William L. Scott's Form Factors

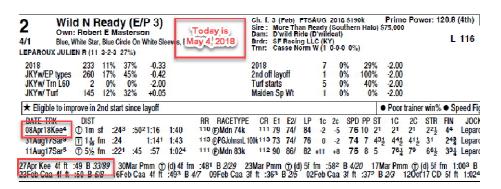
From his book *How Will Your Horse Run Today?*

First Form Factor - Recent Action:

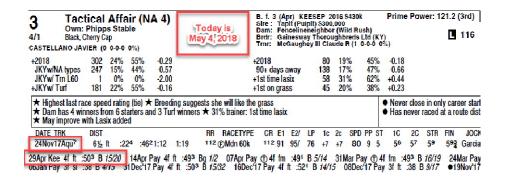
This first factor is the most straightforward and the easiest to apply. You are only interested in the date of the horse's last race and usually the date and distance of the horse's last workout. -mick

- + Horses running within 7 days or less of today's race.
- + Horses running within 21 days of today's race who have a 5-furlong workout in the last 14 days that earned a bullet or is at a very fast time (:59.4 or less in the East and Midwest and :58.4 or faster in Southern California.
- N Horses running within 21 days of today's race.
- N Horses running within 28 days of today's race who have worked 4 furlongs within the past 7 days.
- N Horses, regardless of how long they have been away, who have worked 5 furlongs or longer within the past 14 days.
- O Horses that have not run in 21 days without a qualifying workout. (This is a serious form defect that will require us to disqualify the horse as a contender in today's race in most circumstances.)

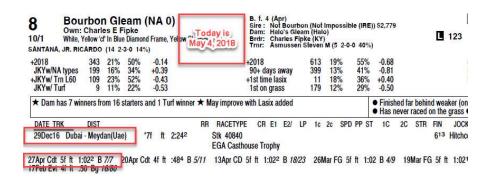
Examples:



N Wild N Ready last raced within 28 days and worked 4 furlongs 7 days ago. Award her an "N" for this Form Factor.



O Tactical Affair has not raced in more than 5 months and does not have a 5-furlong workout in the last 14 days. Horses that have not run in 21 days without a qualifying workout are assigned an "O" for this Form Factor. (This is a serious form defect that will require us to disqualify the filly as a contender in today's race.)



N Horses, regardless of how long they have been away, that have worked 5 furlongs or longer within the past 14 days are awarded an "N". Bourbon Gleam hasn't raced in more than a year but does have a 5-furlong work within 14 days.



+ Horses running within 21 days of today's race that have a 5-furlong workout in the last 14 days that earned a bullet or was at a very fast time (:59.4 or less in the East and Midwest and :58.4 or faster in Southern California). Jefazo raced 21 days ago and has a very fast 5-furlong workout in the last 14 days. He qualifies for a Plus (+).

<u>Second Form Factor – "Up Close" in the Last Useable Running Line:</u>

This form factor is conceptually simple but somewhat difficult to apply because of the definitions, qualifiers and exceptions. Basically, its purpose is to determine if the horse was "up close" (defined term) at the stretch call (exceptions) in its "last useable running line" (defined term). -mick

Standards for an "up close" call. To be up close at any call in a race, a horse must be within the required number of lengths from the lead, based upon the race distance, as follows:

- 1. Sprints up to and including 6 ½ furlongs 2 ¾ lengths or less from the lead, i.e. less than 3 lengths.
- 2. Races at 7 furlongs and 1 mile 3 ¾ lengths or less from the lead, i.e. less than 4.
- 3. All races of a mile and 40 yards or longer- 4 ¾ lengths or less from the lead, i.e. less than 5.

The "last useable running line" is the horse's last race provided it was run within 28 days of today's race, except when the last race is not truly representative of a horse's form. Exceptions:

- 1. When a horse was raised to a higher level of competition in his last race and today is being dropped back to a level approximately equal to his next-to-last race, use the next-to-last race, provided it was within 28 days of the last race.
- 2. When a horse's last race was on either grass or dirt and today's race is on a different surface, the next-to-last race can be used if it is on today's surface and within 28 days of the last race.
- 3. When unusual circumstances make it reasonably certain that the last race was not representative, go back to the next-to-last race provided it was within 28 days of the last race. For example, a muddy track or the wrong distance for a confirmed sprinter or router.

