



## Understanding a results sheet in the 6.0 Judging System

**BASIC PRINCIPLE:** In the 6.0 judging system the judges rank all of the skaters in an event segment against one another by awarding two marks. The two marks are added together, for a "total mark." Then, the marks are translated into a rank, called an **ordinal**. For example, the skater earning the highest total mark from a particular judge will receive the "1" ordinal from that judge. The process is done for each of the judges on the panel. On results sheet, only the ordinal awarded to each skater, by each judge is shown.

The overall results are determined by the ordinals that a **majority** of the judges on a panel award each skater. The majority of the panel is more than 1/2. In a panel of 7 judges, a minimum of 4 make up a majority.

U.S. Figure Skating Sample Competition																
Final Standings																
		1 Judge One, Any town, USA		2 Judge Two, Any town, USA		3 Judge Three, Any town, USA		4 Judge Four, Any town, USA		5 Judge Five, Any town, USA		6 Judge Six, Any town, USA		7 Judge Seven, Any town, USA		
		1- -2- -3- -4- -5- -6- -7														
1. Skater A		2	1	1	2	1	1	1			5/1					
2. Skater B		3	6	2	7	2	3	2				5/3				
3. Skater C		4	5	7	3	4	5	3				4/4				
4. Skater D		TOM 14										4/4				
5. Skater E		7	4	4	6	3	4	6				4/4				
6. Skater F		TOM 15										5/5				
7. Skater E		1	8	5	1	5	6	4				4/5				
6. Skater F		6	2	3	5	8	8	5				4/5				
7. Skater G		5	3	8	7	7	2	7				6/7				
8. Skater H		8	7	6	8	6	7	8				4/7				

**STEP 1:** Skaters are first ranked by the number to the right of the "/" in the Maj. column.

Each skater is assigned an "absolute majority" - that is the highest placement that a majority of the judges gave them. A placement, or any higher placement is considered in the majority. In the "Maj." column, the first number represents the number of judges giving that placement (or higher), the second represents the placement.

In this case, Skater A had a majority of 1st place ordinals. Her majority is 5/1, or "five judges 1st place or higher". Since she had a majority of the judges place her 1st, she wins. The marks from the remaining judges are not considered since they were outside of the majority.

Skater B received three 2nd place ordinals, but she needed at least four to earn a majority of 2nds. We then look at her 3rd place ordinals. She received two. Those, added with her 2nd place ordinals, gives her a majority. Therefore, her majority is 5/3, or "five judges 3rd place or higher." The 4th and 6th place ordinals are not considered. However, since no skater received a majority of 2nds, she finished 2nd because a majority of 3rds was the next best.



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The remaining skaters are ranked, first by the ordinal they had a majority of, then if necessary, the following steps are taken, in the order below, to separate skaters that could not simply be ranked by the ordinal they had a majority of.

'TIE-BREAKER # 1': Skaters are ranked secondly by the number of ordinals that make up their absolute majority, or the Greater Majority (GM). This is the number to the left of the "/" in the Maj. column, designating the number of marks making up the majority.

For an example, look at Skater E and Skater F. They both have majorities of 5th place: "5/5" and "4/5".

In this case, Skater E is awarded the higher place, because 5 judges gave her 5th or higher, while only 4 judges gave Skater F 5th place or higher.

At this point, we are not yet concerned with what those ordinals are, only which skater received more of them.

'TIE-BREAKER # 2': Skaters still tied after Tie-Breaker # 1 are ranked next by the total that the ordinals making up their majority add up to.

For an example, look at Skater C and Skater D. They both have exactly the same majority: "4/4" and "4/4", so the placement can't be determined based on the number of ordinals making up their absolute majority, so we move on to "Tie-Breaker # 2":

In the event that two or more skaters have exactly the same absolute majority, the next thing considered is the **TOM**, which means "**T**otal of the **O**rdinals out of the **M**ajority."

The total of the 4 ordinals making up the majority, are added:

Skater C: The ordinals making up her "4/4" majority:  $4 + 3 + 4 + 3 = 14$

Skater D: The ordinals making up her "4/4" majority:  $4 + 4 + 3 + 4 = 15$

Notice that we are still concerned only with the ordinals making up the majority. Up until this point, all ordinals outside of the majority are ignored.

'TIE-BREAKER # 3' If the skaters are still tied (have the same TOM), we then go to the Total Ordinals (TO).

This is the only time the ordinals from judges outside the majority are considered. The total of all of the ordinals each judge gave each skater is calculated, and that determines who gets that placement.

'TIE-BREAKER # 4' If the skaters are still tied (have the same TO), they remain tied, and they both get the same placement, and you will see "TIED" on the result.