfred	www.betfred.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, horse racing, tennis and golf markets
Bethard	www.bethard.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single	Does not state
BetMcLean	www.betmcleam.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Does not state
BetOlay	betolay1.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
BetRebels	https://www.betrebels.gr/sports	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Does not state
BetSafe	www.betsafe.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football
Betser	www.betser.com/en	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Website	In-play product	Type	Device type	Bet type	Type of sport
Betsonic	www.betsonic.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Betsson	www.betsson.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Football
BetStars	www.betstars.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
BetVictor	www.betvictor.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, horse racing, tennis and basketball
Betway	https://www.betvictor.com/en-gb/sports/cash-out www.betway.com	01 December 2017 Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Does not state	https://sports.betway.com/en/sports/dyn/CashOut	01 December 2017 Cash out	Only horse racing multiples can be cashed out Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
BGBet	www.bgbet.com	Cash out	Full	Mobile (from iTunes app store only) Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Does not state
Black Type	www.blacktype.bet	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Boylesports	www.boylesports.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, tennis, GAA, snooker, darts, rugby, cricket, NFL, baseball, basketball and ice hockey.
Bruce Betting	www.brucebetting.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Bwin	www.bwin.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Carbon Sports	www.carbonsports.ag	Cash out	Full	Desktop	Does not state	Does not state
Colossus Bets	www.colossusbets.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Does not state
ComeOn!	https://www.comeon.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Coral	www.coral.co.uk	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop, mobile and in-shop	Single and accumulator	Boxing, darts, football, tennis, rugby union 6 nations

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Website	In-play product	Type	Device type	Bet type	Type of sport
Crownbet	crownbet.com.au	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Expekt	www.expekt.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Fun88	www.fun88.co.uk	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, tennis, basketball, ice hockey, American football, baseball and "many other sports"
Gamebookers	www.gamebookers.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Genting Bet	www.gentingcasino.com/sports	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	single and accumulator	Football, horse racing and tennis
Interpostas	www.interpostas.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	single and accumulator	Football, tennis, ice hockey, basketball, volleyball, beach volleyball, handball, American football, baseball, futsal
JenningsBet	www.jenningsbet.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, tennis, basketball, ice hockey, American football, baseball and "many other sports"
Ladbrokes	www.ladbrokes.com	Cash out, Edit my Acca	Full, partial	Desktop, mobile and in-store	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Leon Bets	www.leonbets.net	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single	Does not state
LinesMaker	https://app.betlm.ag	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Does not state
LSbet	www.lsbet216.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, tennis, basketball, baseball, handball, ice hockey, snooker, darts, volleyball
McBookie	www.mcbookie.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, tennis and basketball
Mobilebet	www.mobilebet.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single	Does not state

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Website	In-play product	Type	Device type	Bet type	Type of sport
points spread and over/under total goals bets	http://promotions.mobilebet.com/promo-uk/cash-out-now/	05 December 2017				
Mr Green	www.mrgreen.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Does not state
NaijaBet	www.naijabet.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop	Does not state	Does not state
NairaBet	www.nairabet.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
NairaStake	www.nairastake.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single	Does not state
NetBet	www.netbet.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
NordicBet	www.nordicbet.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single	Football
OddsRing	www.oddsring.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single	Does not state
Ohmbet	www.ohmbet.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Does not state
Paddy Power	www.paddypower.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Does not state	Does not state
PartyPoker Sports	sports.partypoker.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
RealDealBet	www.realdealbet.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Redbet	www.redbet.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Roy Richie	https://www.royrichie.com/	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Skybet	www.skybet.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, horse racing, American football, tennis, darts
SLBet	www.slbet.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop	Does not state	Does not state
Sportfanatik	www.sportfanatik.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop	Does not state	Does not state
Sporting Index	www.sportingindex.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, rugby, tennis, cricket, horse racing,
Sportingbet	www.sportingbet.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	American football, American football, tennis, basketball, cricket, rugby
						Union/League, snooker, darts, ice

