## NCOALInk(®) and ACSTM Which is the Best? Webinar

## United States Postal Service

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Lisa West
Manager, Address Quality Programs, USPS®


May 15, 2014

# NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link® }}$ and ACS ${ }^{\text {" }}$ Which is the Best? 

Lisa West<br>Manager, Address Quality Programs, USPS®

PCC Webinar
May 15, 2014

## Topics

- NCOA Link ${ }^{\circledR} /$ ACS $^{\text {TM }}$ Processes and Data
- Study
- Purpose
- Components
- Evaluation
- Results
- Result Examples
- Conclusions
- Next Steps
- Plans and Recommendations
- Appendix


## NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link® }}$ Process

NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link® }}$ is a pre-mailing, secure automated process that allows mailers to submit a hexadecimal representation of name and address data to attempt to match to a Change-Of-Address record to find a new address. The hex match must be exact.

- Jim Dolby at 123 Main Street in Collierville TN 38017 would have a representation of dd ec 876 6 8230 c0 49 fe bc ff $8306170 c 8 c$ ab 5f e3 4c.
- Jim Dolbry at 123 Main Street in Collierville TN 38017 would have a representation of $2 f 84 \mathrm{c} 7 \mathrm{e} 941 \mathrm{ff}$ a2 25 ed 53477415 cb 0054 b6 0a 1402.


## NCOA Link® Service

- Pre-mailing Move Update method
- Data delivery from USPS ${ }^{\circledR}$ to certified licensees
- Stored in a secure format using Secure Hash Algorithm
- Three types of certified licensees:
- Full Service Provider (48 months, updated weekly)
- Limited Service Provider (18 months, updated weekly)
- End User Mailer (18 months, updated monthly)



## ACS $^{\text {TM }}$ Process

ACS is a post-mailing process that acts on the mailpiece to determine the correct disposition of the mailpiece and generation of the mailer-requested address correction.
The match is made against text data, so slight differences are accommodated, and human interaction can affect the redirection of the mail and the address correction provided to the requester.
Jim Dolby at 123 Main Street in Collierville TN 38017 could match to Jim Dolbry at the same address, and an ACS record produced for Jim Dolbry as reflected on the COA.

## ACS ${ }^{\text {" }}$ Service

- Post-mailing service provided by the USPS ${ }^{\circledR}$
- Internal PARS/CFS database used
- Participants include an identification code on the mailpieces
- Traditional (printed participant code as shown left)
- OneCode ACS ${ }^{\circledR}$ or Full Service (MID in IMb ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ )
- Participants may use keyline or Serial Number data to match back to their customer

```
#BWNFXZT
#P123456789 2572X 7 #
JOHN E SMITH
916 N 5TH ST APT 3
SPRINGFIELD IL 62702-5288
```

 JOHN E SMITH 916 N 5TH ST APT 3
SPRINGFIELD IL 62702-5288

## Processes to Identify an ACS ${ }^{m p}$ Transaction

| Situation | Explanation |
| :--- | :--- |
| Intercept on the Delivery <br> Barcode Sorter and <br> other USPS mail <br> processing equipment | Potential move match detected on Delivery Barcode Sorter (DBCS) <br> have data to proceed. If not, images routed to Remote Encoding <br> Center (REC) to fill in data not agreed by OCR |
|  | Use "Intercept" processing logic to determine if data matches COA <br> record and if so, the information to be passed to the Label Run to <br> apply the Yellow Label, as well as to generate the ACS record |
|  | Use "Carrier Identified" processing logic to determine information for <br> Label Run and ACS record |
| (COA) | Use "Return to Sender" processing logic to determine information for <br> Label Run and ACS Record |
| Carrier identified NIXIE: <br> Return to Sender | Late |

## ACS ${ }^{\text {T" }}$ Name Matching - Flip/All

| Action | When |
| :--- | :--- |
| A match will be <br> made if the <br> addresses match <br> and: | Flipping the first and last name matches an Individual COA <br> record |
|  | All names on the mailpiece are on the individual COA but in a <br> different order |
|  | Either side of a hyphenated name matches the last name on <br> family COA |
|  |  |

## ACS ${ }^{\text {" }}$ Multiple Name Match

| Action | When |
| :---: | :---: |
| A match will be made when the addresses match and: | All names on the mailpiece match a COA |
|  | If a move is not detected for one name, the mailpiece will be delivered to the original address |
|  | The mailpiece will be forwarded to the COA for the first name on the mailpiece even if multiple COAs are to different locations |
|  | Delivery Force Knowledge ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ - carrier/clerk knowledge of the addressees |
| NCOA attempts to match to the name provided - since each name entry is separate, mailers need a process to evaluate multiple results from the same account. |  |

## Data Age

| Version | Age |
| :--- | :---: |
| NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link } ®}$ Full Service Provider License 48 months | Weekly |
| NCOA $^{\text {Link® }}$ Limited Service Provider License 18 months | Weekly |
| NCOA $^{\text {Link® }}$ End User License 18 months | Monthly |
| ACSTM 18 months | Day Mail is <br> Processed |

## Purpose of Study

While NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link® }}$ and ACS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ have different purposes and structures and produce different results by design, there is a need to understand the results produced by each on the same name and address combination.

