WHOIS Accuracy Reporting System (ARS):

Phase 2 Cycle 4 Webinar

ICANN GDD Operations
NORC at the University of Chicago

20 July 2017

Report available here: https://whois.icann.org/en/whoisars-reporting
Agenda

1. WHOIS ARS Background
2. Phase 2 Cycle 4: Timeline and Process
4. Phase 2 Cycle 4: Results and Major Findings
5. Contractual Compliance Follow-up
6. Demonstration of upcoming WHOIS ARS Data Display Tool
Phase 2 Cycle 4:
WHOIS ARS Implementation Background
WHOIS ARS Implementation

Pilot
“Proof of Concept”: Tested processes for data collection and validation
Report: Published 23 December 2014
Public Comment Report: Published 3 April 2015

Phase 1: Syntax Accuracy only
Is the record correctly formatted?
Report: Published 24 August 2015

Phase 2: Syntax + Operability Accuracy
Does the email go through, phone ring, mail deliver?
Cycle 1 Report: Published 23 December 2015
Cycle 2 Report: Published 8 June 2016
Cycle 3 Report: Published 12 December 2016
Cycle 4 Report: Published 12 June 2017
Cycle 5 Report: Expected December 2017

WHOIS ARS Information and Reports available here:
https://whois.icann.org/en/whoisars
Phase 2 Cycle 4:

Process and Timeline
Phase 2 Cross-Functional Team

ICANN Team
- GDD OPERATIONS
- CONTRACTUAL COMPLIANCE
- REGISTRAR SERVICES
- LEGAL
- IT & PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

Vendor Team
- NORC
- WHIBSE
- DIGICERT
- UPU

Accuracy Reports
Cycle 4 Report published 12 June 2017
Cycle 5 has already begun; records will be pulled over the next several weeks
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Report Highlights

Accuracy Statistics by Subgroup
- Report provides both syntax and operability accuracy rates for:
  - The gTLD space, by region and in total
  - New gTLDs compared to Prior (legacy) gTLDs
  - RAA Type (2009, 2013GF, 2013NGF)
- Data within 95% confidence intervals, ≤+-/ 5% margin of error

Report identifies reasons for error
- All domains evaluated against 2009 RAA requirements for both syntax and operability
- Detailed testing results in data that demonstrates in what way a record is inaccurate
- Contains information on regional differences in accuracy.

Report & ARS Website now contain Compliance follow-up information
- Provide information in response to community questions
Phase 2 Cycle 4:

Testing Criteria
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Contact types, modes, and testing criteria

**Registrant**
- Email Address
- Telephone Number
- Postal Address

**Technical**
- Email Address
- Telephone Number
- Postal Address

**Administrative**
- Email Address
- Telephone Number
- Postal Address

**RAA Type**

**Syntax**: Does the email address contain an “@”?
**Operability**: Did the email bounce back?

**Syntax**: Does the telephone number have a country code?
**Operability**: Did the number ring when dialed?

**Syntax**: Does the postal address include an identifiable country?*
**Operability**: Can mail be delivered to the address?

Detailed criteria listed at [www.whois.icann.org/en/whoisars-validation](http://www.whois.icann.org/en/whoisars-validation)

* GF = Grandfathered. A domain registered before a registrar changed to the 2013 RAA. Obligated to 2009 RAA requirements.
* NGF = Non-grandfathered. Obligated to 2013 RAA requirements.
Phase 2 Cycle 4:

Sample Design and Population Information
# Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Demographics

**gTLD Population At Time of Sample (January 2017)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Records in gTLDs</th>
<th>Total gTLDs</th>
<th>2009 RAA*</th>
<th>2013GF RAA*</th>
<th>2013 NGF RAA*</th>
<th>New gTLDs</th>
<th>Prior gTLDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>185.7m</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td>395k</td>
<td>79.7m</td>
<td>103m</td>
<td>1,213</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**200k Sample**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AFR</th>
<th>LAC</th>
<th>EUR</th>
<th>APAC</th>
<th>N.A.</th>
<th>2009 RAA</th>
<th>2013GF RAA</th>
<th>2013 NGF RAA</th>
<th>New gTLDs</th>
<th>Prior gTLDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3k</td>
<td>10.1k</td>
<td>34.8k</td>
<td>65.0k</td>
<td>85.8k</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>74.3k</td>
<td>122.8k</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**12k Sub-sample**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AFR</th>
<th>LAC</th>
<th>EUR</th>
<th>APAC</th>
<th>N.A.</th>
<th>2009 RAA</th>
<th>2013GF RAA</th>
<th>2013 NGF RAA</th>
<th>New gTLDs</th>
<th>Prior gTLDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2k</td>
<td>1.9k</td>
<td>2.3k</td>
<td>2.9k</td>
<td>3.1 k</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>4.9k</td>
<td>6.2k</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Weighted estimates from 200k sample
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Change in Distribution of RAA type

Change in Distribution across Sample Dates

The 2009 RAA share is shrinking; the share of non-grandfathered 2013 RAA domains are growing rapidly (from ~33% of distribution in June 2015 to ~55% in January 2017).