The Plus (+) Form Factor:

+ When the horse was up close at every call of his last race at the distance of that race. For the award of a "+", only the last race can be the last useable running line. The strength of this positive factor can be negated if the horse has any other form defect or is rising in class.

The Neutral, Neither or Non-applicable (N) Factor:

- N For horses returning at the same or a higher level of competition and at the same distance or a longer distance:
 - 1. A horse must be up close at the stretch call of his last useable running line, or;
 - 2. A horse must have won his last race, or finished less than 1 length from the winner, or;
 - 3. A horse must have a "fall back-gain" pattern by being up close at the finish having lost 1 length or more from the second call to the stretch and gaining 1 length or more from the stretch call to the finish.

While Mr. Scott uses "N" for Neither or Non-applicable, I think another symbol would add clarity, such as a dash (-) or a tilde (\sim). I would reserve the "N" to mean only that it applies and it's Neutral. -mick

- N For horses returning at a shorter distance of one full furlong or more, the horse may be up close at the second call.
- N For horses returning at a lower level of competition, the horse may be up close at any call.

The Doubtful Factor:

When a horse is very close to meeting the necessary standards for an "N" rating, but not quite, you may choose to call him "doubtful." For example, the horse gave an even effort, never threatening but never too far back. This marginal performance can be marked by "Ø", an O with a slash (/) through it. (You type it on a full-sized keyboard by holding down the "Alt" key and on the Number Pad, type the digits "0216". Release the Alt key and presto!)

The Minus (O) Factor:

O When a horse cannot qualify for either a "+" or an "N", he is given an "O". This form defect normally eliminates him as a contender in the race.

The Unknown (U) Factor:

When there is no basis for rating the second form factor off any running line, a horse must be given a U for unknown. A first time starter is obviously an unknown. A horse that has never run on the grass and is entered on the turf today is another unknown. While a horse that has not run in the last 28 days is also unknown, he would have a form defect for "recency," unless he showed a recent 5-furlong workout. His running line would still be unknown.

The Positive Elimination Factor in Sprint Races:

In sprint races of 6 ½ furlongs or less, lack of early speed is almost always fatal when there is at least one or more other horses in a race with a reasonable degree of early speed. If a horse's total lengths behind at the first call of all his races shown average 6 or more per race, then he lacks sufficient early speed to win. In 7-furlong races, lack of early speed is not so devastating; however, a horse that averages 8 lengths or more behind at the first call is almost sure to lose if there is some other early speed in the race.

Examples:



N For horses returning at the same or a higher level of competition and at the same distance or a longer distance, a horse must be up close at the stretch call of his last useable race, to be

awarded an "N". Keep Quiet's last race is his "last useable race" as it was within 28 days of today's race, on the same surface, and at approximately the same distance and class level. In that 1 mile race, he was 3 \% lengths or less from the lead at the Stretch Call.



+ When the horse was up close at every call in his last race at the distance of that race, award a Plus (+) for this Form Factor. Krampus's last race is his "last useable race" as it was within 28 days of today's race, on the same surface, and at approximately the same distance and class level. In that 1 mile race, he was 3 ¾ lengths or less from the lead at every call and therefore is awarded a Plus (+). Finally, the gelding does not have any other form defect nor is he rising in class, two factors that would cancel out the strength of this positive award.



O When a horse cannot qualify for either a "+" or an "N", he is given an "O". Fairly Honest's last race is not a useable running line because of the surface. Her previous race is useable because it's the same distance, surface and class and it's within 28 days of her last race. Because she was not up close at the stretch, i.e. 2 ¼ lengths or less from the lead in that sprint, she is given an "O" for a form defect that normally eliminates her as a contender.



U When there is no basis for rating the second form factor off any running line, a horse must be given a "U" for unknown. Flashaway has not run in the last 28 days, so he doesn't have a last useable running line and is given a "U".

Third Form Factor: Performance Within the Form Cycle Part I – Did Your Horse Win Its Last Race?

As I note below, I think this is out of sequence. Mr. Scott put it here though, so I'll leave it. -mick

Returning winners fall into four categories: (1) rising in class; (2) same class: (3) maiden winners; and (4) dropping in class.

Rising in Class Winners:

A winning horse that rises in class upon his return loses 9 of 10 races. He should be eliminated from consideration unless he shows these characteristics:

- 1. He must have at least two Plus (+) form factors from his last race and a demonstration of back class, showing that he has performed competitively at the class level to which he is rising today, or;
- 2. He must have a Big Win Plus (+) form factor in addition to at least one other plus form factor. Back class is always preferred, although not positively necessary since the Big Win may be sufficient evidence that the horse is ready to take on a new level of competition today.