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Website	In-play product	Type	Device type	Bet type	Type of sport
Sportsbook.com	www.sportsbook.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	hockey, handball, baseball, American football, NHL hockey
Spreadex	www.spreadex.com	Cash out	Full, partial, auto	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Stan James	www.stanjames.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
SuperLenny	www.superlenny.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single	Football
Tipbet	www.tipbet.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Titan Bet	https://www.titanbet.co.uk	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
TLCBet	https://www.titanbet.co.uk/help/how-to-cash-out.html www.tlcbet.co.uk	05 December 2017 Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football, basketball, ice hockey, American football, baseball, and 'many more'.
Toals Bookmakers	www.toals.co.uk	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
TonyBet	www.tonybet.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single	Does not state
uBet	www.ubet.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Does not state
Unibet	www.unibet.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	Football and tennis
William Hill	www.williamhill.com	Cash out	Full, partial	Desktop and mobile	All bet types	American football, baseball, basketball, cricket, cycling, darts, football, gaelic football, golf, hurling, ice hockey, motorbikes, motor racing.

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Website	In-play product	Type	Device type	Bet type	Type of sport
YouWin	www.youwin.com	Cash out	Full	Desktop and mobile	Single and accumulator	pool, Rugby League, Rugby Union, Snooker and Tennis
ZEturf	https://www.zebet.fr/en	Cash out	Full	Does not state	Does not state	Does not state
Provider	Available markets		Information retrieved from		Date accessed	Further observations
10bet	Does not state		The promotions tab on the site: https://www.10bet.co.uk/promotions/sports/cash-out-your-bet/		28 November 2017	
138 Sportsbook	Does not state		The cash out tab on the top of the site: http://global.138.com/en-gb/cashout		28 November 2017	
1x2Masters	Does not state		Terms and conditions tab and then cash out		28 November 2017	
32Red Sport	Does not state		https://www.32red.com/sport/promotions/cash-in-your-bets-at-32red		28 November 2017	It is referred to as 'cash in' rather than 'cash out'
377Bet	Does not state		http://www.377bet.com/information/terms-and-conditions/		30 November 2017	
888 Sport	Does not state		https://www.888sport.com/getting-started/betting-rules/		30 November 2017	
Adjarabet Sports Betting	Football: Match result, both teams to score, handicaps, number of goals. Tennis: Match result, total number of games Basketball: Match result, total number of points Baseball: Match result, total number of points Volleyball: Match result, total number of points Ice hockey: Match result, total number of goals, both teams to score Handball: Match result, total number of goals American		https://www.adjarabet.am/en/pages/show/CashOut		30 November 2017	

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Available markets	Information retrieved from	Date accessed	Further observations
AllPro	Football: Match result, total number of points Rugby: Match result, total number of points Snooker: Match result, total number of frames Beach volleyball: Match result Badminton: Match result Table tennis: Match result	https://app.allpro.ag/info/cashout	30 November 2017	
Bet MIRA	Does not state	https://www.betmira.com/how-to-start/cash-out.html	30 November 2017	
Bet-at-home	Does not state	https://uk.bet-at-home.com/en/terms#8	30 November 2017	
Bet11888	Does not state	http://www.bet11888.com/en-gb/termsandconditions.aspx	30 November 2017	
Bet3000	Does not state	https://www.bet3000.com/en/s/agb (downloaded terms and conditions)	30 November 2017	
Bet365	Does not state	https://extra.bet365.com/features/cash-out	30 November 2017	The maximum number of times a bet can be partially Cashed Out is 10 times for single bets and five times for eligible multiples
Bet777	Does not state	https://www.bet777.be/cashout/?langid=474	30 November 2017	
BetBoro	Does not state	https://www.betboro.co.uk/#/promos/?news=137632	30 November 2017	
Betbright	Football: Draw No Bet, Next Team to Score, To qualify, To Win The Trophy, Half-Time Result, Rest of First Half Result, Half-time Next Team To			

