

Spatial Analysis and Modeling (GIST 4302/5302)

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Address Matching

Seminar Announcement

Title: Livelihoods Analysis and Mapping

THE METHOD AND A SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Speaker: Brent McCuster(West Virginia University)

When and Where:October 5th Wednesday

Escondido Theater, Student Union Building

What is Geocoding?

- Convert lists/spreadsheets to geographical features
- Needs a mechanism to calculate the geographic coordinate for the address
- **Address matching:** uses street address database, created from a streets layer.

Address Matching Geocoding

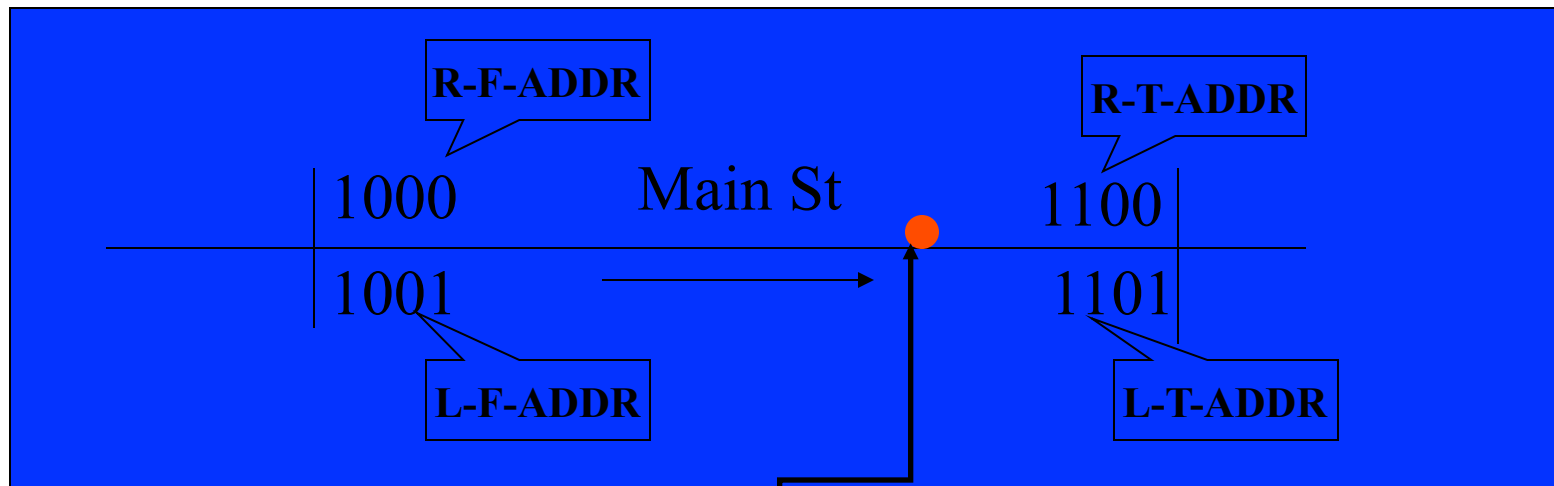
- Two inputs:
 - 1) a DBF or text table with the address records to be geocoded and
 - 2) a geographic reference layer, like streets
- Output: a point file, where each point represents an address record

How are addresses matched?

- Common method: matching address to street **ranges**.
- Urban areas: usually each street segment (arc) corresponds to a block.
- Each segment has attributes for the left **from and to** and right **from and to** addresses.
- Hence computer knows the left address and right address and the beginning and end of the block.
- Computer matches street name, address range
- Interpolates the position of the address point on segment

Geocoding with streets: Address ranges

It looks for Main street, than for the 1000-1100 block



- It places it on even (upper) side of street
- Position of 1060 is interpolated

1060 Main St

Address Matching in ArcGIS

- First create a **address locator**
- Defines reference layer
- Also where you specify information about your reference layer that ArcGIS might not know, allowing for more efficient geocoding

Geocoding in Arc GIS

- We create our address locator in Arc Catalog.
- This will bring up a dialog asking for the geocoding style for that geocoding service



Geocoding Service

- Geocoding styles are necessary because
 - Reference layers come in many forms and formats. For instance, a reference layer may have the from right address attribute as fr_rt_add or add_rt_frm)
 - There are other types of geocoding, besides address geocoding, like geocoding points to the center of zip codes, and there are other types of address geocoding besides street address geocoding, like using a property parcel layer as reference.