Note: a "Big Win" is a win by 3 or more lengths without the horse losing ground in the stretch, e.g., a drawing-away-from-the-field type of win.

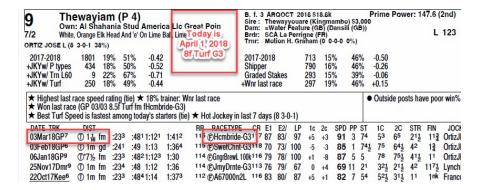


+ Hoppertunity is rising in class from a G3 to G2 but his last race was a Big Win and he was up close at every call in that race, for which he was awarded a Plus (+). He is also a G1 and G2 winner which demonstrates back class. He should not be eliminated on this Form Factor and is awarded an "N".

Same Class Winners:

A winning horse that returns at the same class loses 4 of 5 races, should be eliminated unless he shows these characteristics:

1. Two or more Plus (+) form factors in his last race, with a strong preference that one of them be a Big Win. If the horse does not show a Big Win, look for back class at a higher level of competition. If the horse shows neither a Big Win nor a demonstration of back class and is not unusually consistent, i.e., showing a past history of an ability to win two races in succession, then out he goes.

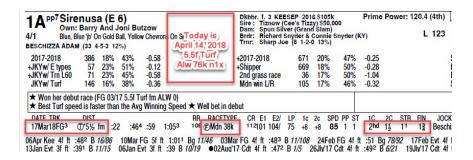


O A winner returning at same class, Thewayiam does not have any Plus (+) form factors and her last race was not a Big Win. She has two wins at this level but none at a higher level. She is assigned an "O" as a form defect.

Maiden Winners:

When a winning horse is returning off a maiden victory, knowing that he will likely lose 9 of 10 times, we should eliminate him altogether unless he shows these characteristics:

 Two or more Plus (+) form factors which <u>must</u> include a Big Win. Those who score a victory after breaking their maiden and who do not show a Big Win usually do it when the remainder of the field is very weak. If you determine that the competition is therefore very thin, you can make an exception to the rule of requiring a Big Win, but be certain about the weakness of the others before you do it.



O While Sirenusa was awarded a Plus (+) for being "up close" at every call in her maiden win, it was not a Big Win. She is assigned an "O" for a form defect.

Suggested handwritten symbols:

R Winner rising in class

Winner returning at same class

M Maiden winner

You can reproduce each of these symbols on the keyboard by typing its four-digit unicode, then Alt+X. (That's Alt, not Ctrl.) I've increased the font size for readability.

24C7 Alt+X

W 24CC Alt+X

M 24C2 Alt+X

Dropping in Class Winners:

This requires a judgment call. If the drop is slight, the trainer may have entered him to keep the horse active and racing options were limited. Or perhaps the horse has a rash of ailments that will soon require a layoff and the trainer is trying to get another good race out of him while he still retains some good form.

A significant drop, however, should set off alarms. This is especially true when the horse is returning from a layoff. Typically, the horse is "damaged goods" and should be eliminated from all consideration.

Note: when presenting his examples, Mr. Scott marks returning winners at this step of the process but often returns to evaluate them <u>after</u> he has completed the Fourth Form Factor. Also, it's the following Part II of this factor that he designates with an "N", "O", etc., not this Part I. For example, a returning winner might be graded "+ + N N" and yet Scott would not bet the horse because it didn't have a Big Win or back class.

In my opinion, it seems as if the evaluation of Part I, returning winners, is misplaced and should come last, after Recency, Up Close, Comparative Races and Stretch Run. -mick

Third Form Factor: Performance Within the Form Cycle Part II - Improvement and Decline

This can be the most difficult form factor to apply if we're comparing sprints of different distances, routes of different distances and a sprint to a route. Fortunately, a lot of horses don't have two recent races to compare and when they do, the races are usually the same distance, surface and class level.

-mick

Many winning horses are closer to the lead at the Stretch Call in their last race than in their next-to-last race. It's an indication of improving form. Analysis of this factor requires two recent races on the same surface for a comparison. The horse's last race must have been within 28 days of today's race and the prior race within 28 days of that last race. In other words, two races in the current form cycle are required, e.g. today's race is the third after a layoff. Typically, it's a two-step process but there are exceptions. For example, if the horse doesn't have two recent races, it is given an "N" to denote "Non-applicable" and no further examination is required.