Sample Date | 2009 RAA | 2013 RAA GF | 2013 RAA NGF
--- | --- | --- | ---
June 2015 | 3.3% | 63.7% | 33.0%
January 2016 | 2.9% | 52.4% | 44.7%
July 2016 | 0.7% | 46.9% | 52.3%
January 2017 | 0.2% | 43.5% | 56.3%
### Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Domains by Region

#### Regional Distribution of Domains, by Sample Date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>North America</th>
<th>Asia-Pacific</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Latin America / Caribbean Islands</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun 2015</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>157.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>169.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 2016</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>184.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2017</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>185.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Number of Domains per Region, by Sample Date (in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>AP</th>
<th>EUR</th>
<th>LAC</th>
<th>AF</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 2015</td>
<td>84.40</td>
<td>34.70</td>
<td>30.30</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>157.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2016</td>
<td>85.50</td>
<td>43.70</td>
<td>31.30</td>
<td>7.05</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>169.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2016</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>52.80</td>
<td>33.20</td>
<td>8.31</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>184.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2017</td>
<td>79.31</td>
<td>61.43</td>
<td>34.06</td>
<td>9.29</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>185.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cycle 2 Phase 4:

Overall Summary
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – How Contactable are the WHOIS Records?

98.6% Immediately Contactable
WHOIS Record contains at least one operable email address or telephone number

65.4% Fully Operable
Strict conformance to the RAA; all nine* WHOIS contacts are operable

*9 entries per WHOIS record:
3 Contact Types: Registrant, Administrative, and Technical
3 Contact Modes: Telephone, Email, Address
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Contactable Domains, by Region

Entire gTLD Space
Contactable: 98.6%
Fully Operable: 65.4%

North America
Contactable: 98.6%
Fully Operable: 81.2%

Latin America/Caribbean Islands
Contactable: 99.1%
Fully Operable: 74.2%

Europe
Contactable: 98.4%
Fully Operable: 59.3%

Africa
Contactable: 98.8%
Fully Operable: 51.6%

Asia/Australia/Pacific Islands
Contactable: 98.7%
Fully Operable: 42.1%
Phase 2 – Cycle 3 to Cycle 4 Changes

Email
• Syntax accuracy decreased slightly from 99.6% to 99.5%%.
• Operability accuracy increased from 90.1% to 94.5%

Telephone
• Syntax accuracy increased from 88.5% to 89.5%
• Operability accuracy decreased from 72.4% to 68.9%

Postal
• Syntax accuracy increased from 87.0% to 87.4%
• Operability accuracy increased slightly from 96.8% to 97.2%
Phase 2 Cycle 4 - Syntax and Operability Accuracy by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Operability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin America/Caribbean Islands</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>74.5%</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Australia/Pacific Islands</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entire gTLD Space</td>
<td>79.3%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cycle 2 Phase 4:
Results and Findings: Operability, 2009 RAA
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Changes Over Time: Operability Accuracy by Contact Mode

Entire gTLD Space
Cycle 1 through Cycle 4

Accuracy of all 3 contact modes and all 3 contact types
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Changes Over Time: Operability Accuracy by RAA Type

Entire gTLD Space
Cycle 1 through Cycle 4

Overall Operability Accuracy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle 1</th>
<th>Cycle 2</th>
<th>Cycle 3</th>
<th>Cycle 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64.7%</td>
<td>70.2%</td>
<td>65.1%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ 5.5%</td>
<td>Δ -5.1%</td>
<td>Δ -0.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accuracy of all 3 contact modes and all 3 contact types
### Overall Operability Accuracy by Region – Cycle 3 v. Cycle 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Cycle 3</th>
<th>Cycle 4</th>
<th>Δ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>77.0%</td>
<td>81.2%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America/Caribbean Islands</td>
<td>68.0%</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Australia/Pacific Islands</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
<td>-9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entire gTLD Space</td>
<td>65.1%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cycle 2 Phase 4:
Results and Findings: Syntax, 2009 RAA
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Changes Over Time: Syntax Accuracy by Contact Mode

Entire gTLD Space
Cycle 1 through Cycle 4

Accuracy of all 3 contact modes and all 3 contact types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cycle 1</th>
<th>Cycle 2</th>
<th>Cycle 3</th>
<th>Cycle 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Syntax Accuracy</td>
<td>73.1%</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
<td>79.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Changes Over Time: Syntax Accuracy by RAA Type

**Entire gTLD Space**
Cycle 1 through Cycle 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Cycle</th>
<th>Cycle 1</th>
<th>Cycle 2</th>
<th>Cycle 3</th>
<th>Cycle 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>73.1%</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
<td>79.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ Syntax</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accuracy of all 3 contact modes and all 3 contact types**
Overall Syntax Accuracy by Region – Cycle 3 v. Cycle 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Cycle 3</th>
<th>Cycle 4</th>
<th>Δ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
<td>88.3%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America/Caribbean Islands</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Australia/Pacific Islands</td>
<td>67.4%</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>74.5%</td>
<td>74.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entire gTLD Space
Cycle 3 | Cycle 4
78.0%   | 79.3%   | Δ 1.3%
Cycle 2 Phase 4:

