Using PCCF+ for coding and analysing health data: an introduction

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Health Users Group, SAS Institute, Toronto Thursday 1 April 2010

A show of hands, please...

- How many are current users of PCCF+?
- Of those, how many are generally non-SAS users who run it as a black box?
- How many are currently not using PCCF+, but are considering it for future use?
- How many are here just for the other talks, and couldn't care less about PCCF+?

Outline of today's talk

- Introduction: possible uses and some examples
- Standard geographic variables and naming conventions
- How to use PCCF+
- Additional resources, limitations, etc

Possible uses of small-area data

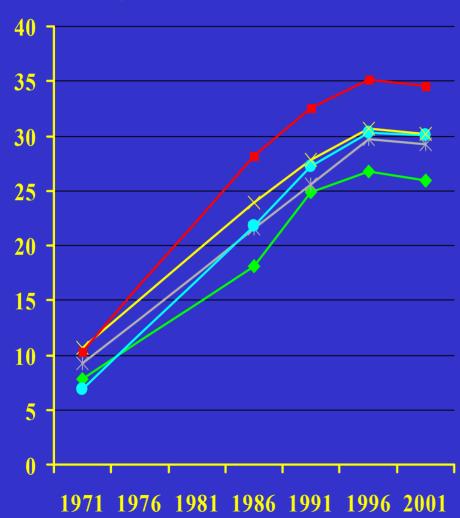
- Neighbourhood SES (as determinant or confounder)
- Proxy or to help impute missing data for income, ethnicity
- Add policy relevance by aggregating to administrative areas, health planning units, school districts, etc.
- Deal with changes over time: newly created geographic units and revised boundaries (amalgamations, splits)
- Point-to-point distance, road distance, travel time
- Analysis by community characteristics
 - water supply, air pollution, UV radiation, social cohesion, access to services, parks, urban-rural-MIZ, segregation, etc.
- To permit studies of migration over time (for exposure or SES histories, or for better access to services, etc.) when longitudinal files are available
- Additional identifiers for record linkage purposes

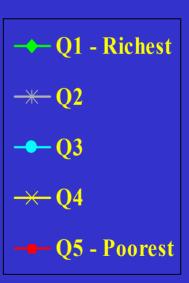
Examples from earlier studies

- Lung cancer mortality trends among females, by neighbourhood income quintile, 1971-2001
- Probability of survival to age 75, by family vs neighbourhood income quintile, about 1996
- Distance to nearest school, and university participation
- Incident events mapped against environmental exposures
- Aboriginal-area life expectancy (geozones)*

Lung cancer mortality, females

ASMR x 100,000





Distance to post-secondary education

Marc Frenette. Too far to go on? Distance to school and university participation.
 Research Paper Series, Analytical Studies No. 191. Ottawa: Statistics Canada catalogue 11F0019 No. 191, 2004.

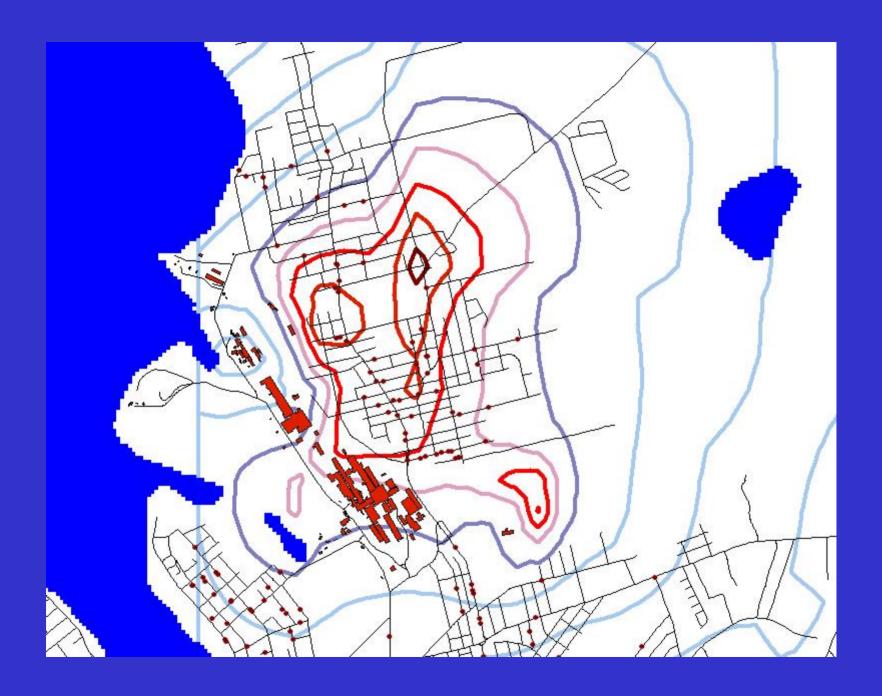
http://www.statcan.ca/english/research/11F0019MIE/11F0019MIE2002191.pdf

