

2013 Scoring Continuing Education Course

DESCRIPTION OF COURSE

The purpose of the course is to educate the judges, competitors and general public of scoring practices as well as how to read scoring analysis.

The Educator will present score sheets from various scoring systems. The educator will explain each section of the scoring form.

In addition the attendees will be given a worksheet which will afford them the opportunity during class to actually score several examples to help them better understand the process.

DEFINITION OF RULES

Rule 0: Governs how to heat a single dance contest.

Rule 0: This rule explains how to heat rounds of competition. We will not review this as it is not necessary relative to reading and understanding a contestant's scoring analysis.

Rules 1-2: Determines finalists for a single dance.

Rule 1: This rule explains how to run a preliminaries round of competition. We will not review this as we currently have not used preliminaries in years. It remains in case we do offer this type of competition.

Rule 2: This rule explains how to run a semi-finals round of competition. We will not review this as we currently have not used semi-finals in years. It remains in case we do offer this type of competition.

Rules 3-8: Determines the results of a single dance contest.

Rule 3: This is the first rule for scoring a single dance contest. This rule determines the MAJORITY position of the judges as a panel for each contestant. Before you can administer Rule 3 you must do some clerical work, as follows:

The Cagley score sheet (as opposed to the Carlsen score sheet used in Ballroom) that uses sets of columns containing numbers is executed from left to right.

1. The 1st set of columns lists judges' numbers or letters, and lists all marks for a particular dancer, with each column representing a particular judge. The lower number is best. If Nominal marks are used, each judge may duplicate a particular mark for multiple contestants. If Ordinal marks are used, no judge may duplicate a particular mark for contestants, and all marks must be represented contiguously (i.e., 1-9 for 9 contestants in a dance).
2. The 2nd set of columns is called the RE-ORDER of judges' marks. For each contestant, all judges' marks in the 1st set of columns are re-ordered from left to right in the sequence of the best mark to the worst mark.
3. The 3rd set of columns is what is called the MAJORITY. There are three boxes for each contestant. The 1st box is called the Majority "Mark" (often referred to as the "middle mark" contained in the RE-ORDER).

For example, in the RE-ORDER, if 5 judges were used, the 3rd mark is the MAJORITY, and if 7 judges were used, the 4th mark is the MAJORITY, and if 9 judges were used, the 5th mark is the MAJORITY. If there are no ties in the MAJORITY "Mark" column, then numbers contained therein become the dance placements. You need not, and should not, go beyond this column of scoring. You are done. As a practice for hand-scoring, only the columns that are necessary to use should have numbers in them, as scoring beyond the determining column can cause confusion in determining the results.

If contestants have the same MAJORITY "Mark", then Rule 4 is executed.

Rule 4: If there is a tie after Rule 3, then the 2nd box in the MAJORITY set of columns is used. This box is called the MAJORITY "Size". The judges' marks that are at the MAJORITY value or better are counted. The contestant with the most marks shall be declared the winner of the tie.

For example, if one contestant has marks of 33335, and another contestant has marks of 11344, the first contestant has 4 marks of 3 or better, while the second contestant has 3 marks of 3 or better, therefore the first contestant wins the tie.

If contestants have the same MAJORITY "Size", then Rule 5 is executed.

Rule 5: If there is a tie after Rule 4, then the 3rd box in the MAJORITY set of columns is used. This box is called the MAJORITY "Sum". The value of the marks used in Rule 4 (and only those marks; no others) is totaled. The contestant with the highest value of marks (lowest number) shall be declared the winner of the tie.

For example, if one contestant has marks of 33345, and another contestant has marks of 11344, the first contestant has 3 marks with a value of 9, while the second contestant has 3 marks with a value of 5, therefore the second contestant wins the tie.

If contestants have the same MAJORITY "Sum", then Rule 6 is executed.

Rule 6: If there is a tie after Rule 5, then a new set of columns is used called the LOOK AHEAD. This set of columns lists the marks in the RE-ORDER that are to the right of the MAJORITY (middle) mark, one column for each mark. Each column of new marks is considered, one column at a time from left to right. In each considered column, if the marks are different, then the tie is broken, but if the marks are the same, then the next column is considered, until all columns have been considered. The contestant with the highest valued mark (lowest number) shall be declared the winner of the tie.

For example, if one contestant has marks of 22345, and another contestant has marks of 13344, the first contestant has a mark of 4 in the first column to the right of the middle mark and a mark of 5 in the second column to the right of the middle mark, while the second contestant has a mark of 4 in the first column and a mark of 4 in the second column. Since the first column has like marks, the Scrutineer moves to the second column, and finds in the second column that the marks are different, with the second contestant having the better value, therefore the second contestant wins the tie.

If contestants have the same LOOK AHEAD, then Rule 7 is executed.

Rule 7: If there is a tie after Rule 6, then a new set of columns is used called the LOOK BACK. This set of columns lists the marks in the RE-ORDER that are to the left of the MAJORITY (middle) mark, one column for each mark. Each column of new marks is considered, one column at a time, again from left to right. In each considered column, if the marks are different, then the tie is broken, but if the marks are the same, then the next column is considered, until all columns have been considered. The contestant with the highest valued mark (lowest number) shall be declared the winner of the tie.

