

WORLD HANDICAP SYSTEM



Explanation for Each Major Change from the USGA Handicap System to the World Handicap System™

Each of these one-page documents explain a major change that went into effect on January 1, 2020. Each individual paper describes:

- The policy used under the USGA Handicap System,
- The Rule change and
- The reasons for the change.

The following papers are included:

#	Topic
1	Course Rating™ and Slope Rating®
2	Number of Scores Required to Obtain a Handicap Index®
3	Basis of Handicap Index Calculation
4	Limit on Upward Movement of a Handicap Index (Cap)
5	Exceptional Score Reduction (ESR)
6	Playing Conditions Calculation (PCC)
7	Frequency of Handicap Index Updates
8	Maximum Handicap Index
9	Importance and Determination of Par
10	Course Handicap™ Calculation and Application
11	Playing Handicap™ Calculation and Application
12	Maximum Hole Score for Handicap Purposes (Net Double Bogey)
13	Treatment of Nine-Hole Scores

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): The USGA Course Rating System was the foundation of the USGA Handicap System and allowed each player's Handicap Index® to be transported from one course to another. The system was widely used around the world but not universally.

Rule change under the WHS™: The USGA Course Rating System is now referred to as "The Course Rating System™" and joins the *Rules of Handicapping* to form the World Handicap System™.

Reasons for change:

- The Course Rating System is now implemented by National Associations and allows a player's Handicap Index to be portable from course to course and country to country.
- To enable acceptable scores made at any rated golf course in the world to be posted for handicap purposes.
 - For those who travel internationally, this is a welcomed change – as scores made outside the U.S. are now factored into their Handicap Index calculation.
- To provide an accurate and consistent measure of the difficulty of a golf course by ensuring that playing length and obstacle factors are evaluated the same way worldwide.
 - Since golf courses are rated by qualified teams trained by Authorized Associations, the integrity of the World Handicap System can be maintained.

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): A Handicap Index was issued to a player after five 18-hole scores were posted and a revision took place.

- Scores could be made up of any combination of 9-hole and 18-hole scores.
- A Handicap Index was revised on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Rule change under the WHS™: A Handicap Index is issued to a player after three 18-hole scores are posted and a revision takes place.

- Scores can be made up of any combination of 9-hole and 18-hole scores.
- Revisions are daily, so a player's Handicap Index becomes active the day after their third 18-hole score is posted.

Reasons for change:

- One of the key principles of the World Handicap System™ is to enable as many golfers as possible the opportunity to establish and maintain a Handicap Index.
 - By requiring fewer scores, players who only play sporadically may be more likely to obtain a Handicap Index.
- Statistics show that players with a Handicap Index play more rounds of golf, so making it easier to get a Handicap Index can help increase participation.

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): When a score was posted, it was converted to a Handicap Differential based on the Course Rating™ and Slope Rating® of the tees that were played.

A Handicap Index was then calculated by averaging a player's 10 best Handicap Differentials out of their most recent 20.

- The resulting average was then multiplied by .96 – referred to as the “bonus for excellence.”
- If a player had posted two or more Tournament Scores (T-scores) within a 12-month period, and two of those Handicap Differentials were 3.0 strokes below their Handicap Index as calculated from the steps above, then an additional reduction might have applied.

Rule change under the WHS™: When a score is posted, it is converted to a Score Differential™ based on the Course Rating and Slope Rating of the tees that were played. In addition, a playing conditions calculation is included to account for any abnormal course or weather conditions.

A Handicap Index is then calculated by averaging a player's 8 best score differentials out of their most recent 20.

- A soft cap and hard cap is included in the calculation to limit the extreme upward movement of a Handicap Index within a 12-month period.
- An exceptional score reduction takes place when a player posts a score that produces a score differential that is 7.0 strokes or more below their Handicap Index.