Data / Methods / Findings

- Survey of labour and income dynamics (SLID)
 1993-1998 (postal codes while in high school);
 List of university postal codes; PCCF+
- After controlling for family income, parental education, and other factors associated with university participation, students living 'out-of-commuting distance' were far less likely to attend university than students living within commuting distance (<40 km). Dose-response by distance.

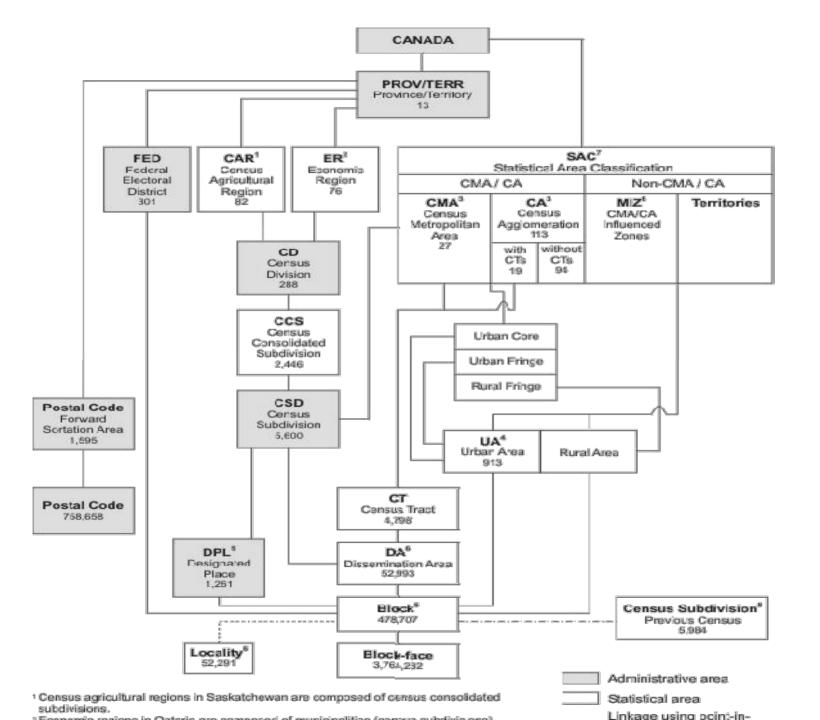
Sidney tar ponds environmental health study

- Geographic links directly from addresses, so increased resolution for a small urban area where block face coding not available on PCCF
- Illustrates GIS-based approach
- Events assigned to latitude and longitude
- Street network and pollution overlays
- Air photo and satellite images integrated



Census standard geography

- Lots of levels, most like Russian dolls
- Some levels defined analytically, others administratively
- Changes occur "only" every 5 years (even though administrative boundaries change continuously)



Unambiguous naming convention: geoYYuid

- geo => geographic level in census hierarchy
 - DA, CT, CSD, CMA, etc.
- YY => vintage of census geography required
 - DA01uid ≠ DA06uid (≈ 30% changed)
- uid => unique identifier
 - higher levels always needed with 'geo'
 - -DA=PR(2)+CD(2)+DA(4)=8 digits, not just last 4

Why PCCF+? Canadian postal codes can be tricky

- Population weights
- Diagnostics
- Imputations
- Supplemental codes
- Reproducible, documented processing

Major problems which are dealt with by *PCCF*+

- Postal codes serving several DAs or blocks (especially in rural areas)
- Postal codes used by businesses or public institutions
- Postal codes which the regular PCCF only links to post office geography (rather than place of residence or business)
- Finding earlier "vintage" DA or EA, etc.