- The mailer is expected to establish and apply internal business rules to the results of each process to determine if an update should be made to their customer file.
- If the mailer does not apply updates, he must apply appropriate non-discounted postage to the mailed pieces.


## Study Components

- Bank of America (BAC) provided USPS ${ }^{\circledR}$ with data from 5 mailings to the same customer list, including a unique code to identify each name/address combination. Data that made an NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link } ® ~ m a t c h ~ w e r e ~ i d e n t i f i e d . ~}$
- USPS provided a comparison of both study participant NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link }}$ results against ACS $^{\text {TM }}$ results.
- Joint examination of specific conditions observed some conditions required significant investigation.
- Examined different logic used in the Postal Automated Redirection System (PARS) Intercept vs. Carrier Identified and Return to Sender (RTS) modes.


## Evaluation Process

- Established a set of scenarios to evaluate results.
- Focused on the scenarios to determine actions that produced what might appear to be "unexpected" actions by the mail but are really differences in the processes, the data formats used, or the human factor.
- Researched those unexpected actions to determine cause and correctness.


## Expected Results

| Situation | Result |
| :--- | :---: |
| NCOA match found, not applied - USPS ACS Change of Address <br> (COA) generated for same NCOA match found | 5 |
| No NCOA match found, Temporary COA returned from ACS | 9 |
| No NCOA match found, Reasons other than a move (or NIXIE) <br> notices returned from ACS | 11 |
| No NCOA match found, Delivered as Addressed | 12 |

## Expected Results

|  | Mailing 1 |  | Mailing 2 |  | Mailing 3 |  | Mailing 4 |  | Mailing 5 |  |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Results | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| 5 | 298 | $0.25 \%$ | 283 | $0.30 \%$ | 220 | $0.21 \%$ | 272 | $0.26 \%$ | 268 | $0.27 \%$ |
| 9 | 211 | $0.17 \%$ | 204 | $0.21 \%$ | 236 | $0.22 \%$ | 260 | $0.25 \%$ | 201 | $0.21 \%$ |
| 11 | 834 | $0.69 \%$ | 542 | $0.57 \%$ | 610 | $0.58 \%$ | 415 | $0.39 \%$ | 416 | $0.43 \%$ |
| 12 | 119,651 | $98.63 \%$ | 93,935 | $98.62 \%$ | 104,412 | $98.69 \%$ | 104,786 | $98.82 \%$ | 96,012 | $98.35 \%$ |
|  |  | $99.73 \%$ |  | $99.70 \%$ |  | $99.69 \%$ |  | $99.71 \%$ |  | $99.26 \%$ |
| Total | 121,316 | $100.00 \%$ | 95,248 | $100.00 \%$ | 105,803 | $100.00 \%$ | 106,039 | $100.00 \%$ | 97,619 | $100.00 \%$ |

## Different Results Explained

| Situation | Explanation | Results |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Mailer NCOA detected a <br> COA that was not applied <br> and ACS returned a different <br> COA | Either there was a subsequent COA since the NCOA file <br> build, secondary differences, or the mailer NCOA COA <br> match was for a different name of multiples on piece | 6 |
| Mailer NCOA detected a <br> COA that was not applied but <br> ACS returned a NIXIE | COA was deleted, or COA active but mail still not <br> deliverable | 7 |
| Mailer NCOA detected a <br> COA that was not applied but <br> ACS did not return a COA | There were multiple names on the mailpiece, mailer <br> NCOA matched on one that ACS rules did not allow | $8^{2}$ |
| Mailer/USPS NCOA did not <br> detect a COA but ACS did | Name data submitted for matching to NCOA included <br> non-name data, misspelled names, hyphenated names <br> or ACS was able to make a less-than-perfect address <br> match that NCOA could not. | $10^{1}$ |
| Mailer NCOA did not detect <br> a COA but the USPS NCOA <br> did | COA timing differences, name parsing differences, <br> address differences | 13 |