ICANN Contractual Compliance Follow-Up
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – ICANN Contractual Compliance

- Potentially inaccurate records identified by the ARS are provided to ICANN Contractual Compliance
- WHOIS inaccuracy and format complaints will follow the Contractual Compliance Approach and Process
- Registrars must investigate and correct inaccurate WHOIS data:
  - Section 3.7.8 of 2009 and 2013 RAA (and WHOIS Accuracy Program Specification)
  - Failure to respond or demonstrate compliance during complaint processing will result in a Notice of Breach
- ICANN will continue to give priority to complaints submitted by community members
- The process of reviewing and reporting WHOIS ARS test results is time consuming such that it takes anywhere from four to five months before ICANN Contractual Compliance can begin processing the WHOIS ARS tickets. This lag can result in outdated WHOIS ARS test results. However, with each new WHOIS ARS test cycle, the WHOIS ARS and ICANN Contractual Compliance teams are working to reduce this lag time
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – ICANN Contractual Compliance

WHOIS ARS Compliance Metrics (as of 1 July 2017)

- Phase 2, Cycle 3:
  - 4,552 tickets created, all have been completed.
  - 2,662 were closed prior to 1st notice. Of those, closure reasons as follows:
    - WHOIS data when ticket processed different from sampled WHOIS data: 60.1%
    - WHOIS format issue identified for 2013 Grandfathered Domain: 14.3%
    - Domain suspended or canceled: 7.9%
    - Domain not registered when ticket processed: 7.7%
    - Known Privacy/Proxy service: 6.3%
    - Duplicate WHOIS compliant already pending: 3.8%
    - Other (remaining closure reasons representing less than 0.5% of cases): 0.4%

- Phase 2, Cycle 4 (In Progress):
  - 4,681 tickets created. 1,424 have been closed, 3,256 remaining to be processed.
  - 984 were closed prior to 1st notice. Of those, closure reasons as follows:
    - WHOIS data when ticket processed different from sampled WHOIS data: 45.4%
    - Domain not registered when ticket processed: 26.7%
    - Domain suspended or canceled: 13.1%
    - WHOIS format issue identified for 2013 Grandfathered Domain: 13.0%
    - Known Privacy/Proxy service
    - Other (remaining closure reasons representing less than 0.5% of cases): 0.1%

More WHOIS ARS Compliance follow-up metrics are now available on the ICANN.org WHOIS ARS page here: [https://whois.icann.org/en/whoisars-contractual-compliance-metrics](https://whois.icann.org/en/whoisars-contractual-compliance-metrics)
Cycle 2 Phase 4:

Summary
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Summary

Report included information on population demographics; Have seen a large growth in NGF domains and domains from AP region

Subsample of 11.5k records; Accounted for regions and RAA type

98.6% of records immediately contactable; 65.4% operability full accuracy rate on all 2009 RAA requirements

Increase in Email Operability, decrease in Telephone Operability

Syntax Accuracy for all 3 modes remains high

Compliance continues to monitor inaccuracies, ICANN working to decrease lag between record pull and ticket creation.

Next Cycle (5) has already begun; Report expected Dec 2017
WHOIS ARS Data Display Tool

- In response to Community feedback, ICANN will launch a Data Display Tool to allow Community members to sort and display WHOIS ARS results data.

- Beginning next month, visitors to ICANN.org will be able to use the Data Display Tool to sift through ARS data as they see fit.

- No personally identifiable data will be available, only summary statistics.

- Ongoing community feedback of the tool encouraged.
APPENDIX
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Reasons for Telephone Operability Error

Reasons for Telephone Number Operability Error
Administrative Contact Type
3,623 total errors

- Invalid Number: 48.2% (1,748 errors)
- Disconnected Number: 33.8% (1,224 errors)
- Other Not Connected: 16.5% (597 errors)
- Not Verifiable or Missing: 1.5% (54 errors)

Note: A missing telephone number in the Registrant contact type is not a requirement of the 2009 RAA. This graph shows the percentage of overall error types found in the Administrative contact type.
Note: Presence of a telephone number in the Registrant contact type is not a requirement of the 2009 RAA. This graph shows the percentage of overall error types found in the Administrative contact type. The “Unallowable Character” error type has been combined with the “Missing” error type, because unallowable character errors represent less than 0.2% of overall errors.
Phase 2 Cycle 4 – Reasons for Address Syntax Error

Reasons for Postal Address Syntax Error
Administrative Contact Type
2,282 Total Errors

- Street missing: 31.3%
- City missing: 27.9%
- Postal code missing or bad format: 27.8%
- State/Province missing: 6.4%
- Country code missing or undentifiable: 4.5%
- Missing: 2.1%

Percent of all 2,282 errors