Black box: input => output

- Preparing directories and filenames
- Reading in the data to be coded
- Dealing with the problems identified (.PRB)
- Using the HLTHOUT file (.GEO)

Residential versus Institutional

GEORES5F.SAS

 Use to code records where the postal code is for a place of residence

GEOINS5F.SAS

 Use to code records where the postal code is for a health care facility, doctor's office or other institution or business

Summary of results

APPENDIX D:
SAMPLE OUTPUTS
FROM THE PCCF+ PACKAGE

SUMMARY OF AUTOMATED CODING RESULTS USING GEOCODES/PCCF VERSION 5

RECORDS	PERCENT	PROB MESSAGE	ACTION
3996	100.00	TOTAL RECORDS INPUT	FROM HLTHDAT (ID + PCODE)
131	3.28	0 ERROR: NO MATCH TO	O PCCFCHECK PCODE/ADDRESS &OR CODE MANUALLY
5	0.13	1 ERROR: LINKED TO	PO GEOGCODE MANUALLY IF RESID ADD AVAILABLE
3	0.08	2 WARNING: NON-RESI	DENTIALCHECK PCODE/ADDRESS (LEGITIMATE RES?)
3	0.08	3 WARNING: BUSINESS	BLDGCHECK PCODE/ADDRESS (LEGITIMATE RES?)
241	6.03	4 WARNING: COMMERC/	INSTITUCHECK PCODE/ADDRESS (LEGITIMATE RES?)
65	1.63	5 WARNING: RETIRED	PCODECHECK PCODE/ADDRESS IF OLD DMT UNKNOWN
1	0.03	6 NOTE: MULT MATCH	CSD-PCCF-DISTRIBUTED AMONG APPLIC DA/BLK/BLKF
535	13.39	7 NOTE: MULT MATCH	CSD-WCFDISTRIBUTED BY POP WEIGHTS OBSERVED
3012	75.38	9 NO PROB (ERR, WARN	,NOTE)NO ACTION REQUIRED
8	0.20	NOT CODED AT ALL	
39	0.98	PARTIALLY CODED TO	PR ONLY
2	0.05	PARTIALLY CODED TO	PR + (CD OR CMA)& APPROX LAT LONG
12	0.30	PARTIALLY CODED TO	PR+CD+CMAAND APPROX LAT LONG
8	0.20	PARTIALLY CODED TO	PR+CD+CMA+CSDAND APPROX LAT LONG
3927	98.27		D+CMA+CSD+CT+BLKAND DA/BLK/BLKFACE LAT LONG

Coded output files (HLTHOUT+GEOPROB) GEOG CODING DIAGNOSTICS

- ID (<=12), PCODE
- PR, CD, CSD
- CMA, CT; HR, SUB
- DA, BLK; DA06uid
- LAT, LONG
- QAIPPE, CSIZE, MIZ
- SACTYPE, NSREL
- RESFLG, INSTFLG
- EA81uid-EA96uid, DA01uid
- ER, AR, CCS, BLKURB, DPL

- DMT, DMTDIFF
- LINK (PROB)
- SOURCE
- NCSD, NCD
- RPF, SERV, PREC
- BLDG NAME+ADR*
- CSDNAME+TYPE*
- CPCCODE
- RESFLG, INSTFLG