Reasons for change:

- Moving to an 8 of 20 system allows for greater responsiveness to good scores and eliminates the need for a bonus for excellence – which was often difficult to explain.
 - Since players with a higher Handicap Index tend to have more fluctuation within their scoring records, using 8 of 20 allows their better scores to weigh more heavily and create more equity across all Handicap Index ranges.
- Including a playing conditions calculation ensures that each score differential is reflective of a player's performance in a given round.
- Limiting the extreme upward movement of a Handicap Index ensures that a temporary loss of form does not cause a player's Handicap Index to move too far from their demonstrated ability.
- The exceptional score reduction procedure is designed to be intuitive by evaluating all scores as opposed to just “T-scores.”
- Incorporating these safeguards adds integrity to the system and supports Handicap Committees by ensuring the accuracy of each member's Handicap Index.

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): There was no restriction on the upward movement of a Handicap Index built into the calculation.

- The Handicap Committee at a golf club was responsible for monitoring extreme upward movement of any members' Handicap Index and making modifications where appropriate.

Rule change under the WHS™: A “soft cap” and “hard cap” is included within the Handicap Index calculation.

- The soft cap suppresses the upward movement of a Handicap Index by 50 percent if a 3.0 stroke increase takes place within 12 months.
- The hard cap restricts upward movement if, after the application of the soft cap, a 5.0 stroke increase takes place within 12 months.

Reasons for change:

- A new term, “Low Handicap Index™” is included within the *Rules of Handicapping* and is made visible to players. This value serves as the baseline for the soft cap and hard cap procedures.
 - A Low Handicap Index is established once a player has at least 20 acceptable scores in their scoring record. At that point, the soft cap and hard cap procedures begin taking effect.
 - A newly determined Low Handicap Index is considered each time an acceptable score is posted and a Handicap Index is updated.
- There is no limit on the amount by which a player's Handicap Index can decrease, but the soft cap and hard cap ensure that a temporary loss of form does not cause a player's Handicap Index to increase to a level inconsistent with their demonstrated ability.
- The automatic calculation prevents extreme upward movement of a Handicap Index and assists Handicap Committees as an anti-abuse safeguard.
 - When special circumstances exist, such as injury, the Handicap Committee has the ability to override the soft cap or hard cap.
- This procedure favors the consistent player, as players who have significant volatility in their scoring history over a 12-month period will be impacted by it more often.

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): When a player posted two or more Tournament Scores (T-scores) within a 12-month period that were at least 3.0 strokes better than their Handicap Index®, they were eligible for an automatic Handicap Index reduction.

- The amount of the reduction was determined by the number of T-scores posted by a player within the last 12-months, as well as the difference between the Handicap Index and the average of the two best T-score Handicap Differentials.

Rule change under the WHS™: When a player posts a score that produces a Score Differential™ of 7.0 strokes or more below their Handicap Index, they are subject to an exceptional score reduction.

- When the score differential is between 7.0 and 9.9 strokes below their current Handicap Index, a -1.0 reduction is applied to the most recent 20 score differentials. When the score differential is 10.0 strokes or more below their Handicap Index, a -2.0 reduction is applied to the most recent 20 score differentials.
- Scores posted after the exceptional score do not contain the -1.0 or -2.0 adjustment (unless they are also exceptional), which allows the reduction to gradually work itself out of a scoring record.

Reasons for change:

- To simplify the automatic reduction process.
 - Section 10-3 of *The USGA Handicap System* was nearly five pages long. The exceptional score reduction procedure is covered in less than one page in the *Rules of Handicapping*.
 - This new procedure is straightforward and intuitive. When a player posts an exceptional score, they will receive an automatic adjustment of -1.0 or -2.0.
- Handicap research shows that players who have shot 7.0 strokes below their Handicap Index are more likely to do so again in the future.
- Under the USGA Handicap System, only rounds played in events designated by the Committee as T-scores could lead to an automatic reduction.
 - There has historically been confusion as to which competitions should receive the T-score designation, and as a result, it had been applied inconsistently.
 - By considering all scores in the exceptional score reduction procedure, a player's Handicap Index is more responsive to exceptional performances in competitive and recreational play.
- Since T-scores under the USGA Handicap System were retained for 12-months and compared to the Handicap Index at each revision, it was possible for T-scores that were not exceptional at the time they were made to become exceptional at a later date. This can no longer take place in 2020.