For example, if one contestant has marks of 22344, and another contestant has marks of 13344, the first contestant has a mark of 2 in the first column, while the second contestant has a mark of 1 in the first column. Since the first column has marks that are different, with the second contestant having the better value, the second contestant wins the tie.

If contestants have the same LOOK BACK, then Rule 8 is executed.

Rule 8: If there is a tie after Rule 7, then the tie is considered final for the particular dance in question. For these tied contestants, an additional computation must be done before the dance's placements can be used for Overall Championship calculations. The actual placements for which the tied contestants are vying are now considered.

For example, if two contestants were tied for 3rd, then they were actually vying for 3rd and 4th place. Or, if three contestants were tied for 3rd, then they were actually vying for 3rd, 4th, and 5th place. The value of the placements for which the tied contestants are vying is totaled. In the first example the total would be 7, and in the second example the total would be 12. The total is divided by the number of tied contestants to yield a CARRY FORWARD value for these contestants in the Overall Championship. In the

first case 7 divided by 2 gives a CARRY FORWARD value of 3.5, and in the second case 12 divided by 3 gives a CARRY FORWARD value of 4. These numbers are used for the dance “placement” in the Overall Championship instead of the actual placement they were tied for. When tied, CARRY FORWARD numbers have a lesser value than if the placements were true (won singly without a tie).

Rules 9-11: Determines the results of a multi-dance contest.

Rule 9: This is the first rule for scoring a multi-dance contest. This rule determines the AGGREGATE VALUE for each contestant within a division of competition. Before you can administer Rule 9 you must do some clerical work, as follows:

The Cagley overall sheet that uses sets of columns containing numbers is executed from left to right.

1. The 1st set of columns lists dance category names relative to the dance contest type (i.e., couples dance or line dance), and lists all placements for a particular dancer, with each column representing a particular dance category. The lower number is best. Sufficient columns are provided for all dances according to the particular division’s Overall Championship formula. For ProAm and Couples, 8 dances will be represented, and in Line Dance 6 dances will be represented. For Ascension divisions, additional dances will be indicated. If a dance was not performed by a contestant, then that column will remain blank. All dances performed by a contestant should be represented.
2. The 2nd column is what is called the AGGREGATE VALUE (or AV). This number is the sum of dance placements for a particular contestant totaled according to the Overall Championship format for a particular division. Overall Championship for Couple and ProAm currently includes: Two Step and Waltz, the best Swing, and the two best non-Swings, totaling 5 placements. Overall Championship for Line Dance includes all performed dances, but varies by skill level: 3 dances in Newcomer, 4 dances in Novice, 5 dances in Intermediate, and 5 or 6 dances in Advanced depending on the particular division. If there are no ties in the AGGREGATE VALUE column, then Overall Championship placements can be determined with the numbers placed in ascending order. You need not and should not go beyond this column of scoring. You are done. As a practice for hand-scoring, Scrutineers should only score what columns are necessary, as scoring beyond the determining column can cause confusion in determining the results.

If contestants have the same AGGREGATE VALUE, then Rule 10 is executed.

Rule 10: If there is a tie: take aspirin...lots of aspirin! This rule is the most complicated rule in “Dawson’s Logic” (also known as the Skating System, which we refer to in the UCWDC as the Majority Rules System). The very first aspect of this rule is to compare the tied contestants and determine what qualifying dances (as determined by the Overall Championship formula) were “common”, or mutually performed against each other. Since it is cleaner and more without complication, let’s begin with Line Dance Overall Championship.

Rule 10 Line Dance results are determined by the following steps:

1. In Line Dance, all dances performed are “commonly competed-in” to all contestants within each division, so no additional work is needed to determine the “common” dances.
2. A set of columns is now used called the PUR, which means “placement under review”. There are four boxes for each contestant. The 1st box is called PUR “AV” (Or, “aggregate value” like in Rule 9). This is a re-totaling of dance placements that were “common” to the tied contestants, but only for those dances that were used for Overall Championship.
3. The 2nd box is called the PUR “Rank”, which is the highest placement for which the tied contestants are vying. For example, if two contestants are tied for 3rd place and 4th place, then the “Rank” is 3.
4. The 3rd box is called the PUR “Size”. The number of dance placements is counted that are at the “Rank” value or better. The contestant with the most number of placements shall be declared the winner of the tie. For example, if one contestant has placements of 33335, and another contestant has placements of 11344, the first contestant has 4 placements of 3rd or better, while the second contestant has 3 placements of 3rd or better, therefore the first contestant wins the tie.
5. The 4th box is called the PUR “Sum”. If there is a tie in the PUR “Size”, we move to the PUR “Sum”. The value of the dance placements is totaled, using only the dances considered in the PUR “Size”. The contestant with the highest value of placements (lowest number) shall be declared the winner of the tie. For example, if one contestant has placements of 33345, and another contestant has placements of 11344, and they are tied for 3rd place, the first contestant’s PUR placements have a value of 9, while the second contestant’s PUR placements have value of 5, therefore the second contestant wins the tie.
6. If contestants have the same PUR “Sum”, we do not go beyond this point and consider other dances from the Overall Championship (i.e., there is no LOOK AHEAD or LOOK BACK).