ID	PCODE	PRCDCSD	CMA	CT	DABLK	LAT	LONG	DPL	DIAG	VER	COMM	HRSUB	С	Q S	N	U	FED	ER	AR	ccs	EA96UID
 1304183010	H1A5H8	2466025	462	580.03	000601	4568992	 5073486893	000	A9D111172	R4A	3276	06	1	3 1	 s	1	044	40	06	025	2404541
1304183033	H1A5G4	2466025	462	582.01	292702	4565318	9073503887	000	A9D111176	R4A	3276	06	1	3 1	s	1	044	40	06	025	2404535
1304183332	G1H2C1	2423030	421	273.01	082102	4685614	0071245151	000	A9D11117.	R4A	2587	03	2	2 1	s	1	015	20	03	030	2401645
1304183333	G1H7B3	2423030	421	273.01	081902	4685029	4071240870	000	A9F111191	R4A	2587	03	2	2 1	s	1	015	20	03	030	2401645
1304183632	G8T8L9	2437055	442	200.00	015910	4636708	7072500828	000	B9D111171	R4A	2561	04	3	1 1	s	1	014	70	04	050	2401435
1304184533							4075736270						2	3 1	s	0	023	60	80	015	2401555
1304185031	G1P1H6	2423025	421	039.02	065901	4682208	9071329615	000	A9D11117.	R4A	3313	03	2	1 1	s	1	052	20	03	025	2405410
1304185033							9071370503														2405406
1601001210							8078876105														3501627
1601002733							3079851251														3503010
1601005410							9097087637														4600841
1601007832							3089226888														
1601007833							4089235996														
1601009010							3079471415														
1601009033							8079462540														
1601010231							2076533691														
1601011533							1079654532														
1601011910							8104019508														4700257
1601013832							7079821521														
1601014733							6079095668 9079608402														
1601015931 1601016133							1079253296														3509021
1601016133							2079679190														3507915
1601017132							4082365802														3507913
1601017421							8079342406														
1601017033							7080558774														3501801
1601018131							2081306309														
1601019332							3079585884														
1601019721							0097100976														4601420
1601020010	M4E3M6	3520005	535	022.00	379901	4367750	6079285931	000	A9D11117.	R4A	5562	0495K	1	5 1	s	1	003	30	03	005	3500206
1601020131	T7P1A3	4813031	000	000.00	004620	5416482	2113845804	000	A9F112181	R4A	7709	26	5	4 0	R	1	001	70	06	028	4800105
1601020432	N4G4T7	3532004	546	000.00	007010	4287684	6080729595	000	B9F112181	R4A	5555	1152	4	4 3	s	1	063	60	01	012	3506206
1601020610	M1C1K9	3520005	535	362.02	374802	4378803	8079163502	000	A9D11117.	R4A	5400	0495M	1	5 1	s	1	075	30	03	005	3507705
1601025533	T5H2X1	4811061	835	046.00	020303	5355067	8113501115	000	A9F111191	R4A	7229	25	2	1 1	R	1	015	60	05	061	4801225
1601026631	K1V9K4	3506008	505	002.05	087501	4534707	4075665245	000	B9F111191	R4A	5230	0151	2	3 1	s	1	060	10	04	800	3505901
1601027832	S4V0G7	4706027	705	008.02	019701	5043225	1104564832	000	A9D11117.	R4A	6814	04	3	5 1	s	1	013	10	2В	027	4700716
1601028831	N7S4X8	3538030	562	102.02	015903	4297086	9082365165	000	A9F111191	R4A	5391	1242	4	2 2	s	1	071	70	01	030	3507220
1601028832							2082396827														
1601029531							0112881944														4801741
1601030710							5079661365														
1601030733							5079626646														3504711
1601031231							6079851089														3503200
1601032031							9077093184														3506825
1601033332							5097093590														4601420
1601035633	R2C5B2	4611040	602	120.02	085503	4990054	2096969280	000	A9F111191	R4A	6221	10	2	4 1	S	1	014	50	09	040	4601400

The problem file (.PRB)

- Unmatched to any known postal code
- Matched but only linked to PO geography
- Non-residential postal codes
- Postal codes usually for business buildings
- Postal codes for commercial / institutional buildings – check if legitimate residence

Sample printout from the GEOPROB dataset GEOCODES/PCCF VERSION 4

	PARTIAL PRINT OF GEOPROB I	FILE (ERRORS & WARNINGS, BUT NO NOTES)	
 DOODE DECEMEN ON OF	DADLE IT IDOID DD DIAG	DEDG MANE ADD (CDCC) BY CVA (DDI) CDMANE	