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): There was no calculation or adjustment to account for abnormal course or weather conditions.

Rule change under the WHS™: When abnormal course or weather conditions cause scores to be unusually high or low on a given day, a playing conditions calculation adjusts Score Differentials™ to better reflect a player's actual performance. The PCC is:

- An automatic procedure by the computation service that compares the scores posted on the day against expected scoring patterns,
- Conservative in nature and applied in integer values, and
- Applied in the score differential calculation of all players – even those who post their score(s) on a later date.

Reasons for change:

- To provide a mechanism that allows a better assessment of the difficulty of a course on a particular day.
 - Golf is an outdoor sport with many factors that can impact scoring (weather, rough height, hole locations, etc.).
 - » A score of 90 made under challenging conditions could be a more impressive performance than an 88 under normal conditions – and incorporating a playing conditions calculation allows this to be represented.
- This is one of the more modern features of the system, but a similar calculation has been used successfully in other parts of the world.
- The playing conditions calculation can also be used to identify if the Course Rating™ of a golf course needs to be reviewed by the local Authorized Golf Association.
 - The PCC is designed to be conservative, so if an adjustment is taking place 4-5 days a week, the course set-up may not be reflective of the Course Rating.
 - The ability to identify such courses provides enhanced integrity to the system.

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): Following the National Revision Schedule, a player's Handicap Index was updated on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Rule change under the WHS™: A player's Handicap Index updates daily, provided that the player posted a score the day before. On days where the player does not post a score, no update takes place.

Reasons for change:

- To provide players with a more responsive and up-to-date Handicap Index.
 - Under the previous system, a newly posted score sometimes had to wait up to two weeks before it was factored into the player's Handicap Index calculation.
- To streamline the process of establishing a Handicap Index.
 - After a player posts their third acceptable 18-hole score (made up of any combination of 9-hole and 18-hole rounds), they are issued a Handicap Index the next day.
- To encourage players to post scores as soon as practicable, preferably before midnight on the day of play.
 - Since the playing conditions calculation uses scores posted at a course each day, it is crucial that scores are posted on the same day of play.

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): The maximum Handicap Index was 36.4 for men and 40.4 for women.

Rule change under the WHS™: The maximum Handicap Index for all golfers is 54.0, regardless of gender.

Reasons for change:

- To make the game more welcoming to new players and incentivize beginners to establish and maintain a Handicap Index.
- To provide all players with a more precise measure of their demonstrated ability and allow players of all skill levels to track their progress in the game.
- By encouraging novice and recreational players to get a Handicap Index, they'll be provided with opportunities to learn about the *Rules of Handicapping*.
 - Although the number of players with a Handicap Index at or above the previous maximums of 36.4 and 40.4 is relatively small, many golfers who currently play but do not have a Handicap Index are above those limits.
- Statistics show that players with a Handicap Index play more rounds of golf. Therefore, making the system more welcoming can help grow the game and create a more sustainable future.
- Although the maximum Handicap Index is 54.0, the Committee in charge of the Competition can set a lower maximum limit for entry or use in competitions.
 - If the desire is to have players with similar abilities competing against each other, the Committee can also divide the competition into flights.
- Although some are concerned that increasing the maximum Handicap Index may lead to handicap manipulation, safeguards exist within the Handicap Index calculation to minimize the potential for it ("*Cap*" – Rule 5.8; "*Exceptional Score Reduction*" – Rule 5.9; "*Handicap Review*" – Appendix D).

