**Running DeGAUSS:**

**Frequently Asked Questions**

|  |
| --- |
| **When I try to run the geocoder for the first time, I get the error “Unable to find image '**[**ghcr.io/degauss-org/geocoder:3.0.2**](https://nam10.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fghcr.io%2Fdegauss-org%2Fgeocoder%3A3.0.2&data=04%7C01%7Cjennifer.epstein%40bjc.org%7C0b042e39b90f411853a908d9fc68f93c%7C1984aac07e834a2b925df834a5a9cbd4%7C0%7C0%7C637818350057349035%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=SdfdwmBO5pOwB7MZLJEcGIo4L%2BRpnyqky7k8WjgLnG4%3D&reserved=0)**' locally.”** |
| This is expected (and isn’t really an error). If you haven’t used a specific version of a container before, Docker will give you this message then pull it from our online repository.If it still doesn’t work, try running the code **“docker run hello-world”** in command prompt to make sure your computer is pulling through Docker. If having trouble getting Docker to respond try turning off center’s VPN. Also check here for more resources <https://degauss.org/troubleshooting.html#Proxy> |
| **It looks like the geocode images online have been updated to 3.1.0. Should we use that version?** |
| Geocoder:3.1.0 uses updated files (i.e, new construction homes built since 2019 would be geocoded accurately using 3.1.0 but might be missing/unable to be geocoded using 3.0.2). The DeGAUSS team has compared some results, and there should not be much difference between the results from each. Continue using 3.0.2, so that everyone in PAC3 is using the same version. Older versions are always available, even when newer versions are released. |
| **I noticed when testing the DeGAUSS tool the results were not exact to the address I put in. Is there an issue with the tool?** |
| The DeGAUSS geocoder works by first parsing the address into components (street, city, state, zip), then looks within the zip for the street name. If it cannot find the street, it may look for that street within neighboring zips. It also does not necessarily geocode addresses to the exact parcel of land, but rather uses street range files to approximate the location within the street. For example, Cincinnati Children’s is located at 3333 Burnet Ave, so the geocoder would place the hospital about a third of the way down the 3000 block of Burnet Ave. Further, the geocoder returns some diagnostic information that gives us an idea of how accurate/precise the returned geocode might be. In your example files you should see columns called “score” and “precision”. There is detailed information about these columns [here](https://degauss.org/geocoder/), but in this example the precisions are street and range, which means the geocoder is reasonably confident it got the right street for the first address and got the right street range for the second address. The “score" is the percentage of text matching between the input address and the matched address. The DeGAUSS geocoder filters out anything that was not matched to street or range precision and anything with less than 50% text match (lat and lon will be NA). |
|  |
|  |
| **A patient is using a PO Box as an address, whether they live on a reservation or not. What address do we enter into DeGAUSS?**  |
| For those that have a PO box and live on a reservation, search for a Health Clinic or other store on the reservation and use that address for area level factors. If unclear, use the address of the Post Office.It is also possible just to use the zip code for area level factors, though we would recognize this might not be as accurate as other patients.  |
| **A patient has our hospital’s address or a long-term care facility’s address listed because they are a ward of the state (or other reason.) How should we add their address into DeGAUSS?** |
| Do not run that patient’s data through DeGAUSS. No data is better than inaccurate data.  |
| **When I try to run DeGAUSS, I get this error:**  That may indicate an incomplete Docker command. It might have something to do with a platform-specific method for specifying the working directory environment variable in the command.  Try running “docker run hello-world” to see if that works. If it does, then the problem lies with the command and they could try different ways to specify the working directory in the command (*“{$PWD}”:/tmp* with and without the quotes sometimes makes a difference).  If it doesn’t work, then there is a problem with the installation of Docker. |