



SIGMA QUANT RESEARCH

# Jockey-Trainer Combinations Across Three Seasons: Stable Deviations and Sample Risk

Win and place deviations versus stable baselines-how to read them without overreach

Seasons: 2023/24, 2024/25, 2025/26 (to date)

High-frequency pairs: win/place deviations versus stable rates, with start counts

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# Abstract

This study compares high-volume jockey-trainer pairs across three seasons on win and place rates relative to each stable’s overall seasonal baseline. Positive deviation means the pair beat the stable average; negative means it lagged. Combinations such as David Hayes x Zac Purton stay strongly positive across all three seasons; high-volume pairs like John Size x Zac Purton sit near baseline. Absolute deviations inflate quickly when starts are scarce. Deviation describes historical pairing performance-it is not odds value by itself.

One line: check sample size, then cross-season persistence, and only then ask whether price offers value.

|                     |                                      |                                        |                                  |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>3</b><br>Seasons | <b>Vs-stable deviation</b><br>Metric | <b>HayesxPurton</b><br>Persistent pair | <b>Small-N inflation</b><br>Risk |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|

## 1. Method: what deviation measures

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For each jockey-trainer pair we compute win and place rates, then subtract the trainer's overall seasonal win/place rates. Positive means the pair beat the stable average; negative means it lagged. Start counts and start frequency sit beside every percentage so thin books cannot hide.

A positive place deviation with flat win rate may only mean "gets them into the frame," not win alpha. Without odds, deviation is not a betting instruction.

## 2. 2025/26 to date: high-volume map

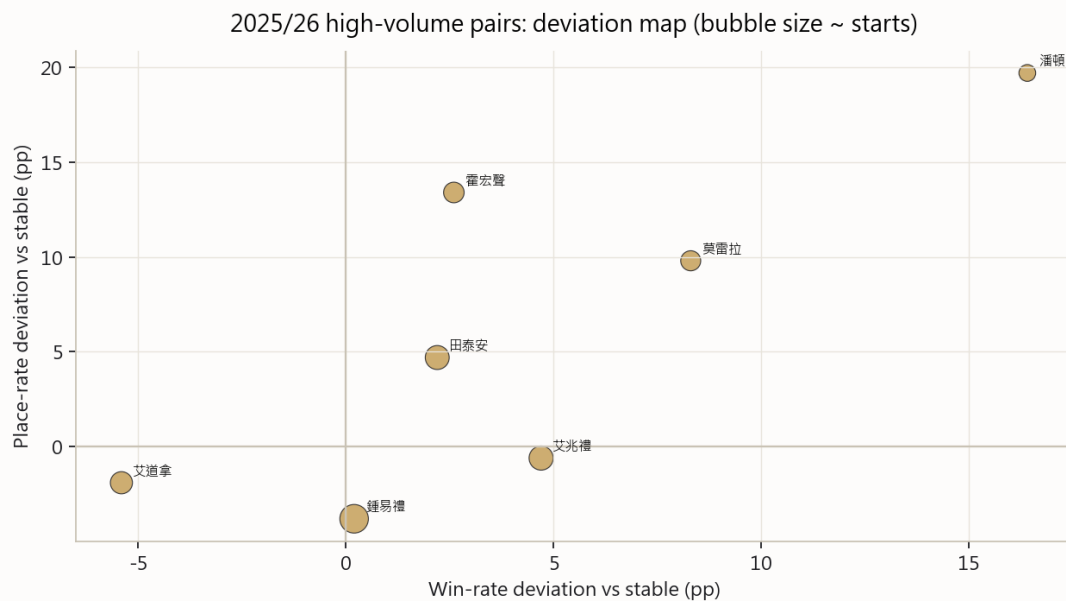


Figure 1 | High-volume pairs' win/place deviations (bubble ~ starts).

| Pair             | Starts | WinΔ  | PlcΔ  | Pair W% | Stable W% |
|------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|
| Size Chadwick    | 185    | +0.2  | -3.8  | 8.1     | 7.9       |
| J. Size Teetan*  | 132    | +4.7  | -0.6  | 13.6    | 8.9       |
| Hayes Purton     | 64     | +16.4 | +19.7 | 25.0    | 8.6       |
| F.C. Lor Moreira | 91     | +8.3  | +9.8  | 14.3    | 6.0       |
| J. Size Badel    | 111    | -5.4  | -1.9  | 5.4     | 10.8      |
| Lui Ho           | 108    | +2.2  | +4.4  | 13.0    | 10.8      |

\*Names shortened for layout; see Chinese table for full local names. Δ in percentage points.

