

EXPLANATION OF RELATIVE PLACEMENT

The Relative Placement scoring system assures that each judge has an equal vote in the final outcome. Relative Placement is the scoring system used for all competitions sanctioned by the USLDCC.

Number of Judges Needed

- There will be five judges for all USLDCC qualifying events.
- There will be seven judges for the USLDCC Finals.

Tallying the Placements

- Each judge must place every choreographer in rank or order (1st place, 2nd place, 3rd place, etc.). In a competition with a large field of choreographer, the judges will concentrate on placing the top twelve.
- Raw scores (9.5, 8.9, 7.6, etc.) are used only to determine a judge's order of placements. If a judge submits only raw scores, the Scorer will convert them into ordinals (1, 2, 3, etc.) for Relative Placement.
- Duplicate placements are not permitted. If a judge mistakenly provides duplicate placements, the Contest Coordinator will request that the judge provide unique placements for each choreographer.
- A choreographer must have a majority of judges' votes to be awarded a final placement.
- If no choreographer has a majority of votes, then the next placement is added to the previous placements (1st through 2nd, 1st through 3rd, etc.) until a majority is reached.
- If there is a tie, a larger majority beats a lower majority (for example, 5 votes beat 4 votes).
- If two or more choreographers have an equal majority (such as 4 votes each), then the numerical value of the placements for each choreographer is added. The choreographer/s with the lowest sum gets the higher position. If the sums for two or more couples are identical, then the next placement is added to the previous placements for those tied choreographers only.
- If two choreographers remain tied through all placements, then each judge's placements for only those two choreographers are compared. The choreographer/s with a majority of higher placements wins.

Example of Relative Placement

- In the example below, there are 6 choreographers competing. Because there are 5 judges, a majority of at least 3 judges is needed to award any choreographer/s a final placement.
- Here, no choreographer has a majority of 1st place votes from the judging panel. Adding the next placement and counting 1st through 2nd place votes, only choreographer #1 has a majority of at least 3 votes. Therefore, choreographer #1 is awarded 1st place.
- Counting 1st through 3rd place votes, only choreographer #6 has a majority of at least 3 votes. Therefore, choreographer #6 is awarded 2nd place.
- Counting 1st through 4th place votes, three choreographers have an equal majority of 3 votes. When the numerical value of the ordinals making up those votes is added, choreographer #2 and #3 both have the lower sum of 7, whereas choreographer #5 has the higher sum of 9. Choreographer #5 is therefore awarded the lowest final placement of the three choreographers, in this case 5th place.
- To break the tie between choreographers #2 and #3, it is necessary to count 1st through 5th place votes. Choreographer #3 has 5 votes, one more than choreographer #2, which has 4 votes. Choreographer #3 therefore is awarded 3rd place, and choreographer #2 is awarded 4th place. Choreographer #4, the only remaining choreographer, is awarded 6th place.

ENTRIES	PLACEMENTS OF JUDGES					TOTAL RELATIVE PLACEMENTS						PLACEMENT
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	
Choreo #1	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	---	---	---	---	1st
Choreo #2	6	5	4	1	2	1	2	2	3(7)	4	---	4th
Choreo #3	2	4	1	5	5	1	2	2	3(7)	5	---	3rd
Choreo #4	4	2	5	6	6	0	1	1	2	---	---	6th
Choreo #5	5	6	2	3	4	0	1	2	3(9)	---	---	5th
Choreo #6	3	3	6	4	1	1	1	3	---	---	---	2nd