

Racing Flow Incorporated

The Racing Flow™ CFR

It's been nearly two years since we at **Racing Flow™** developed the **CFR - Closer Favorability Ratio**. While the definition has been posted on this page since January of 2012, many have either failed to see it or have failed to fully grasp it's simplicity.

In the early days of The Flow, we proved three figures for every race: **Bias, Flow** and **BL12**. It was incumbent on the user to determine the importance of the Bias figure relative to the Flow figure. Often times, the Bias figure opposed the Flow figure, thus interpreting the impact of a moderate Speed Bias on a Closer favoring Flow proved challenging. As we continued the process of improving our product, the CFR was developed to help answer those questions.

The CFR essentially combines our Bias and Flow figures to produce a single value by which handicappers can determine whether a race was beneficial to speed, to closers, or was fair for all. The CFR represents the relative importance of Bias and Flow. While it's generally understood that Bias impacts race results less than **Flow**, our track profiles and historic data have enabled us to accurately weigh the relative impact of each. Since we continue to include the Bias and Flow figures, advanced handicappers may choose to stress one component or another as they see fit.

The guidelines for using the **Racing Flow™ CFR** are as follows:

Speed Favoring Races - CFR values between 1-10

'Extremes' between 1-3

Closer Favoring Races - CFR values between 91-100,

'Extremes' between 98-100.

* Handicappers may widen or narrow their criteria as desired, though it is recommended that limiting oneself to tight parameters will provide better results.

To use the CFR figure, handicappers need to follow a few simply steps.

- Using either the Racing Flow™ **Flow & Bias PDF**, the **Extreme Race Report** or using

uploaded 'trips' files to **DRF Formulator PPs**, isolate races that fall w/in the guidelines set forth above.

- In Speed favoring races, handicappers should require that the horse in question was in a less favorable early position than the race winner. In other words, the potential upgrade should have a larger BL12 than that of the winner. The **BL12**, explained here for years, is simply the ***beaten lengths at the first two calls combined***. Every horse in a race has a BL12, but it's the ***winner's BL12 that is the measuring stick for all other runners in the race***.

- In Closer favoring races, handicappers should require that the horse in question was in a less favorable early position than the race winner. In other words, the potential upgrade should have a significantly smaller BL12 than that of the winner.

Subscribers that do not use DRF Formulator need only spend a couple of hours each week with the **Racing Flow™ PDF** files provided as part of the subscriber package to isolate horses of interest using race charts. Friday thru Sunday, and Holiday Mondays, subscribers receive the **Graded Reports** which provide my analysis of those horses deserving of upgrade or downgrade status. Again, non-DRF users can shorten work load by using the Report as a guide.

While this game requires effort, spending hours studying the wrong information does not result in improved ROIs. Focusing on upgraded runners can minimize time you spend looking for overlays.

The **Racing Flow™ Notes** section of this page provides examples of the types of races and horses we look for. The **free upgrades** also detail the reasons for each horse being upgraded, and while not all win, the information provided is often useful beyond just the runner highlighted. Additionally, interested readers may scroll further down the page for detailed reviews of our favorite angles.

Best of racing luck.

-Plod Boy Phil