- N Horse has not run within 28 days of today's race.
- N Horse has run within 28 days of today's race but did not run within 28 days of its last race.
- N If the horse has two recent races but on different surfaces (i.e. dirt and turf), award an "N" because we can't make a reliable comparison.

Note: as stated above, I would use a dash (-) or a tilde ($^{\sim}$) to designate Non-applicable. -mick

If the two recent races are at the same distance, Step One is to compare the horse's lengths at the stretch call.

N If the horse was within one length of the lead at the stretch call, either closer or farther, in the two comparison races, award an "N", and proceed to Form Factor Four. A second step isn't necessary.

If the horse was more than one length either closer or farther at the stretch call in its two comparison races, proceed to Step Two. The winning horses' times will be used to establish a "variant" and a benchmark. The horse will be graded up or down using a standard of two-fifths of a second to indicate improving form or declining form.

Ideally, the horse should have 2 recent races on the same surface, and preferably at the same distance and class, to compare. As previously noted, the horse's last race must be within 28 days of today's race and the next-to-last race must be within 28 days of the last race. For example, assume today's race is on March 29 and the horse's last race was on March 1 and its previous race was on February 1.



Comparing Races at the Same Distance

For the following examples, assume that today's race is a 6-furlong dirt sprint for \$10,000 claimers and that the horse's last two races were the same conditions. Step One is to compare the horse's stretch-call beaten lengths.

Step One:

Horse's Stretch Call
2 ^{2 ½}
2 ³
Harca's Stratch Call

Last Race 2 3 4 Next to Last Race 2 3

N Award an "N" in both examples and move on to Form Factor Four, as the beaten lengths are less than 1 length. There is no second step.

To proceed to Step Two of the comparison, the horse's stretch-call beaten lengths must be 1 or more lengths either closer or farther from the lead. In the following example, the horse was 1 length closer to the lead at the stretch call, so we proceed to Step Two.

	Horse's Stretch Call
Last Race	2 ²
Next to Last Race	2 ³

Step Two:

	Horse's Stretch Call	<u>Finish</u>	Winner's Time	Horse's Time
Last Race	2 ²	3 ²	1:11.2	1:11.4
Next to Last Race	2 ³	2 ³	1:11.4	1:12.2
			(+ 2/5 th)	(+ 3/5 th)

To receive a Plus (+), the horse must run two-fifths of a second faster than in its next-to-last race compared to the times of the winner and have been closer to the lead at the stretch call. The horse ran three-fifths faster in the comparable races but the winners ran two-fifths faster. So, the horse's overall improvement was one-fifth.

N The horse's overall improvement was 1/5th faster so award an "N" for Neutral, because 2/5th faster is required for a Plus (+).

	Horse's Stretch Call	<u>Finish</u>	Winner's Time	Horse's Time
Last Race	3 ³	2 ¹	1:12.4	1:13.0
Next to Last Race	5 ⁶	4 ³	1:12.0	1:12.3
			(- 4/5 th)	(- 2/5 th)

Again, the horse was 1 or more lengths either closer or farther to the lead at the stretch call in its last race, so we move to Step Two and check for improvement or decline. The winner ran 4/5th slower while our horse ran only 2/5th slower.

+ The horse improved by two-fifths of a second compared to the winners and was closer to the lead in its last race, so it is awarded a Plus (+) for improvement. If the horse had been farther from the lead, despite the improvement in time, it would only have qualified for an "N".

	Horse's Stretch Call	<u>Finish</u>	Winner's Time	Horse's Time
Last Race	3 ⁴	4 4	1:14.0	1:14.4
Next to Last Race	1 ³	1 ³	1:11.2	1:11.2
			(- 13/5 th)	(- 17/5 th)

The horse was 1 length farther from the lead at the stretch call in its last race, so we move to Step Two. The winner ran 13/5th slower while our horse ran 17/5th slower.

O The horse ran two-fifths of second slower in its comparison races (actually, 4/5th but 2/5th is all that's required) and as a declining horse, is assigned an O for a form defect.

Comparing Races at Different Distances

If the two comparison races consist of a 6f sprint and a route, we again check the stretch positions first. If our horse was one length or more nearer to or farther from the lead at the stretch call, we move to Step Two and use the comparative six-furlong times to calculate the additional two-fifths measurement for improvement or decline – two "ticks" better or worse than the difference in the six-furlong leader's time.