## Different Results Explained

|  | Mailing 1 |  | Mailing 2 |  | Mailing 3 |  | Mailing 4 |  | Mailing 5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Results | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| 6 | 8 | 0.01\% | 11 | 0.01\% | 8 | 0.01\% | 10 | 0.01\% | 16 | 0.02\% |
| 7 |  | 0.00\% | 3 | 0.00\% | 1 | 0.00\% | 3 | 0.00\% | 5 | 0.01\% |
| 8 | 74 | 0.06\% | 37 | 0.04\% | 47 | 0.04\% | 58 | 0.05\% | 64 | 0.07\% |
| 10 | 196 | 0.16\% | 197 | 0.21\% | 226 | 0.21\% | 206 | 0.19\% | 191 | 0.20\% |
| 13 | 19 | 002\% | 15 | 002\% | 23 | 002\% | 13 | 001\% | 17 | 002\% |
|  |  | 0.24\% |  | 0.28\% |  | 0.29\% |  | 0.27\% |  | 0.30\% |
| Total | 121,316 | 100.00\% | 95,248 | 100.00\% | 105,803 | 100.00\% | 106,039 | 100.00\% | 97,619 | 100.00\% |
| 6 | 8 | 2.69\% | 11 | 4.18\% | 8 | 2.62\% | 10 | 3.45\% | 16 | 5.46\% |
| 7 | - | 0.00\% | 3 | 1.14\% | 1 | 0.33\% | 3 | 1.03\% | 5 | 1.71\% |
| 8 | 74 | 24.92\% | 37 | 14.07\% | 47 | 15.41\% | 58 | 20.00\% | 64 | 21.84\% |
| 10 | 196 | 65.99\% | 197 | 74.90\% | 226 | 74.10\% | 206 | 71.03\% | 191 | 65.19\% |
| 13 | 19 | 6.40\% | 15 | 5.70\% | 23 | 7.54\% | 13 | 4.48\% | 17 | 5.80\% |
|  | 297 | 100.00\% | 263 | 100.00\% | 305 | 100.00\% | 290 | 100.00\% | 293 | 100.00\% |

## Examples of Results

- Scenario 6: NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link® }}$ finds match, different ACS result
- 53 of 526,025 pieces .01\%

| Laurita Hamilton | 1640 Simpson RD |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Framingham MA 12345 |
| NCOALink New Address: | 209 Washington St |
|  | Arlington TX 12345 |
| ACS New Address: | 1207 Washington St |
|  | Arlington TX 12345 |

Findings- Between NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link }}$ lookup and mailpiece delivery, customer had submitted a new COA with the corrected primarys number.

## Examples of Results

- Scenario 7: NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link® }}$ detected COA, ACS $^{\text {TM }}$ result was Nixie
- 12 of 526,025 pieces $.002 \%$

| Peggy McKee | PO Box 195 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Peterson NH 12345 |
| NCOALink New Address: | 107 Simpson St \#12 |
|  | Lowell MA 12345 |
| ACS response: | Nixie ANK |

Findings- Customer entered the COA. Between the NCOALink lookup and mailpiece delivery, either customer didn't move as intended or provided wrong address. Piece undeliverable.

## Examples of Results

- Scenario 8: NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link® }}$ detected a COA, ACS $^{\text {TM }}$ did not
- 280 of 526,025 pieces . $05 \%$

Joyce Simpson/Roderick Simpson
4604 Bingham Road
Baltimore MD 12345

Findings- Mailer's NCOALink found a COA - Individual only for Roderick. In ACS, the Delivery rule applied - if there is no COA for each name on the mailpiece, it is delivered as addressed.

## Examples of Results

- Scenario 10: No match in NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link } ®}$ for either mailer or USPS ${ }^{\circledR}$, ACS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ provided a COA
- 1016 of 526,025 pieces $.19 \%$

John Rydecker 9318 Hampton Blvd<br>Memphis, NY 12345

Findings- No match in NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link@ }}$, as COA name is Rybecker. ACS matched based on name rules that are allowed when the address is a perfect match. One character can be added, deleted, transposed, substituted (except first character) in a name more than 5 characters long.

## Examples of Results

- Scenario 13: Mailer NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link® }}$ provided no match, USPS ${ }^{\circledR}$ NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link }}$ provided a match
- 87 of 526,025 pieces $.02 \%$

Manuel Angelo Rodrigez
135 Lamplighter
15 Post Rd E
Blunt CT 12345

Findings- Just as when a name field has additional non-name information, this additional address information interfered with the NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link }}$ matching when submitted as a single entry. If only one address had been submitted, the name matching could have been different between mailer and USPS attempts.

