INTERFERENCE STATISTICS METHODS.

1. Only TAB track distances are included in the study.

2. Due to the fact that GRV only retains six months of results on its website the start date was 1st September 2011. After each month passes, the results database is updated.

3. Two criteria are used as indicative of severe disruption in races.
Falls and dogs which are more than twenty lengths (1.26 seconds) behind the winner. Some clubs/states are hypersensitive to the word "fall" and use terms such as "tailed off","distanced","pulled up" etc when in fact "fall" is the real culprit.

4. Tasmanian tracks use "T" to indicate falls while WA uses "P", the other states use "F". To add to the confusion some tracks will use ridiculous margins even over one hundred lengths, while others have a limiting margin about 25 to 30 lengths. When this limit is exceeded they use "T" or "P". Consequently the software treats Tasmanian and WA tracks slightly differently to the others. (Luckily only six tracks are involved).
    In the majority of states, all margins containing "F" are considered falls, while "T","P" or 20 lengths and above go into the ">20L" column.
Some clubs don't provide anything in the margin column but show "F" in the placing column, which is subsequently collected into the falls column.
    In WA, "P" goes into the fall column and margins over 20 lengths plus "T" in ">20L" column. In Tasmania substitute "T" for "P".

5. The totals for number of races, runners, falls and over twenty length margins are collected for each TD along with percentage number of falls etc per race or number of runners. These percentages are indicative of the amount of disruption which occurs for each track distance.

6. For comparison purposes a national TAB track average is included.