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): Par had little significance because a Course Handicap™ represented the number of strokes a player received to play down to the Course Rating™ of the tees being played – not par.

Rule change under the WHS™: Par has an important role within the World Handicap System™, requiring par values to be more precise. Golf courses fall within the jurisdiction of the Authorized Golf Association, who has the final determination of par based on the following guidelines:

Par	Men	Women
3	Up to 260 yards	Up to 220 yards
4	240 to 490 yards	200 to 420 yards
5	450 to 710 yards	370 to 600 yards
6	670 yards and up	570 yards and up

- When determining par, the Authorized Golf Association also considers how the hole is designed to be played and effective playing length factors such as elevation, doglegs and forced lay-ups.
 - For example, if an uphill hole falls within the par 5 yardage guidelines for men from all tees except the most forward set, which is 435 yards, that hole may also be designated as a par 5 from the forward tees.

Reasons for change:

- The Course Handicap calculation includes a Course Rating minus par adjustment, which enables a Course Handicap to represent the number of strokes a player receives to play down to the par of the tees being played.
 - As a result, as long as players are competing from tees with the same pars, no additional adjustment is needed.
 - If players are competing from tees with different pars, the player(s) competing from the tees with higher par must add the difference in par to their Course Handicap.
- The maximum hole score for handicap purposes is a net double bogey, equal to double bogey plus any handicap strokes the player receives. For this adjustment to be accurate, par values must be correct.
- When a player does not play a hole, net par must be recorded as their score for the hole. Net par is equal to par plus any handicap strokes the player receives.

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): A Course Handicap represented the number of strokes a player received in relation to the Course Rating™ of the tees being played. The formula was:

$$\text{Course Handicap} = \text{Handicap Index}^{\circ} \times \text{Slope Rating}^{\circ} / 113.$$

Rule change under the WHS™: A Course Handicap represents the number of strokes a player receives in relation to the Par of the tees being played. The formula includes a Course Rating minus par adjustment:

$$\text{Course Handicap} = \text{Handicap Index} \times (\text{Slope Rating} \div 113) + (\text{Course Rating} - \text{par})$$

Reasons for change:

- Under the USGA Handicap System, when players competed from different tees, a Course Handicap adjustment based on the Course Rating difference had to take place to make the game fair.
 - This adjustment was necessary because players competing from different tees were competing with different benchmarks (different Course Ratings).
 - This adjustment, identified and explained in Section 3-5, had generated confusion and there has been challenges with its implementation over the years.
- Applying Course Rating minus par within the Course Handicap calculation allows players to compete from different tees without any adjustment – unless a difference in Par exists.
- Under the USGA Handicap System, it was common for Course Handicap values to change very little from tee to tee.
 - Confusion existed because the Course Handicap value only accounted for the number of strokes needed to play to the respective Course Rating.
- Beginning in 2020, Course Handicap values began changing more from tee to tee, as they now represent the number of strokes to play to par.
- Par is a term that resonates with golfers, so setting Par as the benchmark for a Course Handicap adds simplicity to handicapping.
 - Players can now determine their target scores (the score they'll shoot if they play to their handicap) by simply adding their Course Handicap + par.
- A score of net par is used for holes not played, and the maximum hole score for handicap purposes is a net double bogey. Having a Course Handicap that is relative to par ensures that the correct number of strokes are received and applied for both procedures.

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): When a player's Course Handicap™ was adjusted based on the application of a handicap allowance or other term(s) of a competition, the resulting value was not defined and was still referred to as a Course Handicap.

Rule change under the WHS™: The term Playing Handicap is included within the *Rules of Handicapping* and represents the number of strokes a player receives in a competition. The following formula is used to determine a Playing Handicap:

$$\text{Playing Handicap} = \text{Course Handicap} \times \text{Handicap Allowance}$$

If players are competing from tees with different pars, then the player(s) competing from the tees with the higher par will receive an additional stroke(s) based on the difference.