Geocoding Services

- Web mapping portal
 - Google Place
 - MapQuest
 - GeoNames
 - TAMU geocoding service
- ArcMap

Most Common Geocoding Styles

- US Streets
- US Streets with Zone
- Street Map USA
- Gazetteer

Geocoding in Arc GIS

- In geocoding style interface: choose your reference file and then specify which attributes in the reference layer correspond with the inputs that ArcGIS needs to do geocoding.
- It also asks for some information about what to expect in your geocoding table (what the required attribute headings are called) and how sensitive to be to things like spelling differences

New US Streets with Zone (File) Geocoding Service

Specify rules for
address list

Name:

Description:

Specify reference
file

Primary table

Reference data:

Specify address range attributes

Fields

House From Left:

House To Left:

House From Right:

House To Right:

Prefix Direction:

Prefix Type:

Street Name:

Street Type:

Suffix Direction:

Left Zone:

Right Zone:

Specify zone

Input Address Fields

The field containing:

is recognized if it is named:

Street
Zone

Address
Addr
Street

Add...

Delete



Matching Options

Place Name Alias Table...

<None>

Spelling sensitivity:

80

Minimum candidate score:

10

Minimum match score:

60

Intersections

Connectors:

Separate connectors by a
space, e.g. "& @ , /"

Output Options

Side offset:

0

in

End offset:

3

%

☒ Match if candidates tie

Output Fields

☐ X and Y coordinates

☐ Standardized address

☐ Reference data ID

☐ Percent along

OK

Cancel

Geocoding in Arc GIS

- We have now created a geocoding service, which we should name so we can keep it straight.
- Now, in Arc Map we go to Tools>>Geocode Addresses and we add the geocoding service we want to use

Geocoding in Arc GIS

- This brings up the geocoding interface where we specify which field holds the address and which holds the zone
- Also specify an output shapefile or geodatabase and geocoding sensitivity

The screenshot shows the 'Geocode Addresses' dialog box with the title 'atroy.TIGER-NAPA'. It contains the following fields and options:

- Address table:** A text field containing 'napa' with a dropdown arrow and a folder icon to its right.
- Address Input Fields:**
 - Street or Intersection:** A dropdown menu showing 'ADDRESS'.
 - Zone:** A dropdown menu showing 'ZIP'.
- Output:**
 - Two radio buttons: 'Create static snapshot of table inside new feature class' (selected) and 'Create dynamic feature class related to table'.
 - Output shapefile or feature class:** A text field containing 'C:\Documents and Settings\atroy\Local Settings\Temp\Geocodin' with a folder icon to its right.
 - Config Keyword:** A text field with a dropdown arrow.
- Buttons:** 'Advanced Geometry Options...', 'Geocoding Options...', 'Help', 'OK', and 'Cancel'.

Geocoding in Arc GIS

- After geocoding, it tells me how many were successfully matched and how many were either totally unmatchable or potentially matchable
- We can interactively match the potential ones if we want

Review/Rematch Addresses

Statistics

Matched with score 80 - 100:	1196 (97%)
Matched with score <80:	7 (1%)
Unmatched:	28 (2%)
Matched with candidates tied:	1 (0%)
Unmatched with candidates tied:	0 (0%)

Rematch Criteria

☒ Unmatched addresses

☐ Addresses with score <

☐ Addresses with candidates tied

☐ All addresses

☐ in this query

Geocoding Options...