	Horse's Stretch Call	<u>Finish</u>	Leaders' 6f Time	Winner's Time	Horse's 6f Time
Last Race – 8.5f	1 ^{hd}	1 3/4	1:14.1	1:48.1	1:15.1
Next to Last Race – 6f	7 ⁹	5 ⁷	1:12.4	1:12.4	1:14.1
			(- 7/5 th)		(- 5/5 th)

+ The horse improved by two-fifths of a second compared to the winners at 6f and was closer to the leader at the stretch call in its last race, so it is awarded a Plus (+) for improvement.

The more complex (and difficult) comparisons involve sprints at different distances, routes at different distances, and a sprint/route comparison where the sprint is not 6f. Comparative time chart are required for all of these. Reproduced below are Mr. Scott's Time Charts for Sprints and Routes.

Comp	arative Tim	e Chart for S	Sprint Races	s Only
5 f	5½ f	6 f	6½ f	7 f
:57.1	1:03.2	1:09.2	1:15.3	1:21.4
:57.2	1:03.3	1:09.3	1:15.4	1:22.0
:57.2	1:03.4	1:09.4	1:16.0	1:22.1
:57.3	1:04.0	1:10.0	1:16.1	1:22.2
:57.3	1:04.0	1:10.1	1:16.2	1:22.3
:57.4	1:04.1	1:10.2	1:16.3	1:22.4
:57.4	1:04.1	1:10.2	1:16.4	1:23.0
:58.0	1:04.2	1:10.3	1:17.0	1:23.1
:58.1	1:04.3	1:10.4	1:17.0	1:23.2
:58.1	1:04.3	1:10.4	1:17.1	1:23.3
:58.2	1:04.4	1:11.0	1:17.2	1:23.4
:58.2	1:04.4	1:11.0	1:17.3	1:24.0
:58.3	1:05.0	1:11.1	1:17.4	1:24.1
:58.4	1:05.1	1:11.2	1:18.0	1:24.2
:59.0	1:05.2	1:11.3	1:18.1	1:24.3
:59.1	1:05.3	1:11.4	1:18.2	1:24.4
:59.1	1:05.3	1:12.0	1:18.3	1:25.0
:59.2	1:05.4	1:12.1	1:18.4	1:25.1
:59.3	1:06.0	1:12.2	1:19.0	1:25.2
:59.3	1:06.0	1:12.2	1:19.0	1:25.3
:59.4	1:06.1	1:12.3	1:19.1	1:25.4
1:00.0	1:06.2	1:12.4	1:19.2	1:26.0
1:00.0	1:06.2	1:12.4	1:19.2	1:26.1
1:00.1	1:06.3	1:13.0	1:19.3	1:26.2
1:00.2	1:06.4	1:13.1	1:19.4	1:26.3
1:00.2	1:06.4	1:13.2	1:20.0	1:26.4
1:00.3	1:07.0	1:13.3	1:20.1	1:27:0
1:00.4	1:07.1	1:13.4	1:20.2	1:27.1
1:00.4	1:07.2	1:14.0	1:20.3	1:27.2
1:01.0	1:07.3	1:14.1	1:20.4	1:27.3
1:01.1	1:07.4	1:14.2	1:21.0	1:27.4
1:01.1	1:07.4	1:14.2	1:21.0	1:28.0
1:01.2	1:08.0	1:14.3	1:21.1	1:28.1
1:01.3	1:08.1	1:14.4	1:21.2	1:28.2
1:01.3	1:08.1	1:14.4	1:21.3	1:28.3
1:01.4	1:08.2	1:15.0	1:21.4	1:28.4
1:02.0	1:08.3	1:15.1	1:22.0	1:29.0
1:02.1	1:08.4	1:15.2	1:22.1	1:29.1
1:02.1	1:09.0	1:15.3	1:22.2	1:29.2
1:02.2	1:09.1	1:15.4	1:22.3	1:29.3

Track Type	Mile to 1 ⁴⁰	Mile to 1 ⁷⁰	1 ⁷⁰ to 1 ¹ / ₁₆	Mile to 1 ¹ / ₁₆	1 ¹ / ₁₆ to 1 ¹ / ₈
Fast	:02.1	:04.1	:02.2	:06.3	:06.3
Medium	:02.2	:04.2	:02.3	:06.4	:06.4
Slow	:02.3	:04.3	:02.4	:07.0	:07.0

In the following example, we compare a 7-furlong sprint and an 8.5-furlong route. As usual, we begin with the horse's beaten lengths at the two stretch calls.