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Available markets	Information retrieved from	Date accessed	Further observations
	<p>Score, Half-time Draw No Bet, Rest of Match Result, Extra Time Half-Time Result, Extra Time Next Team to Score, Extra Time Result, Result after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, and/or 85 min, Team Not to Score, Team to Score, Score in Both Halves, Win Both Halves, Win Either Halves, To Win to Nil, Clean Sheet, Half-time First Team to Score, Half-time Result, Half-time Draw No Bet, 2nd Half Result, To Qualify, To Qualify For Semi Finals, To Win in Extra Time, To Win On Penalties, To Qualify for Final, To Lift The Trophy.</p> <p>Tennis: Match Result, Competitor One First Service Game Winner, Match Point Winner Game Winner, Set Winner, Specific Set Winner, Second Set Winner, Lose 1st Set & Win Match, First Set Winner, Win 1st Set and Win Match, Doubles Win 1st Set</p>			
	<p>Basketball: 1st Quarter Money Line, 2nd Quarter Money Line, 3rd Quarter Money Line, 4th Quarter Money Line, 1st Quarter Result 3-Way, 2nd Quarter Result 3-Way, 3rd Quarter Result 3-Way, 4th Quarter Result 3-Way Rugby Union: Match Winner 3-Way, Match Winner 2-Way, 2nd Half Winner Rugby League: Match Winner 3-Way, Match Winner 2-Way, 1st Half Winner Ice Hockey: Match Result (No Overtime), 1st Period Result, 2nd Period Result, 3rd Period Result Boxing: Fight Winner, Draw no Bet Baseball: Match winner American Football: Moneyline, Win match in Normal Time Cricket: Match Winner 2-Way, Match Winner 3-Way, Highest</p>			

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Available markets	Information retrieved from	Date accessed	Further observations
Snooker: Winner 2-Way BetClic	Opening Partnership Darts: Match Winner 2-Way, Match Winner 3-Way Does not state	https://en.betclie.com/cashout-agb-betclie-sport-espo_bc_co_ic	30 November 2017	
Betdaq	Does not state	http://betdaqhelp.custhelp.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/649/kw/terms%20and%20conditions#PART_3_THE_BETDAQ_RULES	30 November 2017	
BetEast	Does not state	https://www.beteast.co.uk/en-gb/help/faq	30 November 2017	
Betfair	Win and Each-Way Horse Racing single and multiples bets	https://www.betfair.com/sport/cashout	30 November 2017	
Betfinal	Does not state	https://www.betfinal.com/live-betting/	30 November 2017	
BetFirst	Does not state	https://betfirst.dhnet.be/promotions/cashout/	30 November 2017	
Betfred	Does not state	http://www.betfred.com/sport/promotions/cashout/cashout-explained	30 November 2017	You can only cash out a horse racing bet as part of an accumulator
Bethard	Does not state	https://www.bethard.com/promotions/cashout	30 November 2017	“
BetMcLean	Does not state	https://www.betmclean.com/UK/1304/help#action=rulebook&page=rulebook&psection=help	01 December 2017	

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Available markets	Information retrieved from	Date accessed	Further observations
BetOlay	Does not state	http://www.betolay10.com/information/betting_rules/bahis-sat_en/	01 December 2017	
BetRebels	Does not state	https://www.betrebels.com/live-betting	01 December 2017	
Betsafe	Only the following bet groups: Match Winner (1X2), Full time totals (Over/Under), Half time totals (Over/Under), Halftime result (1X2), Half time/Full time, Correct score.	https://www.betsafe.com/en/odds/help-and-support/rules#Anchor3	01 December 2017	The website also confirmed which football leagues were most commonly available for cash out.
Betser	Does not state	https://www.betser.com/en/faq	01 December 2017	
Betsonic	Does not state	https://www.betsonic.com/en/terms-conditions	01 December 2017	
Betsson	Match winner	https://support.betsson.com/ena	01 December 2017	
BetStars	Does not state	https://www.betstars.uk/faq/	01 December 2017	
BetVictor	Football: Match Betting – 90 mins, 1st Half & 2nd Half, Total Goals – Over/Under, Both Teams To Score – 90 mins, 1st Half & 2nd Half, Match Result & Both Teams To Score, Correct Score – 90 mins, Half Time, Extra Time, To Win Extra Time & Penalty Shootout, Asian Handicaps, Asian Goal Lines, 3-Way Handicap, Double Chance, Team Total Goals, 1st Team To Score Tennis: Match Betting, Set Winner Set Betting (Match),			