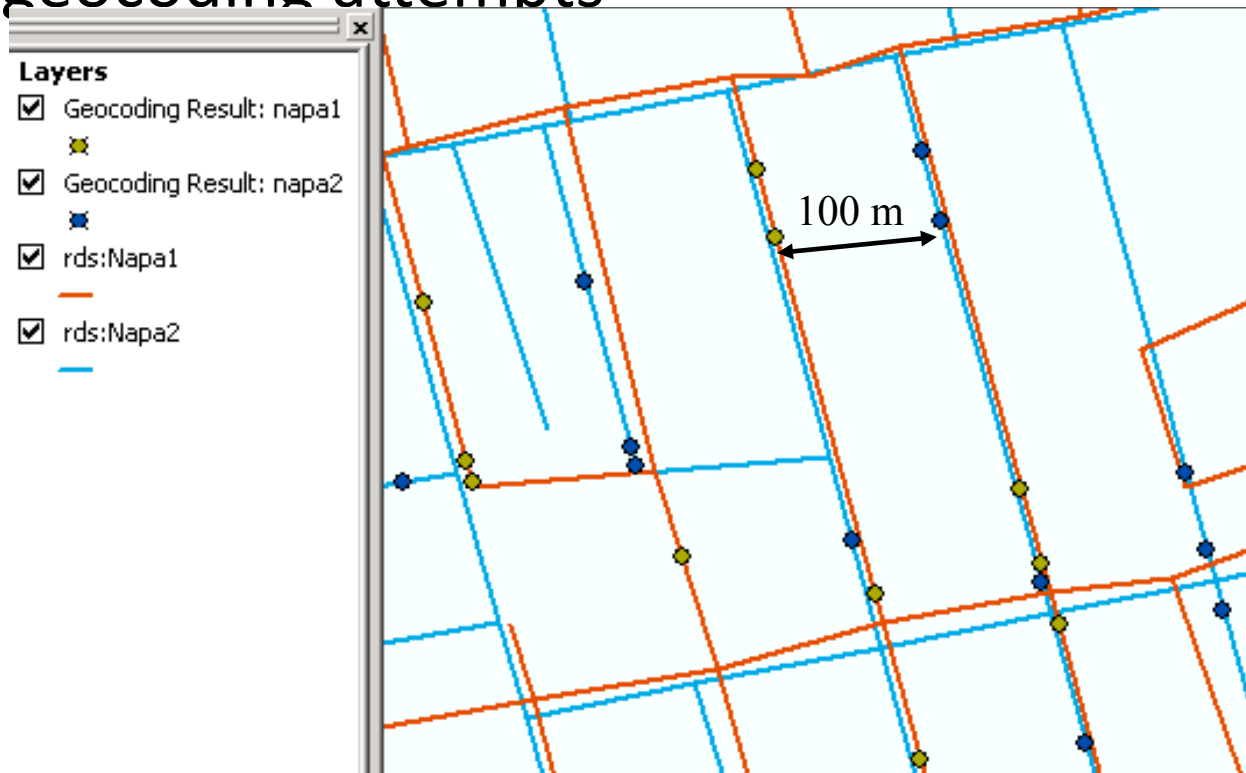
Match Interactively **Match Automatically** **Done**

Geocoding and Error

- Your Geocoding result is only as good as your reference data.
- If your streets layer is accurate only to 200 meters of accuracy, so will your geocoded points be
- If your streets are consistently 100 meters to the north, then your points will be the same too
- Some roads layers may have better attributes than other too.