	Horse's Stretch Call
Last Race – 7f	2 ^{hd}
Next to Last Race – 8.5f	4 ⁷

Noting the significant difference, we proceed to a preliminary second step – we must convert the final time of the 7-furlong sprint to a 6-furlong time so that we can compare it to the 6-furlong time of the route.

	Horse's Stretch Call	<u>Finish</u>	Leaders' 6f Time	Winner's Time	Horse's 6f Time
Last Race – 7f	2 ^{hd}	2 nk	???	1:23.0	???
Next to Last Race – 8.5f	4 ⁷	4 8	1:11.4	1:45.2	???

The winner's 7-furlong time was 1:23.0. Using the Comparative Time Chart for Sprints, we determine that the equivalent 6-furlong time would 1:10.2. We also note that in the 8.5f route, our horse was 2 ½ lengths behind after 6 furlongs, which Scott rounds up to 3 lengths. So our horse's 6-furlong time in the route is 1:12.2. (With margins of less than ½ length, e.g. nk, hd, Scott rounds down.) Incorporating that information, we can compare races.

	Horse's Stretch Call	<u>Finish</u>	<u>Leaders' 6f Time</u>	Winner's Time	<u>Horse's 6f Time</u>
Last Race – 7f	2 ^{hd}	2 ^{nk}	1:10.2	1:23.0	1:10.2
Next to Last Race – 8.5f	4 ⁷	48	1:11.4	1:45.2	<mark>1:12.2</mark>
			(+ 7/5 th)		(+ 15/5 th)

+ The horse improved by significantly more than two-fifths of a second compared to the winners and was closer to the lead in its last race, so it is awarded a Plus (+) for improvement.

In this example, we compare two sprints but at different distances, i.e. 6.5f to 6f.

	Horse's Stretch Call	<u>Finish</u>	Leaders' 6f Time	Winner's Time	Horse's 6f Time
Last Race – 6.5f	5 ^{4 ½}	7 ¹³	<mark>1:10.2</mark>	1:16.3	<mark>1:13.0</mark>
Next to Last Race – 6f	2 ^{hd}	4 2 1/2	1:10.1	1:10.1	1:10.4
			(- 1/5 th)		(- 11/5 th)

The winner's 6.5-furlong time was 1:16.3. Using the Comparative Time Chart for Sprints, we determine that the equivalent 6-furlong time would 1:10.2. (Our horse's 6f time is an estimate because we don't have his beaten lengths at 6f. He was beaten 4 % lengths at the stretch call, which is at 5.5f or one furlong from the finish, and 13 lengths at the finish. Regardless, we can be reasonably sure he was behind by more than 2/5th at the 6-furlong mark.)

O The horse ran two-fifths of a second slower in its comparison races and as a declining horse, is assigned an O for a form defect.

In this last example, we compare two turf routes of different distances, 8.5f and 9f.

	Horse's Stretch Call	<u>Finish</u>	Winner's Time
Last Race – 8.5f	7 ^{8 ½}	7 ^{5 ½}	1:41.0
Next to Last Race – 9f	3 ⁴	2 ²	1:47.1

We can convert final times to either distance but it's usually easier to convert the last race into the distance of the preceding race. As these are rather fast times, especially for turf races, we'll use the "Fast" line from the route comparative time chart. We add :06.3 seconds to the 8.5f-furlong final time of 1:41.0 and obtain 1:47.3. Having lost by 5 ½ lengths, we add 6/5th to our horse's time.

	Horse's Stretch Call	<u>Finish</u>	Winner's Time	Horse's Time
Last Race – 8.5f	7 8 1/2	7 ^{5 ½}	1:47.3	<mark>1:48.4</mark>
Next to Last Race – 9f	3 ⁴	2 ²	1:47.1	1:47.3
			(- 2/5 th)	(- 6/5 th)

O The horse ran two-fifths of a second slower in its comparison races and as a declining horse, is assigned an O for a form defect.

Exception for Class Drop Horses

- N If the horse has two recent races and in its last race, it dropped in class and showed two or more "ticks" of improvement over the prior race, award an "N" because the improvement may have been due to the weaker competition.
- O Conversely, if the horse has two recent races and in its last race, it dropped in class and showed "worse" performance over the prior race, award an "O" because this probably indicates declining form.

Use 20% as a significant class difference in claiming price or purse.

