



SCORING AND TABULATION

PART 1 - FUNDAMENTALS OF SCORING SYSTEM

1.1 REWARD ACHIEVEMENT

- A. This scoring system is considered a 'reward system' allowing teams to accrue points for achievement. Achievement is measured against a criteria reference scale or Linear Scale that describes levels of quality with a corresponding range of scores
- B. This reward system is meant to support the efforts of all levels of participants and program styles. No points are deducted for errors or deficiencies in the quality or type of performance.
- C. Achievement is evaluated by judging officials educated in evaluation techniques and dance performance. It is a cognitive process to assess achievement and assign scores. It is not a 'point-per-goal' system or format with mandatory elements to be performed.

1.2 RATE AND RANK SYSTEM

- A. The Rate and Rank system is a process of discerning a qualitative score (rating) which is compared with other scores to determine the sequential placements (ranking). While ranking teams is the judges' final responsibility, the rating process is used to arrive at scores that will determine that ranking.
- B. The value of the ranking should not overpower the value of the score. Rankings only denote a team's comparison to a few other teams, while a team's rating (score) denotes a team's quality or achievement compared to the Linear Scale and to ALL other teams.
- C. This Rating and Ranking system must be carefully used in conjunction with the Linear Scale to communicate not only the suitable score but placement of teams in an accurate standing with each other. Judges must be equally aware of the impact of both the scores and rankings they assign.

PART 2 - SCORE SHEETS

2.1 GENERAL

- A. The State Championship score sheets are divided into three categories of performance and three sub-captions within each. A Linear Scale is provided with each score sheet to describe the criteria of each Category and sub-Caption. Evaluation in each category and sub-caption should provide a rating and ranking in it. One to three judges are utilized in each category. The format of the State Championship score sheets is also used at local competitions as a traditional format.
- B. Category score sheets are used on the local level for competitions that are broken in performance style format. These sheets use the same sub-Captions of the traditional sheets and are grouped together to reflect an overall criteria for the performance style.

2.2 TRADITIONAL POINTS

- A. EXECUTION: Credits the achievement of excellence by the individual and ensemble.
 - 1. Technique 100 points
 - 2. Alignment & Spacing 100 points



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- 3. Precision 100 points
- B. CONTENT: Credits the designer and arrangement of movement and form.
 - 1. Choreography 100 points
 - 2. Forms/Staging 100 points
 - 3. Maneuvering 100 points
- C. OVERALL EFFECT: Credits the performer and choreographer in their effectiveness to communicate their intent.
 - 1. Projection 100 points
 - 2. Visual Repertoire 100 points
 - 3. Audio Repertoire 100 points

2.3 CATEGORY POINTS

- A. JAZZ CATEGORY
 - 1. Technique 100 points
 - 2. Choreography 100 points
 - 3. Projection 100 points
- B. MODERN CATEGORY
 - 1. Technique 100 points
 - 2. Choreography 100 points
 - 3. Projection 100 points
- C. LYRICAL CATEGORY
 - 1. Technique 100 points
 - 2. Choreography 100 points
 - 3. Projection 100 points
- D. KICK CATEGORY
 - 1. Technique 100 points
 - 2. Choreography 100 points
 - 3. Precision 100 points
- E. HIP HOP CATEGORY
 - 1. Precision 100 points
 - 2. Choreography 100 points
 - 3. Projection 100 points
- F. NOVELTY CATEGORY
 - 1. Projection 100 points
 - 2. Visual Repertoire 100 points
 - 3. Audio Repertoire 100 points

PART 3 - TABULATION

3.1 SCORES DETERMINE WINNERS

- A. The points awarded from each judge are added together and calculated into an average score; deductions are made for penalties, which then provide the final score for each team. The descending order of the final scores determines the placement of teams. This final score is the score used to determine qualifying for second round of State. (The rankings, or ordinals, for each team no longer determine placements.)



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3.2 CALCULATION OF AVERAGED SCORE

- A. In a one round competition, an average score is calculated by adding the total awarded points from all judges, dividing by '3' (the constant number of sub-captions) and then dividing by the number of judges (3, 6 or 9). In a two round competition, points from both rounds are added, divided by '3' (the constant number of sub-captions) divided by the number of judges, and then divided by '2' (the number of rounds).
 - 1. For example:
 $3548 / 3 \text{ (subcaptions)} = 1182.6$
 $1182.66 / 9 \text{ (\# of judges)} = 131.4$
 $131.4 / 2 \text{ (rounds)} = \mathbf{65.7}$
- B. A team's decimal point score may be rounded up if the second number after the decimal is .05 or larger, such as 65.07 could be considered 65.1. Scores will remain unchanged if the second number after the decimal is .04 or smaller, such as 65.04 could be considered a 65.0.

3.3 PENALTIES

- A. Penalty points are deducted after calculation of an average score to create the team's final score. Penalties are given for timing infractions, safety issues, stunting infractions, and propriety in music, costuming and choreography.
- B. A DDCA Technical Committee oversees the penalty and stunting guide, penalty values, and technical judges.

3.4 ORDINALS

- A. Ordinals are the numerical rankings from each judge and are used to break ties in final placements if a tie occurs in QS AND total points. Ordinals are derived from the scores in each caption, the highest score receiving '1' or first place ordinal, the second highest receiving '2' or second place, etc. For the purpose of breaking ties in final scores/rankings, ordinals can be added from all judges, the lowest ordinal total denotes the highest ranking.

3.5 QUALIFYING SCORE (QS)

- A. A Qualifying Score (QS) is a numerical level of achievement that a team must reach in performance to advance to the final round at the State Championships. A QS correlates to the Linear Scale's levels of quality.
- B. At local events, a team's final averaged score from a one or two round event will determine if they met the QS for their state division.
- C. At the State Championships, a team's final averaged score from the PRELIMINARY ROUND will determine if they met the QS for their state division.
- D. The SQS is determined by the DDCA membership and is open to change to meet rising or falling standards of achievement.
- E. The following Standard Qualifying Scores determine final round contestants for State Championships:
 - 1. 60 1A/2A/3A/4A Dance Drill Divisions



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2. 65 5A & 6A Dance Drill Divisions
 3. 65 Show Divisions
- F. Each year, scores throughout the local season are tracked by the Affiliation for evaluation of Linear Scale, consistency, validity, growth, and performance division averages.