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Available markets	Information retrieved from	Date accessed	Further observations
	Basketball: Handicap, Total Points, Money Line Horse Racing: Outright Win (not including SP bets & Ante-post markets), Outright Each Way (not including SP bets & Ante-post markets)			
Betway Does not state BGbet	Does not state	https://appadvice.com/app/bgbet-bet-tracker/1267382583	01 December 2017	
Black Type	Does not state	https://www.blacktype.bet/terms-and-conditions/	01 December 2017	
Boylesports	Does not state	http://www.boylesports.com/cashout/faq/	01 December 2017	
Bruce Betting	Does not state	https://www.brucebetting.com/terms-and-conditions/	01 December 2017	
Bwin	Does not state	https://help.bwin.com/en/sports-help/mobile-sports-betting/early-payout-terms-conditions	01 December 2017	
Carbon Sports	Does not state	https://www.carbongaming.ag/info/cashout	01 December 2017	
Colossus Bets	Does not state	https://www.colossusbets.com/info/faq	01 December 2017	
ComeOn!	Does not state	https://comeon.secure.force.com/chat?cid=84fa176c54d1da1aa071d8ba457cb0af&sid=11232389952657302304#/faq/Betting/ka00Y000000ZVKcQAO	01 December 2017	
Coral	Football: Match Result, Next Team to Score, Correct Score, Half-Time/ Full-Time, Both Teams to	https://www.coralbettracker.co.uk/#/		

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Available markets	Information retrieved from	Date accessed	Further observations
Crownbet	Score, Double Chance, First Half Result, First Half Correct Score, Second Half Result, Second Half Correct Score, First Half Double Chance, Second Half Double Chance, To Win and Both Teams to Score, Both Teams to Score in Both Halves, Both Teams to Score in First Half, Both Teams to Score in Second Half, Number of Teams to Score, Score Goal in Both Halves, Score Goal in First Half, Score Goal in Second Half, Outright Markets*—Premier League, Championship, League 1, League 2 & National League, Outright Markets*—FA Cup & League Cup, Outright Markets* (Scottish)—Premiership, Championship, FA Cup & League Cup, Outright Markets*—Champions League, Europa League, La Liga, Serie A & Bundesliga. Boxing: Fight Betting, Method of Victory Darts: Match Betting Rugby Union: Outright Tournament Betting, Match Betting, 1st Half Betting, Snooker: Match betting Tennis: Match Betting, Set Betting, Set Winner	https://crownbet.com.au/support/betting-info/cash-out	01 December 2017	
Expekt	Does not state	https://en.expekt.com/cashout	01 December 2017	
Fun88	Does not state	https://www.fun88.co.uk/en-gb/info/cashout	05 December 2017	
Gamebookers	Does not state	https://sports.gamebookers.com/en/sports/p/promotions/6000/67/6705	05 December 2017	

