WORLD HANDICAP SYSTEM (WHS) TECHNICAL ARTICLE 1, ADJUSTED GROSS SCORE

The first calculation that is made to determine a player's handicap when submitting a score is the Adjusted Gross Score (AGS) for the card that the player submits. Just as in all handicapping systems, the WHS does not take into consideration the bad scores at one or two holes that are not a true reflection of the player's real level.

1. NET DOUBLE BOGEY

In order to obtain the AGS the score for each hole on the card is limited to a Net Double Bogey, that is a net par plus two strokes, the net par being the par of the hole pus any stoke allowance received on that hole. This limitation is applied to each hole individually and the stroke index of the holes is used to distribute the strokes received.

Obviously, the limitation is applied for handicapping purposes and does not have any influence on determining the result of the competition. The player does not need to make this calculation, even for an Extra Day Score as the Central Handicap Server will do it.

Example 1

What is the Net Double Bogey on a par 5 where the player receives two strokes?
Par + Strokes received + 2 = 5 + 2 + 2 = 9

The result on this hole for this player is limited to 9 strokes.

Example 2

What is the Net Double Bogey on a par 4 where the player does not receive any strokes?

Par + Strokes received + 2 = 4+ 0+ 2 = 6

The result on this hole for this player is limited to 6 strokes.

Ejemplo 3

What is the Net Double Bogey on a par 4 where the player gives a stroke to the course (plus handicap)?

Par + strokes received + 2 = 4 + -1 + 2 = 5

The result on this hole for this player is limited to 5 strokes.

This limitation has the same effect as calculating the Stableford result as zero points is equivalent to a net double bogey or higher.

2. ADJUSTED GROSS SCORE

Therefore, to calculate the AGS the hole by hole score must be limited to Net Double Bogey and once this has been applied, add the adjusted strokes. Let's see some examples:

Example 4

A player with a Playing Handicap of submits the following score:

HOLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOT.
PAR	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	72
S.I.	4	10	18	6	2	12	14	8	16	3	9	5	13	17	11	1	15	7	
	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
J.1	8	6	6	6	12	7	5	7	4	9	7	6	5	4	7	8	6	5	118

On the 5th hole there is a score that has to be adjusted in order to calculate the Adjusted Gross Score (AGS):

HOLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOT.
PAR	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	72
S.I.	4	10	18	6	2	12	14	8	16	3	9	5	13	17	11	1	15	7	
	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
J.1	8	6	6	6	12	7	5	7	4	9	7	6	5	4	7	8	6	5	118
STBLF.	1	2	0	2	0	1	3	1	3	0	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	28
A.G.S.	8	6	6	6	9	7	5	7	4	9	7	6	5	4	7	8	6	5	115

The plater receives two strokes on the 5th hole which is a par 5, so his Net Double Bogey is 9. As his result on this hole was a 12, for handicap purposes it will be a 9 which makes his AGS 115.

Ejemplo 5

A player with a handicap of 16 submits the following score:

HOLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOT.
PAR	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	72
S.I.	4	10	18	6	2	12	14	8	16	3	9	5	13	17	11	1	15	7	
	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	
J.2	10	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	4	6	4	5	3	7	4	6	4	6	93

In this case there are two scores that need adjusting as they are higher than a Net Double Bogey: 1st and 14th. The AGS is calculated as follows:

HOLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOT.
PAR	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	72
S.I.	4	10	18	6	2	12	14	8	16	3	9	5	13	17	11	1	15	7	
	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	
J.2	10	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	4	6	4	5	3	7	4	6	4	6	93
STBLF.	0	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	0	3	2	2	1	35
A.G.S.	8	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	4	6	4	5	3	5	4	6	4	6	89

On the first hole, his Net Doble Bogey is 8 (5 plus a handicap stroke plus two strokes) and as the result (10) is higher, it must be adjusted.
The same occurs on the 14th, where the player does not receive any strokes and his result (7) is higher than a Net Double Bogey (5).

Taking the two corrections into account, his AGS is 89 strokes.

Example 6

A payer with a handicap of +0.7 has to give the course 2 strokes (Playing Handicap +2) and submits the following score:

HOLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOT.
PAR	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	72
S.I.	4	10	18	6	2	12	14	8	16	3	9	5	13	17	11	1	15	7	
			-											-					
J.3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	3	4	68

On the 14th hole, the player has to give a stroke to the course and his result is higher than a Net Double Bogey, Therefore:

HOLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOT.
PAR	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	72
S.I.	4	10	18	6	2	12	14	8	16	3	9	5	13	17	11	1	15	7	
			-											-					
J.3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	3	4	68
STBLF.	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	3	0	2	2	2	2	39
A.G.S.	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	67

For the purpose of calculating the AGS his result is a 4 and therefore his AGS is 67 strokes.

Example 7

In a Stableford competition a player with a handicap of 23 submits the following score:

HOLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOT.
PAR	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	72
S.I.	4	10	18	6	2	12	14	8	16	3	9	5	13	17	11	1	15	7	
	**	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	*	**	*	**	*	*	*	**	*	*	
J.4		5	3	6	6	5	3	5	6	5	6		5	4	5		4	6	

There are 3 holes in which the player has not recorded a score so they must be adjusted in order to calculate the AGS:

HOLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOT.
PAR	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	72
S.I.	4	10	18	6	2	12	14	8	16	3	9	5	13	17	11	1	15	7	
	**	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	*	**	*	**	*	*	*	**	*	*	
J.4		5	3	6	6	5	3	5	6	5	6		5	4	5		4	6	
STBLF.	0	2	3	1	3	2	4	2	0	4	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	31
A.G.S.	9	5	3	6	6	5	3	5	6	5	6	8	5	4	5	9	4	6	100

On the holes where the player has picked up and therefore has no score, a Net Double Bogey is recorded.

3. ALTERNATIVE METHOD

As the limiting method in the WHS, the Net Double Bogey maximum has the same effect as Stableford points, there is an alternative method when Stableford is played.
If we have the Stableford result, we can calculate the AGS using the following formula:

$$A.G.S. = PAR + strokes\ received + 36 - Stableford\ score$$

Evidently the Stableford Scores refers to the result obtained taking into account the strokes received by the player. We will see their importance in 9 hole scores in future articles.

Example 8

How would we calculate the QAGS using the alternative method described above?

Player 1 (example 4):

Stableford Score: 28
PAR: 72
Strokes received: 35

$$A.G.S. = 72 + 35 + 36 - 28 = \textbf{115}$$

Player 2 (example 5):

Stableford Score: 35
PAR: 72
Strokes received: 16

$$A.G.S. = 72 + 16 + 36 - 35 = 89$$

Player 3 (example 6):

Stableford Score: 39
PAR: 72
Strokes received: +2

$$A.G.S. = 72 + (-2) + 36 - 39 = 67$$

Player 4 (example 7):

Stableford Score: 31
PAR: 72
Strokes received: 23

$$A.G.S. = 72 + 23 + 36 - 31 = 100$$

The AGS is used to take the average of the best 8 scores (AGS) of the last 20 scores returned.