ID	PCODE	PRCDCSD	CMA	CT	DABLK	LL	HRSUB	DPL	DIAG	BLDG NAME, ADR (CPCOMM: CMA/DPL)	:CDNAME	CDTYP	CSDNAME TY
0 ERROR: NO	MATCH	TO PCCF-	СНІ	ECK PCO	DE/ADDRI	ESS &	OR COD	E MAI	NUALLY				
1202050810	A1X5J7	1001485	001	301.02	013501	4705	01	000	90131994.	St. John's CMA	:Avalon Peninsu	l DIV	CONCEPTIT*
1201026310	B2M5B3	1200999	999	999.99	999900	4506	99	999	902892.				*
1302025710	G0K2K0	2410005	000	000.00	007009	4806	01	000	901949949	NOT CMACA	:Rimouski-Neige	t MRC	ESPRIT-SM*
1301031010	H9G3X9	2466140	462	521.01	235801	4507	06	000	90131994.	Montréal CMA	:Montréal	CŪ	DOLLARD-V*
1602451310										Kingston CMA	:Frontenac	CTY	KINGSTONC*
1604153110										Toronto CMA	:Toronto		TORONTO C*
1604305110								000		Winnipeg CMA	:Winnipeg		WINNIPEGC*
1802106710								000		Kamloops CA1	:Thompson-Nicol		KAMLOOPSC*
1802068310								175		Kelowna CA1:Westbank (UNP)	:Central Okanag		
1803049810								000		Victoria CMA	:Capital	RD	LANGFORDDM
1 ERROR: LI													
1604055531	R4.T1A1	4611999	602	999 99	999900	4909	99	000	.TZ1T22824	HEADINGLEY:Winnipeg CMA	:Winnipeg	DIV	*
1201059710										BOX 18001:18060 STN MAIN UPPER		DIV	*
										2011 10001110000 2111 121111 01121	. 5022225		
2 WARNING:	NON-RES	IDENTIAL	PCOI	DECHE	CK PCODI	E/ADD	RESS (LEGI	r RES?)				
1304154932	H3L1B9	-2400999	462	999.99	999900		99	999	E2F119191	CENTRE MEDICAL HENRI-BOURASSA	222 HENRI-BOURA	MONT	*
1603422510	L4C9S7	-3500999	535	999.99	999900		99999	999	E2F119191	BUSINESS BUILDING 120 NEWKIRK	RD RICHMOND HIL	L	*
1602226510	T2S2T6	-4800999	825	999.99	999900		99	999	E2F119191	FOODVALE OFFICE COMPLEX 5005 F	ELBOW DR SW CALG	ARY	*
1601088310								999		PEOPLES TRUST PLAZA 10216 124			*
1302161110								999		VIDEOTRON LTEE 405 OGILVY AV 2			*
1804030033	V2A5A9	-5900999	913	000.00	999900		99	999	G2D119171	CITY OF PENTICTON 171 MAIN ST	PENTICTON		*
3 WARNING:	BUSINES	S BLDG	СНІ	ECK PCO	DE/ADDRI	ESS (LEGITII	MATE	RES?)				
1604118533	L6Y2N4	@3521010	535	572.05	020201	4307	0653	000	E3F111191	APARTMENT BLDG 430 MCMURCHY AV	Æ S BRAMPTON		BRAMPTONC*
1604503732										HYS MEDICAL CENTRE 11010 101 S			EDMONTONC*
4 WARNING:													
1801082533	V5G4J3	?5915025	933	230.01	139201	4912	22	000	BG4F111191	BRITISH COLUMBIA INSTITUTE OF	TECHNOLOGY 4200	BURN	BURNABY C*
1202190833	A1B1S5	@10015 <mark>19</mark>	001	013.00	025301	4705	01	000	G4F111191	ST PATRICKS MERCY HOME 146 ELI	ZABETH AVE ST.	JOHN '	ST. JOHNC*
1202154133	A2A2E1	.01006017	010	000.00	003010	4805	03	000	G4D112171	CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIONAL	HEALTH CENTRE 5	GRAN	GRAND FAT*
1303089633	H2C3H6	@ 2466025	462	277.00	265801	4507	06	000	G4F111191	LES RESIDENCES LAURENDEAU, LEGA	ARE, LOUVAIN 1725	MONT	MONTRÉALV*
1603169333	M1H3A1	.03520005	535	356.00	361001	4307	0495N	000	G4F111191	CEDARBROOK LODGE 520 MARKHAM F	RD SCARBOROUGH		TORONTO C*
1602154410								000		KIPLING ACRES HOME FOR THE AGE			
1604515931								000		UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO 200 UNI			
1604443433								000		LION'S PRAIRIE MANOR 24 9TH ST			
1603468632								000		CANADIAN FORCES BASE WINNIPEG			
1601086332								000		DAUPHIN GENERAL HOSPITAL 625		N	DAUPHIN C*
1603548732								000		EXTENDICARE/PARKSIDE 4540 RAE			REGINA C*
1602539533								000		GENERAL HOSPITAL 11111 JASPER			EDMONTONC*
1803100131	V6T1K2	@5915020	933	069.00	094705	4912	32	000	G4D111171	WALTER GAGE RESIDENCE (UBC)	5959 STUDENT UN	VANC	GREATER RD

Code your data only once, but analyse them many times

- Be sure to correct all serious problems identified by the automated coding. It usually takes a couple of iterations to get the whole file clean.
- The importance of the problems identified by the diagnostic codes depends on the data set and on the analyses to be done. Retain the diagnostic codes!
- Once coded, the same dataset can be used for various kinds of studies (eg SES disparities, access to services, environmental health).