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Available markets	Information retrieved from	Date accessed	Further observations
Genting Bet	Does not state	https://sports.gentingcasino.com/promotions/cashout/	05 December 2017	
Interpostas	Does not state	https://www.interpostas.com/en/common/cms/help.aspx?ln=HelpFAQ&tid=&cat=Help&si=General&sm=5	05 December 2017	
JenningsBet	Does not state	https://www.jenningsbet.com/en-gb/info/cashout	05 December 2017	
Ladbrokes	Bets placed in a retail store on the following markets then have the facility to be cashed out online: 5 Team Acca Money Back, Midweek & Weekend Quickslip, Wednesday & Thursday Quickslip, Top Prices Top Teams, Kammy's Sections (formerly known as Kammy's Easyslip), European Football	http://helpcentre.ladbrokes.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/594/~cash-out-guide	05 December 2017	
Leon Bets	Does not state	https://www.leonbets.net/betting-rules#7	05 December 2017	
LinesMaker	Available on all applicable moneyline bets, and also on point spread and totals that show the same original line	https://app.betlm.ag/info/cashout	05 December 2017	
LSbet	Football: Win/draw/win, Total goals under/over, Both teams to score, Double chance, Draw no bet, HT/FT, Handicap, 3 way handicap, Odd/even, Number of goals (bands), Tennis: Match winner, Set winner, Game winner, Total games, Game handicap, Volleyball: Match Winner, Set Winner, Basketball: Winner Markers Baseball: Winner Markets Handball: Win/Draw/Win Markets. Snooker: Winner Markets. Darts: Winner Markets. Ice Hockey: Win/Draw/Win Markets	https://www.lsbet216.com/en-GB/info/terms_and_conditions	05 December 2017	
McBookie	Football: match betting—90 min, match betting—1st half and 2nd half, to win extra time, to win penalty		05 December 2017	

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Available markets	Information retrieved from	Date accessed	Further observations
Mr Green	shootout, total goals—over/under, both teams to score—90 min, both teams to score, 1st half and 2nd half, match result and both teams to score, correct score—90 min, correct score—half time and correct score—extra time, asian handicaps, asian goal lines, tennis: match betting, set winner, set betting, basketball: handicap, total points, money line. Excludes: Asian Handicap and over/under	https://cp.needinghelp.online/display/4/kb/article.aspx?aid=4137&n=1&docid=1916&tab=search	05 December 2017	
Mobilebet points spread and over/under total goals bets				
Mr Green	Does not state	https://www.mgreen.com/en/ufaqs/what-is-a-cash-out	05 December 2017	
NaijaBet	Does not state	https://www.naijabet.com/content/cash%20out	05 December 2017	
NairaBet	Does not state	https://blog.nairabet.com/nairabet-cash-out-how-it-works/	05 December 2017	
NairaStake	Does not state	http://nairastake.com/index2.laz#ut_cashout	05 December 2017	
NetBet	Does not state	https://sport.netbet.co.uk/cashout_promo/	05 December 2017	Cash out for horse racing is available on single bets only.
NordicBet	Match winner (1 × 2), full time totals (over/under), half time totals (over/under), halftime result (1 × 2), half time/full time, correct score.	https://support.nordicbet.com/en.html?faq=744	05 December 2017	
OddsRing	Does not state	https://www.oddsring.com/betting-rules/#/	05 December 2017	

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Available markets	Information retrieved from	Date accessed	Further observations
Ohmbet	Does not state	https://www.ohmbet.com/#popup/?1=&action=help&page=FAQ&sub=Popular	05 December 2017	
Paddy Power	Does not state	https://support.paddypower.com/app/answers/detail/p/6/a_id/1988/kw/cash%20out	05 December 2017	
PartyPoker Sports	Does not state	https://help.party poker.com/en/general-information/legal-matters/general-terms-and-conditions/Cash-out-tac	05 December 2017	
RealDealBet	Does not state	https://www.realdealbet.co.uk/offers/sports/cash-out-your-bet/#terms-and-conditions	05 December 2017	
Redbet	Does not state	http://www.streakgaming.com/forum/new-cash-out-feature-redbet-sportsbook-t68450.html	05 December 2017	
Roy Richie	Does not state	https://www.royrichie.com/information/cash-out/	05 December 2017	
Skybet	Football: full time result, both teams to score, correct score, full time Result and both teams to score, double chance, half time correct score, half time result, half time under/over x.5 goals, under/over x.5 goals, soccer saturday half time price boost, soccer saturday price boost, soccer saturday trebles, super sunday trebles, champions league trebles, soccer special trebles, super sunday price boost, soccer special price boost, champions league price boost, how will the tie be decided, extra time match result (excluding 90 min), extra time correct score (excluding 90 min), extra time	https://support.skybet.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/399/-/my-bets-%26-cash-out	05 December 2017	