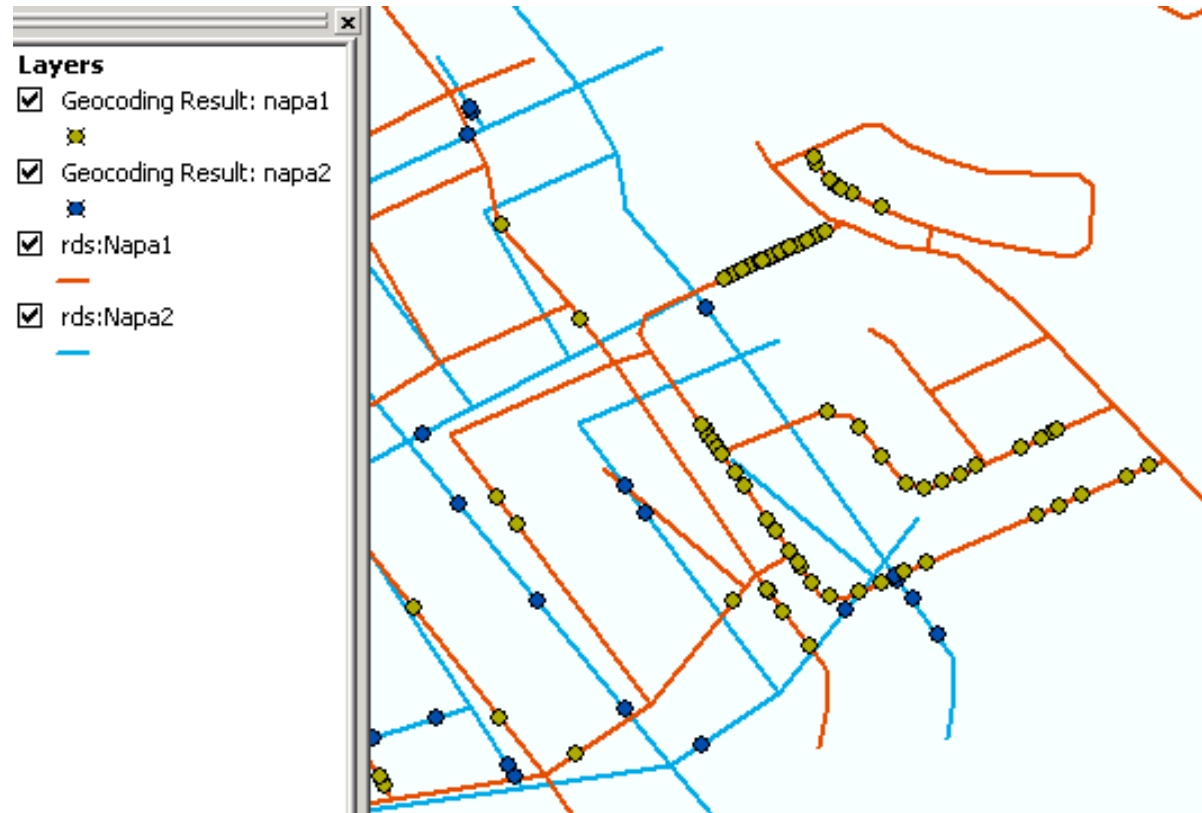
Geocoding and Error

- Here's an example where the same address list was geocoded with two different street layers.
- Note here how the same house is 100 m off between the two geocoding attempts



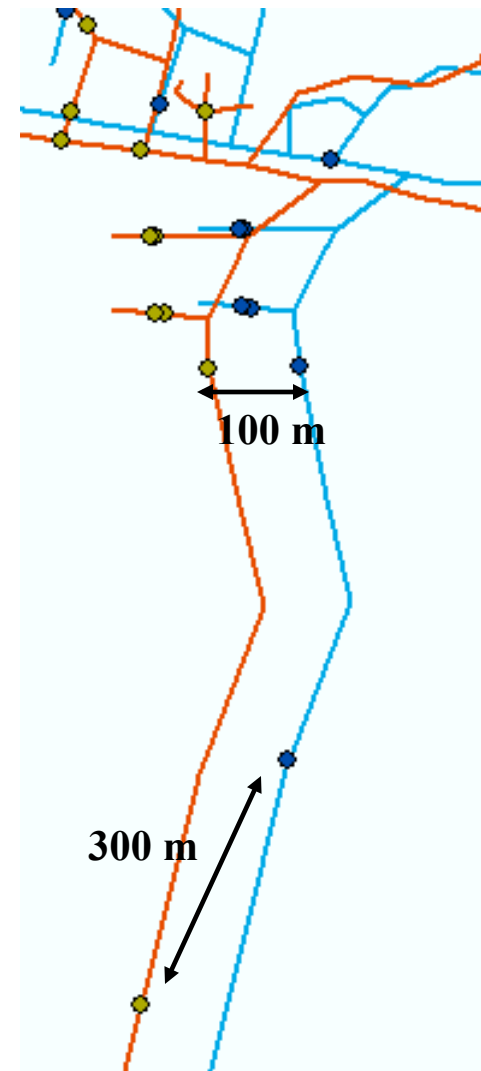
Geocoding and Error

- Here we see that many points were coded for Napa1 that were not coded for Napa2 possibly because Napa1's street reference layer is newer, and has more streets