Exception of Significant Stretch Gain for a "Declining" Horse

If an otherwise declining horse gains three in either lengths, positions, or a combination of both, between the stretch and the finish of his last race, he is given an "N", not "O".

	Horse's Stretch Call	<u>Finish</u>	Winner's Time	<u>Horse's Time</u>
Last Race (8.5f)	<mark>6 </mark>	<mark>2 ²</mark>	1:47.1	1:47.3
Next to Last Race (8.5f)	2 ¹	1 ¹	1:45.3	1:45.3
			(- 8/5 th)	(- 10/5 th)

The winner ran 8/5th slower while our horse ran 10/5th slower and a decline of 2/5th would normally merit an "O" for a form defect. Note, however, our horse's stretch gain in its last race.

N The horse ran two-fifths of a second slower in its comparison races but in its last race had a stretch gain of three or more lengths/positions. Even though he might be a declining horse, that admirable late move prevents the assignment of a form defect, i.e. "O".

Concluding comments

While this form factor will be measureable less frequently than the others, it is important when it does turn up. The ultimate thrust is more negative than positive. An improving horse, while showing good credentials for victory, might not make it for any number of reasons but a declining horse is almost sure to lose. The infrequent occasions when you see a winner that shows a decline in its last performance typically arise when the horse has a class edge or whose rating was marginally off. Declining horses are poor prospects, whether they are favorites or longshots.

Fourth Form Factor – Stretch Performance:

This factor pertains to the horse's performance in the stretch run of its last race, assuming that race was within the past 28 days. If the horse hasn't raced in 28 days, the factor is inapplicable and we assign the horse an "N". We assign the Plus (+) only for a Big Win and we only look to the next-to-last race if there is a change in surface today. For example, today's race is on dirt, its last was on turf and the previous race was on dirt.

To be significant, the stretch loss must be a length or more. Also, the horse must have been within "striking distance" of the lead at the stretch call. To determine striking distance, we use the "up close" standards that we've used before.

Up close/striking distance is based upon the race distance, as follows:

- 1. Sprints up to and including 6 ½ furlongs 2 ¾ lengths or less from the lead, i.e. less than 3 lengths.
- 2. Races at 7 furlongs and 1 mile 3 ¼ lengths or less from the lead, i.e. less than 4 lengths.
- 3. All races of a mile and 40 yards or longer 4 ¾ lengths or less from the lead, i.e. less than 5 lengths.

So, the general rule for this factor is that any loss in the stretch of 1 or more lengths when the horse has been within striking distance at the stretch call is a significant stretch loss and the horse will receive an "O" rating for a form defect, unless the horse fits into one of the following exceptions.

- 1. The horse is dropping in class from his last race.
- 2. The horse's last race was his first race after a layoff of 28 days or more.
- 3. The horse is running a shorter distance today by one furlong or more.
- 4. The horse is running a longer distance today by more than one furlong.

Examples:



O Chalon lost one or more lengths in the stretch after she was up close at the stretch call. Her last race was less than 28 days ago; it was just ½ furlong shorter than today and at the same class. She is assigned an "O" for a form defect. (If there is any concern about the "gd" surface, she had previously won on an off track.)



N If Upset Brewing were racing in a G3 or higher today, she would receive an "O" for a form defect. She is running again within 28 days of her last race and at the same distance. In that last race, she was up close at the stretch call and lost 1 ¼ lengths in the stretch. She avoids the form defect because she is dropping in class, back to allowance company.



N Dowse's Beach was up close at the stretch call of its last race and lost 3 ¾ lengths. Typically he would receive an "O". Three exceptions apply though, any one of which would relieve him of that form defect. First, he's dropping in class (20% or more is significant). Second, it was his first race after a layoff of more than 28 days. And third, today's race is shorter by one furlong or more. So, he's awarded an "N".

Shortcuts:

Because the last three Form Factors all require a race within 28 days, the evaluation of a horse without such a recent race can be significantly abbreviated.

A horse with a qualifying 5-furlong workout in the last 14 days would be: $N \sim \sim$ A horse without a qualifying 5-furlong workout would be: $O \sim \sim$

-mick

12/20/18

Tim's surveys:

Hi folks. As promised a while back I just completed 2 100 race surveys - one on Scott's Form Factors and the other on Tom Brohamers' up close at the stretch factor. The tracks involved were PRX, FG, MVR, CD, and FL. Here are the results.