What problems have you encountered using PCCF+?

- Virtually all the "features" of PCCF+ are the result of fixes to former problems identified by users.
- Examples: flagging of non-residential postal codes; look up of building names and addresses; population-weighted assignments; imputations (now at 3, 4, and 5 digits); earlier vintage codes.

User input needed

- Reporting errors encountered
 - Entire streets assigned to single urban pcode
 - WCF can easily be edited
- Info for updating the EGMRES file
 - Easily updated as buildings classified
- Suggesting ideas for improvements
 - Need to impute for small EAs and DAs
 - Distances, historic geographies, sub-regional

Documentation

• Wilkins R. *PCCF+ Version 5F User's Guide*. Statistics Canada, 2010.

Getting help

- Talk to an experienced user
- Consult the documentation
- If that doesn't help, call Russell

Geographic tools / technical references

- Wilkins R. *PCCF+ Version 5F User's Guide*. Statistics Canada, 2010.
- Gonthier et al, Merging area-level census data with survey data in STC RDCs. ITB: the Research Data Centres Information and Technical Bulletin (12-002), 2006
- Wilkins R. Neighbourhood income quintiles derived from Canadian postal codes are apt to be misclassified in rural but not urban areas. HAMG internal report, 2004.

Concluding remarks

- Small area geography and/or latitude-longitude coordinates are increasingly becoming a part of most health data sets and are useful to at least some extent in most health studies, even where individual measures of SES are available.
- Familiarity with the methods (tools and techniques), as well as the strengths and limitations, of dealing with such data, will allow health researchers to meaningfully exploit their potential.
- But like with other methods, it's not enough to just do it mechanically. Think through what you're doing and why.

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Saeeda Khan

- McGill health geography (with Nancy Ross); several years at STC/HAD
- Working with Eric Hortop (Methodologist, HSMD) re construction, updates and documentation of PCCF+
- "Passing the torch" after 2011 rebuild

Use of SLI for residential coding introduces systematic bias

- Most DAs in rural postal coded areas can never be coded
- Many CSDs in rural areas can never be coded
- A high proportion of the population in rural areas will be systematically miscoded (to wherever the SLI is situated)

Implications of such systematic biases introduced by use of SLI

- Serious numerator-denominator mismatch whenever census population (denominator) data are required
- "Hot spots" surrounded by "cold spots"
- Over-coding of UARA classification of "urban" (BLKURB, based on block-level density in rural village centres)

When is forced 1:1 coding from postal codes acceptable?

- For distance calculations, where all you really need is a single representative average location in the service area of the postal code.
- For calculations of rates based on denominators derived from the *same* file as the numerators, so that the coding errors will be in balance (systematically biased by the same amount in both the numerator and denominator). Example: for birth outcomes other than fertility rates.
- For calculation of rates based on denominators derived from another postal coded file which was processed in the same way, such as a provincial health insurance master beneficiary file.
- But you always need to check for non-residential (business-only) postal codes, and perhaps impute for partially incorrect codes, etc.

Misclassification

- In rural areas (and urban fringe) only, DA is assigned probabilistically—leading to random misclassification of DA and associated neighbourhood income quintile (QAIPPE).
- => reduced ability to detect effects in rural areas (lower RRs, RDs), but almost no impact in urban areas
- So be very careful in interpreting the expected lower effect estimates for rural vs urban areas. Such results may disagree with individual measures of SES.
- Working paper showing extent of misclassification and impact on RRs, plus correction factors which could be applied to help compensate for the misclassification.

Misclassification of QAIPPE?