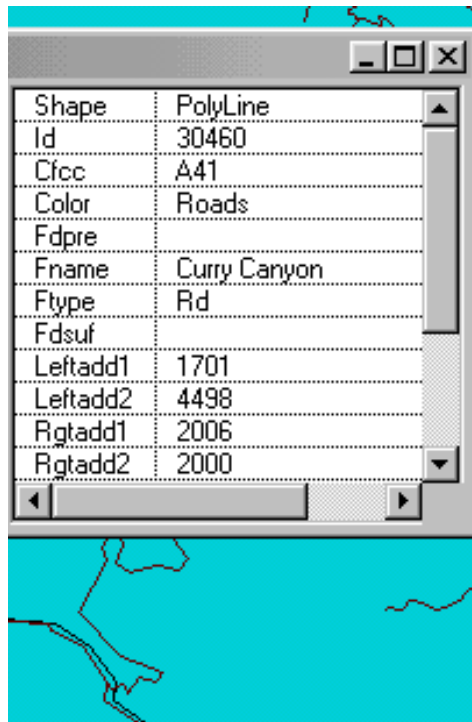
Geocoding and Error

- This error is due to an attribute error in one of the layers which puts that address in the wrong street segment

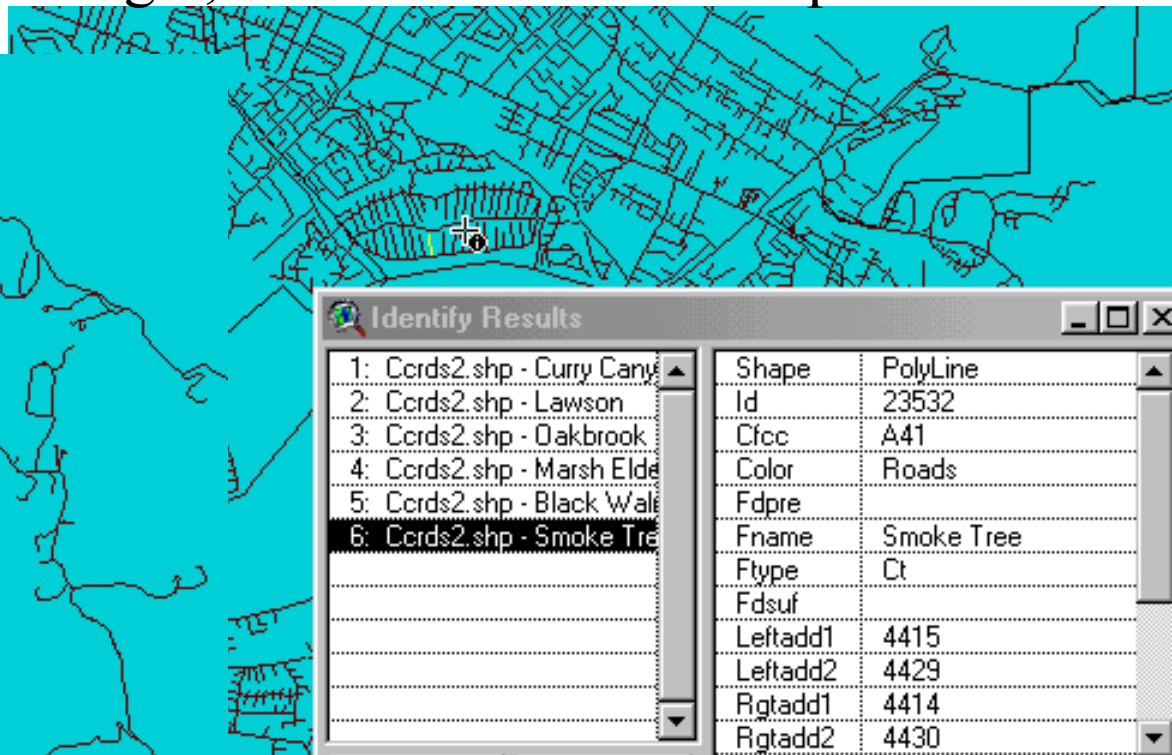


Geocoding and Error

Rural street segments are also more subject to more error because street segments longer, so relies more on interpolation



