



Introducing the Composite Speed Rating (CSR) Grading System

Pending ADOR approval, PGP will begin utilizing a new method of drawing races on Monday, February 2, 2009. The new grading system will use the CSR to make up races during every performance. The composite speed rating is the average of the latest three adjusted speed ratings for each greyhound.

The CSR should not only improve the way races are drawn, but also make it easier for the novice or average handicapper to quickly see which greyhound has been at its best in its last three starts.

Calculating the CSR:

The average Gr. AA 550 yard winning time of 2008, 30.75, seconds, is set as a 100 speed rating. For each .03 seconds over or under 30.75, one point is added or subtracted from the speed rating.

For example a time of 30.78 produces a speed rating of 99, and a time of 30.72 produces a speed rating of 101. Similarly, the average Grade AA 685 yard winning time for 2008, 39.15 seconds, is set as a 100 speed rating.

The speed rating for each individual performance line appears just to the right of the greyhound's actual running time (ART).

Adjusting the CSR for track conditions:

So that all speed ratings are comparable from performance to performance, the speed rating calculated above is adjusted according to the average winning time of all 550 yard races for each performance.

For example, the average winning time for Tuesday, November 18 was 31.10 seconds. The speed ratings, as calculated above, would be adjusted by $(31.10 - 30.75)/.03$ or $.35/.03 = 11.66$. 11.66 is rounded to the nearest whole number to +12, and this becomes the track variant for this performance. This number would be added to the speed rating calculated above. A greyhound that runs a 30.78 on this night, for example, would have a speed rating of 99 + 12 or 111 for that race.

Speed ratings for 685 yard races, if there would have been any on November 18, would also be adjusted by this same +12. A greyhound who runs a 31.50 on this night would have an initial speed rating of 75 $(100 - [31.50 - 30.75]/.03)$. Add the track variant of plus 12, and the adjusted speed rating becomes 87.

How CSR racing works:

The Racing Secretary groups greyhounds in races according to their CSR except in Grade M. Grade M is composed of greyhounds who are under 24 months of age and who have never won a race.

Greyhounds under 24 months of age compete in a separate CSR division, and in these races the CSR spread may be 30 points. Greyhounds remain in this "J" division until they win 5 races or are placed in the 24 month and older division to compete over distances longer than 550 yards.

The following classifications will be used: 0-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, 80-89, 90-99, and 100+. There may be a 20 point CSR spread between the greyhounds with the lowest CSR and highest CSR in any race.

If a greyhound has just two starts at PGP, it will be the average of those two starts. If a greyhound has just one start, the CSR will be the adjusted speed rating for that single start.

Speed ratings from schooling races will be adjusted by the track variant for that evening's schooling performance.

An "OOP" or out of picture results in an automatic 25 speed rating for that race.

Complete rules will appear in the back of the PGP racing program starting February 2, 2009.



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Important facts:

- The Composite Speed Rating (CSR) is based on average speed ratings from last three races.
- The CSR is adjusted according to average winning time nightly
- The CSR appears at the far right of the past performance of each greyhound.

Comparing the CSR with our old AA-B-C-D-J-M Grading System:

| CSR Grading System | Old Grading System |
|--|--|
| Rule Differences | |
| Greyhounds under 2 years of age begin their careers in Grade M | Greyhounds under 2 years of age begin their careers in Grade M |
| Other than in Grade M, greyhounds are placed into races according to their CSR | Other than in Grade M, greyhounds are placed in races according to their letter Grade |
| Greyhounds advance into higher CSR “grades” by running faster times in one or more races (adjusted according to track conditions) and increasing their CSR | Greyhounds advance by winning races |
| Greyhounds decline into lower CSR “grades” by running slower times in one or more races (adjusted according to track conditions) and decreasing their CSR | Greyhounds decline in grade by running worse than 3 rd or 4 th (in lower grades) in several races. |
| Greyhounds under 24 months of age compete in their own division and do not race against older greyhounds until they have won 5 races | Greyhounds under 24 months of age compete with older, more experienced greyhounds as soon as they win a race and advance out of Grade M |
| Greyhounds who run fast times in one, two or three consecutive races will face gradually increasing quality of competition | Greyhounds who win a race, regardless of their running time, will face increasingly tougher competition. |
| Greyhounds who fall or run slow times in one, two or three races will face significantly weaker competition immediately | Greyhounds who fail to finish in the top 3 or 4 will very gradually begin to face weaker competition as they slowly go down the grading ladder |
| Greyhounds are never eliminated from further competition | Greyhounds grade off and are eliminated from competition when they run worse than 4 th in six or eight consecutive starts |
| Approximate Grade Comparisons | |
| M | M |
| 50-59 | J |
| 60-69 | D |
| 70-79 | C |
| 80-89 | B |
| 90-99 | A |
| 100+ | AA |

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