Reference

• Wilkins R. Neighbourhood income quintiles derived from Canadian postal codes are apt to be misclassified in rural but not urban areas. Health Analysis and Measurement Group, Statistics Canada, 2004-08-25. [Draft]

Misclassification of income quintile in rural areas

- Neighbourhood income quintiles derived from Canadian postal codes are apt to be misclassified in rural but not urban areas.
- The extent of the misclassification has been evaluated, and a method of correction developed.
- The correction is of little effect in urban areas, but of considerable effect in rural areas.
- Wilkins R. HAMG working paper, 2004-08-25 Draft.

Pitfalls of automated coding: some examples (1)

- Problem: In a study of psychiatric problems among Manitoba children, dozens of children had the same downtown Winnipeg postal code.
- Diagnosis: Examination of the building name and address showed the postal code referred to the office of the provincial trustee responsible for minor children in provincial care. Use of the geography and neighbourhood characteristics associated with that postal code would have seriously biased the study results.
- Solution: Most non-residential postal codes including those for government and institutions can be identified by looking at the building / organization name and address in the problem output. Then either find the postal code for the true place of residence (if appropriate re study aims) or set geography to missing (as was done for this study).

Pitfalls of automated coding (2)

- Problem: In a study Quebec births, many births were for mothers with the same few urban postal codes. The delivery mode type of those postal codes was not B (for large apartment buildings).
- Diagnosis: It was determined that missing postal codes were being administratively assigned the postal code of the hospital of birth, so that health region could be assigned even though the mother's postal code was unknown. Use of the associated small-area geography and/or neighbourhood characteristics would have systematically biased the results.
- Solution: Identify postal codes for hospitals, which should not be accepted as place of residence of the mother. Then either use the address information (if available) to find the mother's own postal code or set geography to missing (as was done for this study).

Pitfalls of automated coding (3)

- Problem: In an early study using BC vital statistics data with nearly 100% presence of full postal codes, we were coding many deaths as residents of Montreal, Quebec, although the decedents had been born in other provinces or countries, and the provincial municipal coding showed BC place of residence.
- Diagnosis: The non-existent postal code H0H0H0 (ho-ho-ho!) was being assigned when no postal code was reported. PCCF+ imputed geography from partial postal codes, although error codes were also assigned.
- Solution: The full address was used to find a real postal code, or to assign geography manually if no postal code could be found.

Pitfalls of automated coding (4)

- Problem: The usual place of residence on vital statistics mortality files may legitimately include institutional addresses. How can we know when that is the case?
- Diagnosis: Systematically identify such cases by postal code (where unique) and by postal code and address (when not unique). In our studies of mortality by income, up to 15% of deaths are typically for residents of chronic care hospitals and other long-term health care facilities.
- Solution: Remove institutional residents from both deaths and population at risk (numerator and denominator). More of a problem for hospital separation data.

Pitfalls of automated coding (5)

- Problem: In a study set in the Kingston area, many health events were for a relatively few postal codes, which were not known to be hospitals or long-term health care facilities.
- Diagnosis: Closer examination showed them to be for prisons and university residences.
- Solution: Systematically identify such cases, and depending on the purposes of the study, decide whether or not to use such cases in the analysis. (Note: The smaller the study area, the greater the potential impact of such problems.)

Pitfalls of automated coding (6)

- Problem: In various studies, postal codes for businesses keep appearing in the field for place of residence, apparently not due to keying errors.
- Diagnosis: Likely a small but non-negligible proportion of persons either prefer to receive correspondence at their place of work, or mistakenly report the wrong postal code.
- Solution: Systematically identify postal codes for non-residential addresses. Try to recode based on street address or postal code reported on other records for the same person.

Pitfalls of automated coding (7)

- Problem: In a Nova Scotia study of socio-economic differentials in mental health based on person-oriented hospital data, the neighbourhood SES of the mentally ill, as determined from their current postal code, tended to decline over time.
- Diagnosis: Use of current postal code to assign neighbourhood SES would risk confusing cause with effect.
- Solution: In person-oriented analysis, assign neighbourhood SES based on postal code at *initial* hospitalization or diagnosis.

Pitfalls of automated coding (8)

- Problem: Some studies require geographic coding of business and industrial locations, including mines, manufacturing establishments and dumpsites.
- Diagnosis: The locations of such sites could be anywhere in the service area of postal code, unrelated to population distribution.
- Solution: The population-based assumptions on which resolution of multiple matches are made using PCCF+ are simply not appropriate for coding in such cases. Consider alternate coding methods based on nearest road intersection, retrieval of latitude and longitude information from other files, or use of GPS.