A rural area with a long road segment: very imprecise



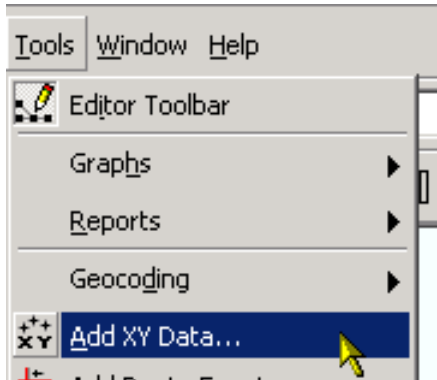
An urban road segment: smaller, more precise

Geocoding and Error

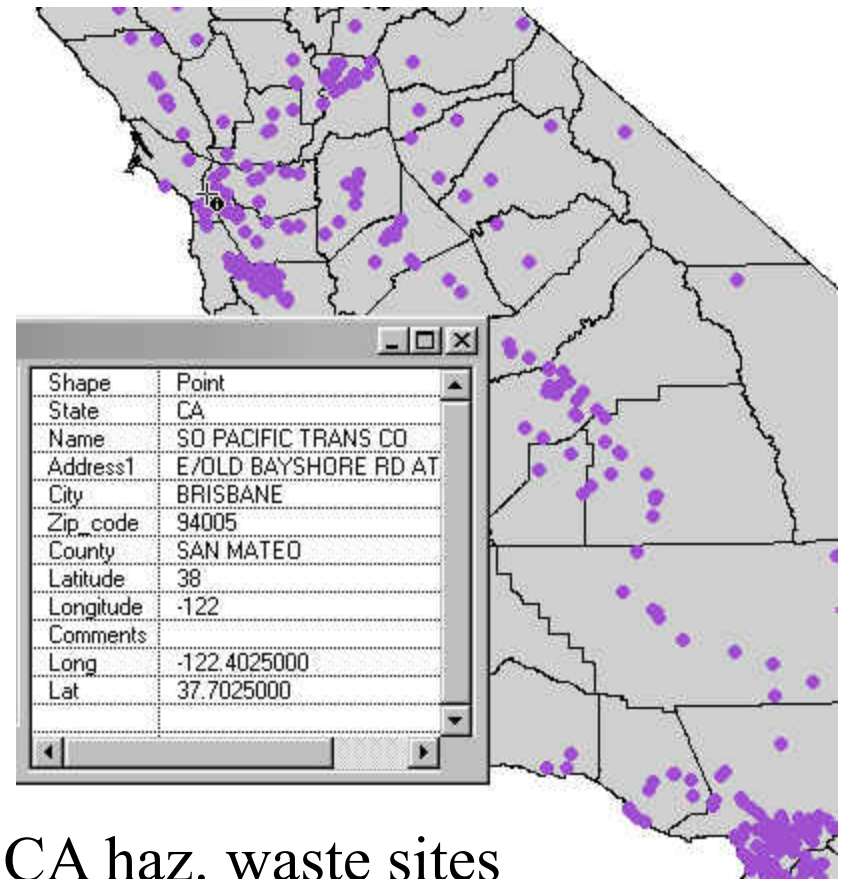
- Name ambiguity
 - Georgia: county or the state of the United States
 - Kansas city: Missouri or Kansas
- Null values
 - <http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-37048521>
 - Null island:
<http://www.wsj.com/articles/if-you-cant-follow-directions-youll-end-up-on-null-island-1468422251>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bjvIpl-1w84>

XY Geocoding

We can also create points from a table by their latitude and longitude
Do this by clicking:



- Then we specify the lat and long fields as well as the spatial reference system
- Lat and Long should be in decimal degrees



CA haz. waste sites

Reverse Geocoding

- Given the coordinates, try to find the readable address or place names:

<https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/javascript/examples/geocoding-reverse>

- End of this topic