



IFSC Worldranking (WR)

Introduction

This ranking system is similar to the IFSC-World Cup, but the **strength of the field** is taken into account by a factor between 1 (best possible field) and 0 - called **field-factor**.

The WR is calculated (since 1999) as the **sum of all results of the last 12 month**.

There was a minor change of the WR system starting in the year 1999.

All changes are documented here in italics:

Before 1999 the WR was sum of the best 7 results out of the last 10 events.

1. field-factor

The reason for a field factor is clear: the weight of a competition is chosen by the competitors who come to the competition and not by a commission on a green table a year before.

The WR itself is used to get the factor (on the date one day before the competition). Adding the points (using the a new table, later called [WR-table](#), which is the regular IFSC-table plus 15 points for every place, e.g. 115 for the first) of every competitor who got a place in the competition leads to a sum.

In case of ties we add the points of the different places and divide them by the number of ties, e.g. two 2. places: $(80+15 + 65+15) / 2 = 87.5$ for both.

Dividing this sum by the sum of the points of all places we got a factor between 0 and 1.

So a masters-competition with only 10 invited climbers will have a field factor less than a regular worldcup.

So all competitors who are under the first 30 of the actual WR count for the field-factor not only the ones who gets points for this competition (the first 30).

The field-factor is rounded to two digits behind the point before the calculation of the individual points for the climbers.

2. mode of the WR

The WR is calculated since 1999 as the sum of **all** (counting) competitions of the **last 12 month** (exactly 1 year back).

Before 1999

The last 10 competitions are used, because it is nearly one year but it doesn't have the problems of a ranking which substitutes one competition by the 'same one' this year nor the ranking differs on the days between the competitions as it will do if it uses the competitions of exact 1 year (e.g. the ranking of 15.01.93 will consist of all competitions between 16.01.92 and 15.01.93).

The best 7 results of a climber are added for the WR.

To get a larger list and to give one the opportunity to show up in the ranking with one good placement their will be no minimum number of competitions to be ranked.

3. places and points

To assign points to the competitors we use the IFSC-table multiplying it with the field factor.

All points are rounded to two digits behind the point.

Before 1999

Because a 12. place in a masters with only 15 competitors is not comparable with a 12. place in a world-cup with 60 competitors not all climbers (if we had less then 30) can get points. A competitor has to leave at least the half field behind him to get points. (In the above mentioned case of a competition with only 15 participants points will be assigned only to the first 7).

4. the start of the WR

Because the WR itself is used for the calculation of the field-factor their have to be a kind of provisional ranking before the WR can be started:

The provisional ranking (for the OnSight category) was established using a fixed factor of 0.60 and the first 5 IFSC Competitions in 1991 (4 World Cups and the World Championship).

The speed and boulder WR's used a similar methode.

5. example: field-factor-calculation for Arco '93

rank	name		nation	rank/ex.	points	points
1.	CHEVIEUX	Elie	SUI	7. / 1	58.00	66.00
2.	LOMBARD	François	FRA	12. / 1	43.00	52.80
3.	LEGRAND	François	FRA	1. / 1	115.00	42.90
4.	HIRAYAMA	Yuji	JPN	3. / 1	80.00	36.30
5.	PETIT	François	FRA	2. / 1	95.00	33.66
6.	SARTORI	Nicola	ITA	10. / 1	49.00	31.02
7.	MAZUER	Fabien	FRA	11. / 1	46.00	28.38

8.	FÜRST	Stefan	AUT	24. / 1	22.00	0.00(*)
9.	AROCENA	Patxi	ESP	14. / 1	39.00	0.00
10.	SCASSA	Severino	ITA	6. / 1	62.00	0.00
11.	GIUPPONI	Luca	ITA	28. / 1	18.00	0.00
12.	ZARDINI	Luca	ITA	4. / 1	70.00	0.00
13.	ALBRAND	Vincent	FRA	16. / 1	35.00	0.00
14.	COROLLER	Frédéric	FRA	13. / 1	41.00	0.00
15.	SAMOILIN	Pavel	RUS	5. / 1	66.00	0.00
					839.00	

$$\text{fieldfaktor} = 0.66 = 839.00 / 1268.00$$

(*) As the above competition was before 1999, only 50% of the field get points. Nowadays **all** competitors would get points.

The second column 'rank' is the place of the competitor in the WR before this competition (after Black Sea '93).

The next column 'ex.' shows the number of ex aquos in the WR on this place.

This leads with the [WR-table](#) to the points in the next column. All this points are added and the sum is divided by 1268, the maximum number of points (sum of the WR-table).

The last column shows the points a competitor gets for this competition. The field-factor read as a percentage is the same as the points for the first place.

Appendix: WR-table

The column portion is the quotient of the points and the sum of all points (1268).

rank	points	portion %	% sum til that place
1.	115	9.1%	9.1%
2.	95	7.5%	16.6%
3.	80	6.3%	22.9%
4.	70	5.5%	28.4%
5.	66	5.2%	33.6%
6.	62	4.9%	38.5%
7.	58	4.6%	43.1%
8.	55	4.3%	47.4%

9.	52	4.1%	51.5%
10.	49	3.9%	55.4%
11.	46	3.6%	59.0%
12.	43	3.4%	62.4%
13.	41	3.2%	65.6%
14.	39	3.1%	68.7%
15.	37	2.9%	71.6%
16.	35	2.8%	74.4%
17.	33	2.6%	77.0%
18.	31	2.4%	79.4%
19.	29	2.3%	81.7%
20.	27	2.1%	83.8%
21.	25	2.0%	85.8%
22.	24	1.9%	87.7%
23.	23	1.8%	89.5%
24.	22	1.7%	91.2%
25.	21	1.7%	92.9%
26.	20	1.6%	94.5%
27.	19	1.5%	96.0%
28.	18	1.4%	97.4%
29.	17	1.3%	98.7%
30.	16	1.3%	100.0%
sum	1268		