



SCHEDULE C

the skating system

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All sanctioned DanceSport competitions must use a certified scrutineer. To become a certified scrutineer a person must pass a 10-question exam set by the Canadian Dance Teachers Association (CDTA) with a score of 100%. The exam is based on the skating system of marking printed here in Schedule C.

The skating system of marking was adopted by the Official Board of Ballroom Dancing on January 1st, 1947. It consists of 11 rules, which determine the winner and subsequent places in the final of a dance competition.

1. In all rounds each judge must vote for the number of couples demanded by the Chairman of the Adjudicators.
2. In the final round each judge shall place the competing couples in order of merit in each of the dances.
3. In the final round the judge shall mark his first couple 1, his second 2, his third 3 and so on in each of the dances.
4. A judge must not tie couples for any place of any dance.
5. The winner of a particular dance is the couple who is placed 1st by an absolute majority of the judges; the runner-up is the couple who is placed 2nd or higher by an absolute majority of judges. The remaining places are allocated in a similar way.

All the “place” columns are filled in starting with the “first places” and then the “first and second places” and so on. When a position has been filled, a line is drawn across the remaining place columns.

Example A — Rule 5

No.	Judge					Places						Result
	A	B	C	D	E	1	1&2	1 to 3	1 to 4	1 to 5	1 to 6	
11	1	5	1	1	2	3						1
21	2	2	5	4	1	1	3					2
31	3	3	3	3	3			5				3
41	4	4	2	2	4		2	2	5			4
51	5	1	4	5	5	1	1	1	2	5		5
61	6	6	6	6	6						5	6

6. If more than one couple have a majority for the same position, the couple with the largest majority shall be allocated the position under review, and the couple with the next largest majority, the following position. Thus in Example B, both Nos. 22 and 32 have a majority for the “first and second places”, but No. 22 has a majority of “four” and No. 32 has a majority of “three”. Thus No. 22 is 2nd and No. 32 is 3rd. Similar remarks apply to Nos. 42 and 52 for the 4th and 5th positions.

Example B — Rule 6

No.	Judge					Places						Result
	A	B	C	D	E	1	1&2	1 to 3	1 to 4	1 to 5	1 to 6	
12	1	1	1	4	4	3						1
22	3	2	2	1	1	2	4					2
32	2	5	5	2	2		3					3
42	4	3	4	5	3			2	4			4
52	5	4	3	3	5			2	3			5
62	6	6	6	6	6							6

7. If two or more couples have an equal majority for the same position then
 - a. the lowest total of marks given by those judges who form the majority shall determine the allocation of the position under review.

Example C - Rule 7(a)

No.	Judge					Places						Result
	A	B	C	D	E	1	1&2	1 to 3	1 to 4	1 to 5	1 to 6	
13	1	1	1	5	5	3						1
23	2	2	5	1	4	1	3(5)					2
33	5	5	2	2	2		3(6)					3
43	3	3	4	6	1	1	1	3(7)				4
53	4	4	3	3	3			3(9)				5
63	6	6	6	4	6				1	1	5	6

The small figures in brackets are the totals of the equal majorities. No. 23 has a total of 5 (2 + 2 + 1), and No. 33 has a total of 6 (2 + 2 + 2). Thus No. 23 is 2nd and No. 33 is 3rd. Likewise, No. 43 has a total of 7 (3 + 3 + 1), making it 4th and No. 53 has a total of 9 (3 + 3 + 3) making it 5th.

- b. If the total marks are also equal, then the next lower place (or places if necessary) in respect of the particular couples concerned, must be included.

Thus in Example D, Nos. 34 and 44 were the first couples to obtain a majority for consideration of 2nd place, therefore the 2nd and 3rd places must be allocated to these two couples, and in order to decide who is 2nd the next three columns have to be completed, until No. 34 is placed second under Rule 6. In the event of the two couples having identical remaining marks then the two couples have tied for the 2nd place and the next position to be allocated is 4th.

Example D — Rule 7(b)

No.	Judge					Places						Result
	A	B	C	D	E	1	1&2	1 to 3	1 to 4	1 to 5	1 to 6	
14	2	1	5	1	1	3						1
24	1	2	2	5	5	1	3(5)	3(5)	3(5)	5		2
34	5	6	1	2	2	1	3(5)	3(5)	3(5)	4		3
44	3	3	3	3	6			4				4
54	4	4	4	6	4				4			5
64	6	5	6	4	3			1	2	3		6

8. If no couple receives a majority for the position under review then the next column is filled until at least one couple has a majority. If more than one couple then receives a majority Rules 6 and 7 are applied accordingly. (See Example B, couples No. 42 and 52.)
9. When all the dances have been concluded, the order for each dance is then carried to another sheet, showing the position achieved by each couple in each dance. The 1st in each dance shall be given one mark, the 2nd, two marks etc. The winner is the couple with the lowest aggregate.