Reasons for change:

- By introducing the term Playing Handicap, there is a clear distinction between two key *Rules of Handicapping* definitions, where both serve specific purposes:
 - A Course Handicap is used to adjust individual hole scores (net double bogey and net par procedures).
 - Playing Handicaps are used for net competition purposes – including determining the results and winner(s).
- Under the previous system, confusion existed because there was only one defined term that often represents two different values.
 - For example – A player with a Course Handicap of 21 participating in a four-ball stroke play competition using the recommended handicap allowance of 85% receives 18 strokes during the round. The 18 strokes received is now referred to as their Playing Handicap.
- The defined term Playing Handicap is intuitive and ensures that both terms are applied properly.

Maximum Hole Score for Handicap Purposes (Net Double Bogey)

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): The maximum hole score for handicap purposes was based on a player's Course Handicap™ and the following Equitable Stroke control (ESC) table:

Course Handicap	Maximum Score on any Hole
9 or less	Double Bogey
10 through 19	7
20 through 29	8
30 through 39	9
40 or more	10

Rule change under the WHS™: The maximum hole score for each player is limited to a net double bogey, calculated as follows:

***Double bogey + handicap strokes a player receives (or gives) based on their
Course Handicap
("or gives" only applies to plus handicap players)***

Reasons for change

- The net double bogey adjustment is more consistent from hole to hole than the ESC procedure.
 - For example – Using the ESC procedure, a player with a Course Handicap of 21 would have the same maximum score (8) on each hole – regardless of the par or difficulty of the hole.
 - By factoring in par and stroke index values under the net double bogey procedure, adjusted hole scores are more precise and reflective of each player's demonstrated ability.
 - » This is a more personal assessment compared to the grouping together of Course Handicap ranges.
- While this is a change for all who have used the USGA Handicap System, net double bogey has been used successfully in many parts of the world – as it is the equivalent to zero points in the net Stableford format of play.
- The 2019 "Rules of Golf" introduced the maximum score form of stroke play, and net double bogey was included as a recommended maximum score.
 - When net double bogey is the maximum score set by the Committee, no adjustments are necessary for handicap purposes.

USGA Handicap System (pre-2020): To post a nine-hole score, a player was required to play 7 to 12 holes under the *Rules of Golf*. When 13 or more holes were played, the score posted qualified as an 18-hole score.

A player could have a Handicap Index® and/or a nine-hole Handicap Index (N).

- For players with a Handicap Index, nine-hole scores were combined in the order that they were received and used to produce an 18-hole Handicap Differential.
- For players with a nine-hole Handicap Index (N), the most recent 20 nine-hole Handicap Differentials were used in the calculation of their nine-hole Handicap Index (N).

Rule change under the WHS™: To post a nine-hole score, a player must play 7 to 13 holes under the *Rules of Golf*. When 14 or more holes are played, the score posted qualifies as an 18-hole score.

- For players with a Handicap Index, nine-hole scores are combined in the order that they are received and used to produce an 18-hole Score Differential™.
- A nine-hole Handicap Index (N) no longer exists.

Reasons for change:

- To ensure that each player has one Handicap Index and one scoring record under the World Handicap System™.
 - Under the USGA Handicap System, a player had the option to maintain both a Handicap Index and a Handicap Index (N).
- The method for calculating a Handicap Index is now the same worldwide, and this applies whether a player posts all 9-hole scores, 18-hole scores, or a combination of both.
 - A player's Handicap Index is interchangeable for both 9-hole and 18-hole play.
- To enhance the integrity of the Handicap Index calculation.
 - When a player with a nine-hole Handicap Index (N) competes in an 18-hole competition, doubling their nine-hole Handicap Index (N) was not always fair – as the player(s) doubling their nine-hole Handicap Index (N) was sometimes at a disadvantage and received one or two fewer strokes than they would have with an 18-hole Handicap Index.