Scott's Form Factors

Races Winner with no defects 100 82

So after 200 races there was a total of 162 winners [81%] with no form defects. In this survey I looked at which factors the horses with defects were. Here is what it looked liked.

Recency [no race or workout last 30 days] 10 winners. Out of these 10, 8 were trained by top trainers at the track. FWIW I used to maintain a list of all trainers at each track who won when horse showed no workouts. As you might expect they were mostly top trainers.

Running line [not up close at required call] 6 winners. I adopted the Tom B guidelines of 3.5 lengths in a sprint and 5 lengths in a route. Don't be too rigid here; use your instincts.

Form [declining form based on Scott guideline] 3 winners.

Stretch loss [lost 1 or more lengths in stretch after being close up at stretch call. There are exceptions to this] 6.

You may note that adds up to 107 horses. That's because several horses having more than 1 defect. It should also be noted that Tom B didn't put too much stock in this one but endorsed the others in his audio series available in the Sartin Library at P & C.

Brohamer Up Close Guidelines

Once again "up close" at stretch call was 3.5 lengths in a sprint and 5 lengths in a route with a little latitude allowed. A horse dropping in class or shorting up from last race, move up close to 2nd call.

Races Winners Meeting Guidelines 100 86

As you can see, although both men established these guidelines many years ago, they are still very effective today. They are very good for breaking ties and moving horses up or down the tier levels. I use all of these every day. It's not as much work as it may seem once you establish a routine.

Tim

Now that Mick has provided everyone with the factors laid out by Scott I thought I would point out how I use them on a daily basis. I start my capping by getting my contenders from the top 5 Bris Prime power and top 5 Profit line horses. I then go to RDSS and verify the paceline chosen by the program changing the ones I don't agree with. I have a form the I use which contains the factors I have found the most useful. You don't need the form since you can use a piece of legal paper to record any info you want including the Scott Factors. When I get to the Scott Factors I mark the +.n or o as called for. Unlike Scott I don't toss a horse as soon as it gets a o. Rather I mark all 4 boxes. Now I go to the RX screen and look at the rankings. I now begin the process of moving horse up, down or leave them in place. In some races you will find all contenders have no defects or they all have defects. Of the Scott factors I tend to be more forgiving of is the recency factor since racing has changed since the book came out. Many trainers such as Chad Brown and Todd Pletcher rarely use 5f work outs no matter how long the horse has been off. Same goes for other leading trainers. If the horse has the recency defect due to lacking the technical work out but does show it has been working out and is trained by a good trainer I use 10% as the lowest I consider good] then I rate the horse acceptable by using an n within a o. With the other factors I go with the Scott guidelines except I've adopted Tom Brohamers' beaten lengths for the up close standard. Remember to stay flexible when dealing with the up close guidelines. You don't want to toss a horse because it was 4 behind at stretch call in a sprint instead of 3/3/4. There are enough reasons to toss horse and being too rigid shouldn't be one. Hope this helps. Feel free to share any questions you may have. Tim

Adding Mr. Scott's special symbols in MS Word:

"Insert" tab

Symbol (far right on the ribbon)

More Symbols

Font: Arial Unicode MS (must be Unicode font for symbols and their codes to appear)

Subset: Enclosed Alphanumerics

- ② 24C7 Alt+X (My assigned shortcut: Ctrl+Alt+R)
 ② 24CC Alt+X (My assigned shortcut: Ctrl+Alt+W)
 ③ 24C2 Alt+X (My assigned shortcut: Ctrl+Alt+M)
- Ø This marginal performance symbol can be created on a full-sized keyboard by holding down the "Alt" key and on the Number Pad, typing the digits "0216". Release the Alt key and presto!
- Ø This symbol by typing 2205, then Alt+X.
- This symbol with Alt+20E0 or by typing 20E0, then Alt+X.

Other "less successful" attempts:

 \bigcirc

Combining Enclosing Circle Character code: 20DD, Alt+X

R,U+20DD Alt+X (No space after comma)

(I can only make this work with the Cambria Math font; W and M are off center.)

One trick to do this is to adjust the tracking. In Word (2007), you can highlight the two adjacent glyphs, go into the Font dialog, choose the character spacing tab, set "spacing" to "condensed" and "by" field to something such as 10pt. Check the preview for alignment.

This essentially sets the spacing between the two glyphs to a negative amount, causing the second one to overlap the first one. If you change the typeface or size, you will need to tweak it.

https://superuser.com/questions/312966/using-the-combining-enclosing-circle-character-in-word