Example E - Rule 9

No	Waltz	Tango	Foxtrot	Quickstep	Total	Result
15	2	2	2	2	8	1
25	1	1	1	6	9	2
35	3	3	3	3	12	3
45	4	4	4	1	13	4
55	5	5	5	4	19	5
65	6	6	6	6	5	6

Note that the final winner is the most consistent. Using the method that is used for individual dances couple No. 25 would have been the winner with a majority i.e. 3 first places.

10. If two or more couples have the same aggregate then the following rules apply:
- If the tie is for 1st place the winner shall be the couple who has actually won the greatest number of dances.
 - If two couples tie for 2nd place the prize shall be awarded to the couple who has obtained “second and higher” in the greatest number of dances. If the couples are still tied, then the aggregate of the “second and higher” place marks only, is calculated, according to Rule 9. If there is still a tie then Rule 11 must be applied.
 - If more than two couples tie for 2nd place, Rule 10(b) is used to determine the 2nd placed couple, based on the “second and higher” places. 3rd place is awarded to by applying Rule 10(b) to the “third and higher” places, for the remaining tied couples. This process is continued until all tied couples have been awarded prizes.
 - Similar procedures are used if there is a tie for any subsequent placing.
 - If there is still a tie after Rules 10(a), (b), or (c) have been applied then Rule 11 must be applied. Rule 11 is also applied when none of the tied couples has actually won a place mark (or higher) for the position under review.

Example F — Rule 10(a) and 10(c)

No	Waltz	Tango	Foxtrot	Quickstep	Total	Result
16	1	1	6	4	12	1
26	2	2	2	6	12	2
36	6	3	1	3	13	3
46	4	4	4	1	13	4
56	3	5	3	2	13	5
66	5	6	5	5	21	6

Nos. 16 and 26 are tied under Rule 9. However, No. 16 has more first places and so is awarded 1st under Rule 10(a). Likewise, Nos 36, 46 and 56 are tied for 3rd. Couple No. 36 has 3 “third and higher” places, with an aggregate of 7, couple No. 46 has 1 placing and couple No. 56 has 3, with an aggregate of 8. Therefore, No. 36 is awarded 3rd place. The two remaining tied couples are now considered for 4th place. Couple No. 46 has 4 “fourth and higher” places, and No. 56 has 3, so No. 46 is awarded 4th and No. 56 is awarded 5th.

11. If after Rules 9 and 10 have been applied the result is still a tie, the marks of the individual dances are grouped together and treated as for an individual dance (Rules 5 to 8). If a tie still results then, the result is a tie for that position. If three or more couples tie for a position under Rule 10 (say 2nd place), Rule 11 is applied to all couples concerned and the best couple is awarded that place. The remaining couples are then considered for the next position (3rd place, in our example), using Rule 10. If and only if they still tie under Rule 10(c), is Rule 11 again applied to these couples.

Example G — Rule 11

No	Final Summary					Result Under Rule		
	Waltz	Tango	Foxtrot	Quickstep	Total	9	10	11
17	1	1	1	1	4	1		
27	2	2	4	4	12	2=	2=	2
37	4	4	2	2	12	2=	2=	3
47	3	3	3	3	12	2=	4	
57	5	5	5	5	20	5		
67	6	6	6	6	24	6		

Nos. 27, 37 and 47 all have the same aggregate for the position under review — 2nd. Under Rule 10 we see who has the most “second and higher” places in the final summary. No. 27 has 2 — W,T (2 + 2 = 4), No. 37 has 2 — F,Q (2 + 2 = 4) and No. 47 has none. Thus, Nos. 27 and 37 still tie under rule 10 for 2nd, and No. 47 is awarded 4th place. Rule 11 is now applied to Nos. 27 and 37 only, to ascertain who is 2nd and who is 3rd.

No.	Waltz					Tango					Foxtrot					Quickstep				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
17	1	1	2	5	3	1	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	5	2	1	5	1	5	2
27	2	2	5	2	5	5	3	1	2	2	5	6	3	2	3	3	2	4	2	4
37	3	3	6	3	6	4	4	4	4	1	2	2	5	1	2	2	6	2	6	1
47	4	5	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	6	5	1	5	1	3
57	5	6	1	4	4	2	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	1	6	3	3	4	5
67	6	4	4	6	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	6	6	4	4	4	6	3	6

No.	Places						Result
	1	1&2	1 to 3	1 to 4	1 to 5	1 to 6	
27		9	13				2
37		7	10				3

Since 2nd place is being considered, we start by counting the number of “second and higher” places over the four dances taken as a whole. No. 27 has 9 and No. 37 has 7. However, neither has a majority (11) so we must include the “third and higher” places. Now No. 27 has 13 and No. 37 has 10 giving us the places shown above.