### 3. Cross-season persistence

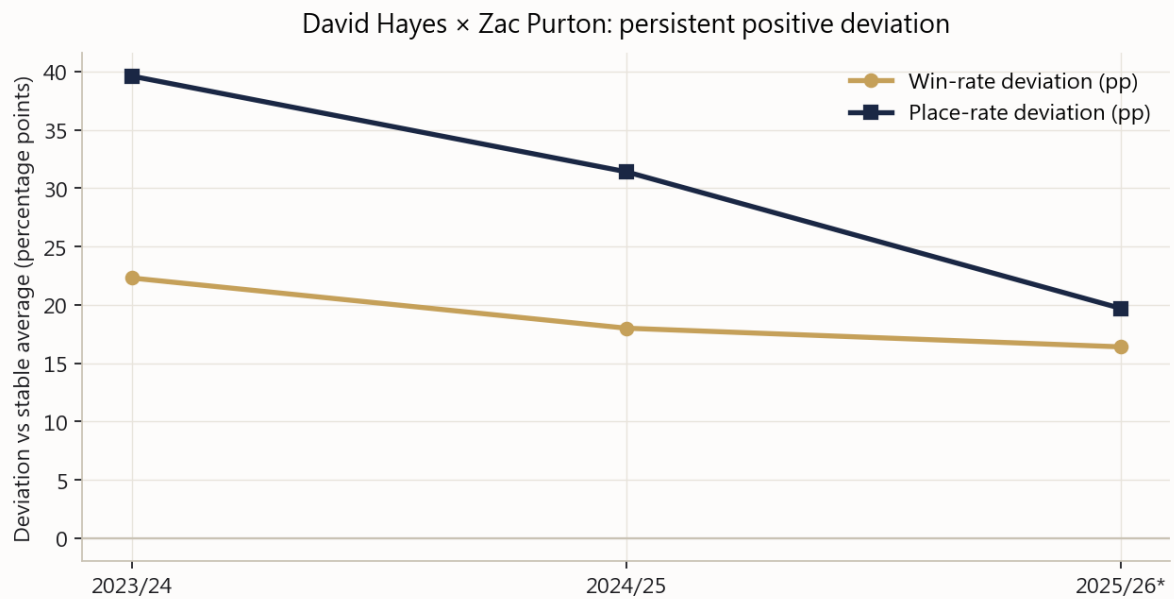


Figure 2 | David Hayes x Zac Purton: large positive deviations in all three seasons.

HayesxPurton posts win deviations near +22.3 / +18.0 / +16.4 points across 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 (to date), with place deviations similarly elevated. Cross-season agreement with non-trivial starts beats a single-season miracle percentage.

| Pair           | 23/24 WinΔ | 24/25 WinΔ | 25/26 WinΔ |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Hayes Purton   | +22.3      | +18.0      | +16.4      |
| J. Size Purton | +10.2      | +15.7      | -          |
| Size Chadwick  | -0.4       | 0.0        | +0.2       |
| J. Size Badel  | +1.7       | +1.8       | -5.4       |

Near-zero high-volume pairs are also informative: the pairing may already be fairly priced in expectations.

## 4. Sample risk and reading discipline

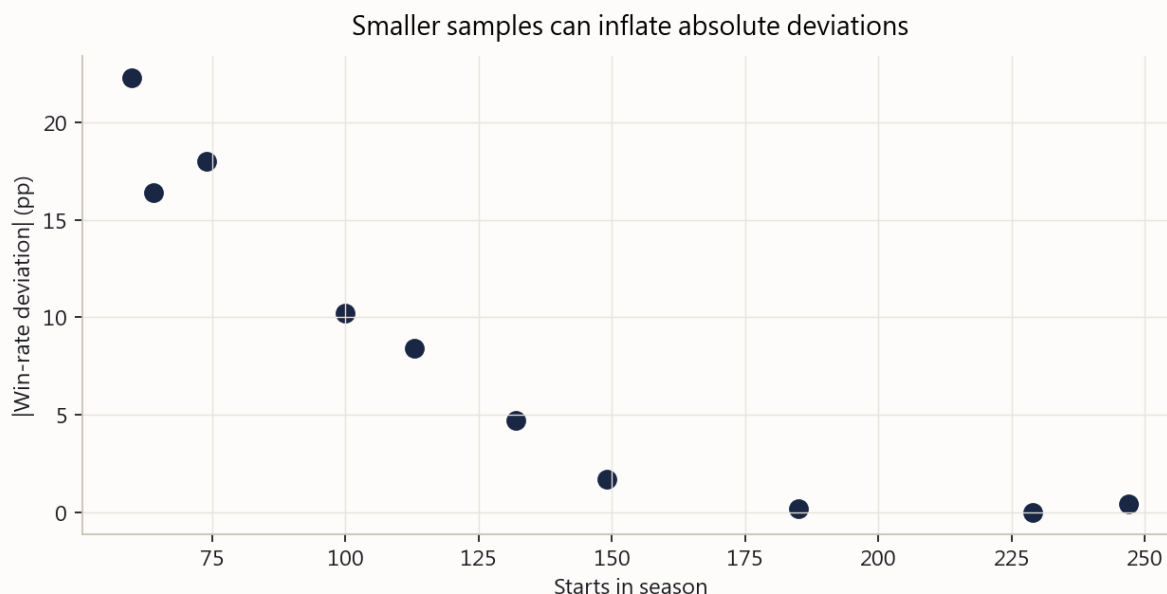


Figure 3 | Smaller start counts inflate absolute win deviations.

- Filter on a minimum start count before ranking by deviation size.
- Read win and place together: place-only strength tells a different story.
- Anchor to the stable baseline: an “ordinary” pair in a strong yard can still beat a “hot” pair in a weak yard on absolute rate.
- Prefer cross-season repeats; treat single-season flips as mean-reversion candidates first.
- Bring odds in last: deviation is performance description; value is a price question.

### How this links to the other reports

Race-level odds paths show how money updates before the jump; jockey/trainer drift shows which names attract attention over a season; this report shows which pairings persistently depart from stable baselines. Stack them-do not substitute one for another.

In practice, keep “cross-season positive deviation + enough starts + a live price gap” as candidate logic. Leave tiny-sample extremes on a watchlist, not at the core of a ticket.



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