Now, let’s move on to Couples and ProAm/ProPro Overall Championship for Rule 10.

1. In Couples and ProAm/ProPro (except for Showcase Masters, Crown, Crown Plus, Legends, Spotlight), all “commonly competed-in” dances must be determined between tied contestants before the PUR can be applied, and the only dance placements that can be used are those that “may” be used to determine Rule 9 values.
2. Since these divisions contain a contestant’s choices of a dance or dances within a group of dances, then when the circumstance occurs that the choice is not clear because of a “tie” between a single contestant’s dances, the following steps known as “Vastel Rules” are used to choose the appropriate dance:
 - a. Vastel Rule 1 (when a single contestant has a ‘tie’ in his/her dances): If a tie exists in the dances under review for a contestant, then the result of the dances being a “win” or a “loss” is now considered. If each dance is a “win”, then the dance that “can count” is the one that is chosen. If more than one dance “can count”, then the dance or dances that give the contestant the best advantage are chosen. If each

dance is a “loss”, then the dance that “cannot count” is the one that is chosen. Again, if more than one dance can be used that “cannot count”, then the dance or dances that give the contestant the best advantage are chosen. If the dances under review contain both “wins” and “losses”, then the same considerations as described above are used, with the result to “include” the win and/or “exclude” the loss to the best advantage of the contestant. Remember, the ‘tie’ in the dances belongs to that particular contestant and the advantage in dance choices belongs to him/her.

- b. Vastel Rule 2 (when more than one contestant has a ‘tie’ in his/her dances): If a tie exists in specific dances under review between two or more contestants where the specific dance choice for a “win” or “loss” cannot be determined, then the ‘tied’ dances for each contestant are compared to each other to determine the best advantage for that particular contestant. The ‘tied’ dances now compare the individual judges marks in each dance, and ‘score’ them against each other, beginning at the “PUR” value, or “rank” for the tied contestants. This determines for each contestant which of the ‘tied’ dances gives the contestant the best advantage. The result of this consideration may have the dance placements under review “included” in the tiebreaker, or “excluded” in the tiebreaker for the contestants.
 - c. Vastel Rule 3 (when more than one contestant has a ‘tie’ in his/her dances, and there is no advantage determined between the dances for a single contestant): If a tie exists between a contestant’s dances after the “PUR” value is applied, then either dance is still under consideration. If the second contestant’s ‘tied’ dances have determined best advantage through Vastel Rule 2, then Vastel Rule 1 is re-applied to the ‘tied’ dances of the first contestant. If the both contestant’s dances still remain ‘tied’ after Vastel Rule 2, then either dance may be chosen, and whichever dance is chosen ‘will count’ in the tiebreaker.
3. Once the dances to be considered have been determined for each of the tied contestants, then a “new” Aggregate Value for only those dances that were “commonly competed-in” must be computed, and compared as per Rule 9. If this “new” Aggregate Value remains tied, then all steps described above for Rule 10 in Line Dance are now considered and computed.

If contestants have the same PUR, then Rule 11 is executed.

Rule 11: If there is a tie after Rule 10, then a new computation is done called the SINGLE DANCE. This SINGLE DANCE is a “composite” score of all dances that were under consideration and eventually used in Rule 10. This rule now considers all individual judges’ marks for those dances arrived at in Rule 10. Collecting these judges’ marks across the dances for each contestant, these marks are now scored as though they were a SINGLE DANCE using Rules 3 through 8. However, there is one extra condition in this computation: the “majority mark” must begin at the “PUR” value, or “rank” that the ‘tied’ contestants are vying for. If they are tied for “3rd”, then the “majority mark” consideration must begin at “3” and the consideration of “1” and “2” are bypassed.

There remains one additional procedure for Rules 10 and 11. This procedure is called RE-VISITATION. It will occur when you have more than two contestants tied in the Overall Championship. For example, if there are three contestants tied for "3rd", and Rules 10 and/or 11 are computed, one of the three contestants will eventually break out of the 'tie' and be assigned a "rank". The contestant could break out on top and be assigned "3rd" or the contestant could break out on the bottom and be assigned "5th". In either case, the remaining two contestants may now be 'tied' for a different placement, or may have a whole new set of "commonly competed-in" dances, and therefore a brand new 'tie' must be considered, hence "re-visited" beginning back at the start of Rule 10. This RE-VISITATION will start the computation all over again between those contestants that still remain 'tied'. Know that if three contestants are originally tied, there will be one "re-visitation", and if four contestants are originally tied, there will be two "re-visitations", and if five contestants are originally tied, there will be three "re-visitations", etc.