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Available markets	Information retrieved from	Date accessed	Further observations
SLBet	total goals (excluding 90 min), extra time half time result (excluding 90 min), extra time half time correct score (excluding 90mins), extra time team to score (excluding 90 min), extra time number of teams to score, extra time under/over x.5 goals (excluding 90 min), extra time half time under/over x.5 goals (excluding 90 min), euro enhanced acca, euro enhanced double, horse racing: win & each way (excluding antepost & sp bets), horse racing price boosts, American football: match result, tennis: match result, darts: match result, weekly price boost special 1x2, double chance, under/over, gg/ng, half time correct score, halftime/fulltime, odd/even, gg/ng halftime, handicap, halftime double chance, second half result, 1st half total goals, 1st half total corners	https://www.slbet.com/help/?id=17	05 December 2017	
Sportfanatik	Money/line bets, point spread and totals	https://www.sportfanatik.com/info/cashout	05 December 2017	
Sporting Index	Does not state	 FAQ">https://www.sportingindex.com> FAQ	05 December 2017	
Sportingbet	Does not state	https://service.sportingbet.com/en/general-information/legal-matters/general-terms-and-conditions/Cash-out-tac https://britishbookmakers.co.uk/offers/sportingbet-cash-out-explained.htm	05 December 2017	
Sportsbook.com	Does not state	https://www.sportsbook.com/info/cashout	05 December 2017	
Spreadex	Does not state	https://www.spreadex.com/sports/take-my-money-in-play/	05 December 2017	

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Available markets	Information retrieved from	Date accessed	Further observations
Stan James	Does not state	https://www.stanjames.com/UK/802/help#action=cashout&tab=cashout&subtab=cashout	05 December 2017	
SuperLenny	1X2 or over/under bet	https://superlenny.com/gb/inc/sports	05 December 2017	
Tipbet	Does not state	https://tipbet.com/en/content/tipbet-cash-out	05 December 2017	
Titan Bet	It is unavailable on the following markets: Cash out is currently unavailable on the following markets: Draw no bet (moneyline), 2-way full point handicap, 2-way full point over/under, double chance (inc. ht), to win to nil, clean sheet, favourite to win by, to win not to nil, win both halves, team to score in both halves, in either half, win from behind, highest scoring quarter and each-way bets.			
TLCBet	Does not state	https://www.tlcbet.co.uk/en-gb/info/cashout	05 December 2017	
Toals Bookmakers	Does not state	https://www.toals.com/terms-and-conditions/	05 December 2017	
TonyBet	Does not state	https://tonybet.com/betting-rules	05 December 2017	
uBet	Does not state			

Table 3 (continued)

Provider	Available markets	Information retrieved from	Date accessed	Further observations
Unibet	Football outright winner and 'to be relegated', outright winner and place	<p>https://help.unibet.com/hc/en-us/articles/115001083283-What-is-Cash-Out-</p> <p>https://www.unibet.co.uk/help/products/sportsbook/live-betting and https://www.unibetcommunity.com/15/Unibet-Idea-Exchange/Improvement-of-Unibet-s-Cash-Out-function/idi-p/44363</p> <p>https://williamhill-lang.cushhelp.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/8448</p>	05 December 2017 05 December 2017	Cash out is not available from any UBET, TAB or Tote retail outlet or via the phone
William Hill	Different competitions and markets are available to cash out depending on the sport in question. Please see this link for a full breakdown: https://williamhill-lang.cushhelp.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/21849/kw/Outrightm	<p>https://www.youwin.com/info/rules_hsc.aspx</p> <p>https://www.zebet.fr/en/cashout</p>	05 December 2017 05 December 2017	Referred to as cash in on the website
YouWin	Does not state			
ZEturf	Does not state			

