**Part 1: Geocode the data**

1. Set Arc Catalog to Address Processing folder.
2. Create new geodatabase for data and import .csv file of unique addresses (ESD\_Dirty\_Address\_List\_v4.csv)
3. Set the Address Locator to ArcGIS\Business Analyst\US\_2016[[1]](#endnote-1)\Data\Geocoding Data\USA\_Local Composite.
4. Add a table to the geodatabase and make sure the Geocoding toolbar is visable.
5. Geocode Addresses
   1. In the Geocoding Options window pane, set side offset to be 0 feet and make sure ‘X and Y coordinates’ and ‘Reference data ID’ boxes are checked. Additionally, set the spelling sensitivity to be 80; the minimum candidate score to be 80, and minimum match score to be 93.
   2. Change the name of the output (2017\_update\_XY.shp)
6. Export the geocoding results as a text file (2017\_update\_XY.txt) and a shape file (2017\_update\_XY.shp; 2017\_update\_XY\_WGC1984.shp)

**Part 2: Create shapefile and textfile datasets of geocoded data overlayed with PUMA information**

1. Download Census geography files (See the PUMA DAS)
   1. PUMA: tl\_2010\_53\_puma10
2. The Census shape files have NAD coordinates but the Business Analyst data use WGS coordinates, so the data needs to be reprojected into 1983 NAD coordinates. To do this input the 2017\_update\_XY\_1984WGS.shp file into the Projections tool box (ManagementTools > Projections and Transformations > Project); and identify the output coordinate system (GCS NorthAmerican\_1983). The re-projected output is called: 2017\_update\_XY\_NAD1983.shp.
3. Join the PUMA shape file (tl\_2010\_53\_puma) to the 2017\_update\_XY\_NAD1983.shp file. Save as a shape file and export as a .txt file. (2017\_update\_PUMA.shp).

1. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)