Association of Irish Riding Clubs
Scoring Horse Trials Competitions

Introduction

Horse Trials competitions are now scored using a co-efficient scoring system.

This means that any rider who is graded higher in dressage then their cross-country grade will have a co-efficient applied to their dressage score.

The co-efficient only affects riders who have a higher dressage grade and it will be applied on a sliding scale depending on the higher grade span difference.

Event organisers, are responsible for, and must record the dressage and cross-country grade of each competitor in order to ensure the co-efficient can be applied where necessary. The only way of ensuring this is to check each membership card on the day of the event in accordance with rule 4, c.

Scoring System

To score the competition, the following applies:

1. The good marks from 0 to 10 awarded by the judge to a competitor for each numbered movement of the dressage test together with the collective marks are added together deducting any error of course or test.

2. The percentage of maximum possible good marks obtainable is then calculated. The percentage is obtained by dividing the total good marks of the judge (minus any error of course or test) by the maximum possible good marks obtainable, and then multiplying by 100 and rounding the result to one decimal digits.

3. The result is the score in penalty points for the test.

Applying the Co-Efficient

Once the score has been determined in penalty points as outlined above, the co-efficient is applied. To do this, riders who have a higher dressage grade must be identified on your master score sheet.

The co-efficient is then applied by multiplying their penalty points by the following factor:
- One grade span - multiple by 1.1
- Two grade span - multiple by 1.2

For example:
- Joe Bloggs is graded intermediate for dressage and advanced primary for cross-country. After dressage he recorded a score of 29.7 before the co-efficient was applied. As Joe has a one grade span difference, his score becomes 32.7 after the co-efficient of 1.1 is applied.
- Jane Bloggs is graded advanced intermediate for dressage and advanced primary for cross-country. After dressage she recorded a score of 29.7 before the co-efficient was applied. As Jane has a two-grade span difference, her score becomes 35.6 after the co-efficient of 1.2 is applied.

Appendix 1

Sample Scoring when applying a Co-Efficient

In this example, you can see how the co-efficient applies to an advanced primary competition.

No.	Rider	Horse	Club	D Grade	D	Co-Eff 1.1/1.2	SJ Total	XC Jump	XC Time	Overall Total	Pos
185	David	Jackson	Club 1	AP	25.3	25.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	1st
186	Sarah	Jackie	Club 2	AI	26.8	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	2nd
187	Harry	Skipper	Club 3	AP	29.5	29.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	3rd
188	Pat	Sascha	Club 4	AP	34.7	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	4th
189	Carol	Duchess	Club 4	I	31.1	34.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	38.2	5th
190	Tara	Trigger	Club 5	AP	33.2	33.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	39.2	6th

Appendix 2

Scoring at the National Eventing Championships

At the AIRC National Eventing Championships, where a grade is split into more than one section, the competitors dressage scores will be converted to reflect the likely scores as if all riders were in the same arena. This will be achieved by:

1. Calculate the average score for each arena
   - For each arena in turn, discard the highest and lowest dressage penalty scores
   - Add the remaining valid dressage penalties together
   - Divide this total by the number of valid dressage penalties added together to give the arena's average dressage penalties
2. Decide which is the reference arena. In Horse Trials, this is the arena with the highest average dressage penalties.
3. For each arena find the difference between its average and the average for the Reference Arena
4. Calculate each competitor's overall score:
   - Add the competitor's total score to the difference between the average for the competitor's arena and the average for the reference arena to give the competitor's overall score.
5. Evaluate the Overall Position
   - Comparing the overall scores from all arenas, place the competitor with the lowest overall score first

Example

       Arena 1   Average 35 penalties
       Arena 2   Average 32 penalties
       Arena 3   Average 37 penalties
       Arena 4   Average 33 penalties

The reference arena is 3 with an average of 37 dressage penalties. Which makes the difference for arena 1 2, the difference for arena 2 5, the difference for arena3 0 and the difference for arena 4 4.

- To get the overall score for competitors in arena 1 add 2 to the total score for each competitor in that arena.

- To get the overall score for competitors in arena 2 add 5 to the total score for each competitor in that arena.

- To get the overall score for competitors in arena 3 add 0 to the total score for each competitor in that arena.

- To get the overall score for competitors in arena 4 add 4 to the total score for each competitor in that arena.