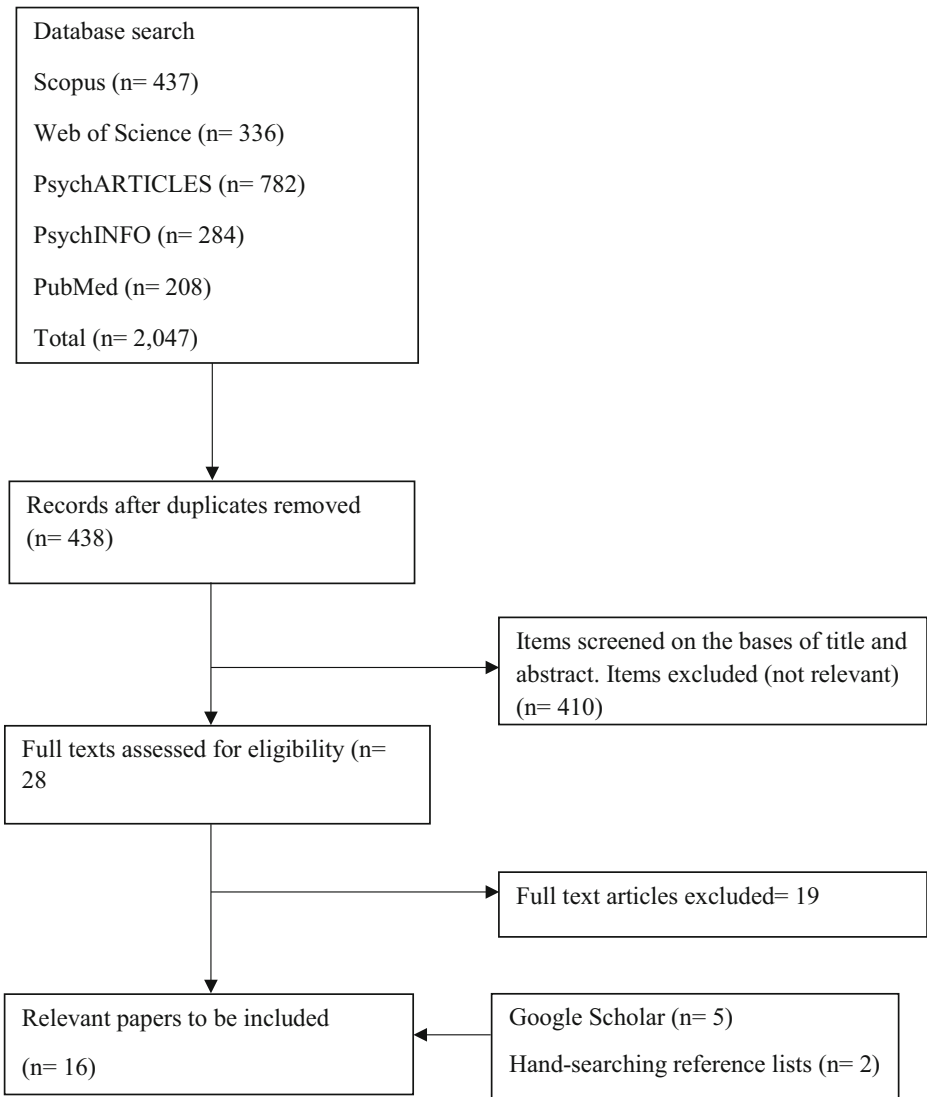


Fig. 1 The flow diagram of the database literature search

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