## Study Conclusions

- Reinforced the need to utilize both pre-mailing ( $\mathrm{NCOA}^{\text {Link }}{ }^{\text {® }}$ ) and post-mailing (ACS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ) address quality solutions to capture a full picture of UAA mail.
- Name matching in NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link }}$ and ACS utilize different rules and the matches produced by both should be scrutinized for acceptance before making changes to Systems of Records to ensure they meet internal standards. Mailers need to develop policy around address change notifications from USPS ${ }^{\circledR}$.
- ACS represents what actually happened to your mailpiece. Whether the piece was forwarded, returned, or disposed as waste, the ACS record represents the data used to make that decision.


## Next Steps

- $\mathrm{ACS}^{\text {TM }}$ provides additional COA matches because of the variation in the name matching process - ignores extraneous information and allows carriers to correct.
- More mailer analysis needs to be done to determine how to handle COAs for scenarios when the name does not match exactly or multiple names exist on a record.
- NIXIE data can be inconsistent based on the carrier (determining different non-delivery reason codes) and recipient (not returning the mail to the carrier) and mailers need to review their mailing objectives to determine how to use the data.


## Non-Delivery (Nixie) Codes

| A Attempted- <br> Not Known | Delivery attempted, addressee not known at place of address. |
| :--- | :--- |
| L Illegible | Address not readable. |
| E In Dispute | Mail returned to sender by order of chief field counsel because of <br> dispute about right to delivery of mail and cannot be determined which <br> disputing party has better right to mail. |
| I Insufficient <br> Address | Mail without number, street, box number, route number, or <br> geographical section of city or city and state omitted and correct <br> address not known. |
| M No Mail <br> Receptacle | Addressee failed to provide a receptacle for receipt of mail. |
| N No Such <br> Number | Addressed to nonexistent number and correct number not known. |
| X No Such Office <br> in State | Addressed to nonexistent Post Office |
| S No Such Street | Addressed to nonexistent street and correct street not known. |

## Non-Delivery (Nixie) Codes cont.

| Q Not Deliverable as <br> Addressed- <br> Unable to Forward | Mail undeliverable at address given; no change-of-address order on <br> file; forwarding order expired. |
| :--- | :--- |
| D Outside Delivery <br> Limits | Addressed to location outside delivery limits of Post Office of <br> address. Hold mail for out-of-bounds customers in general delivery <br> for specified period unless addressee filed order. |
| R Refused | Addressee refused to accept mail or pay postage charges on it |
| B Returned for <br> Better Address | Mail of local origin incompletely addressed for distribution or <br> delivery. |
| W Temporarily Away | Addressee temporarily away and period for holding mail expired |
| U Unclaimed | Addressee abandoned or failed to call for mail. |
| V Vacant | House, apartment, office, or building not occupied. (Use only if mail <br> addressed "Occupant.") |

## USPS ${ }^{\circledR}$ Plans for NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link® }}$

| Action | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| Review rules for matching to hyphenated names | COAs are entered for each last name if the signature is not hyphenated, so mailers submitting the name as hyphenated will not match |
| Review rules for matching to multiple names on a piece | Submission of multiple names or nonname elements via NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link }}$ will not match |
| Review additional move types to add | NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link }}$ does not currently contain COA data for moves into a CMRA |

## USPS ${ }^{\circledR}$ Plans for ACS $^{\text {Tw }}$ File Format

| Action | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| Include Mailpiece ID Tag | Allows mailers to investigate whether <br> records that appear to be duplicate are <br> from the same piece or unique ones |
| Consider addition of PARS <br> process mode | Allows mailer to know if piece was <br> intercepted |
| Consider addition of COA <br> Effective Day, and of Move <br> Available Date | Allows mailer more specific knowledge <br> about the COA |

## Recommendations to Mailers

- Submit only the name of the actual addressee without noise words or additional names to NCOA ${ }^{\text {Link® }}$ to produce the best possible match
- Mail only to the name of the actual addressee
- If joint, the first name should be the primary account holder
- Understand that mailing to the old address does not mean the piece will reach the old address - it is highly likely to be redirected, returned, or disposed if it is undeliverable, depending on your instructions


## Appendix: PARS Related Processes



* REC Operator sees image of piece, information from OCR Scans, and (if issue is with the Name) the Names on the COA Records for that address. If there are issues with multiple components, then separate passes to separate REC Operators (each REC Operator is focused on just one address element for efficiency).


## NCOALink@ and ACSTM Which is the Best? Webinar

## The webinar is now concluded

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