

What is Reverse Geocoding?

Reverse geocoding is a process where input in the form latitude and longitude data is converted into an understandable address or location. Normally, it would be used with some sort of electronic device such as a mobile phone or GPS unit to provide information about the owner's location and consumer preferences.

This type of information can be an extremely valuable marketing tool, and can be leveraged by creative targeted messages that based on the needs and interests of the consumer. When combined with other information, such as purchase history or web browsing habits, this information can provide detailed information about the customer that can be used to increase profits and improve customer experience.

How does Reverse Geocoding work?

Reverse Geocoding works by taking the latitude and longitude of the location of a mobile device, and using it to pinpoint your location. It's a fairly simple concept, but it's important to understand how reverse geocoding and standard geocoding differ.

The type of geocoding that is generally generally recognized by people is forward geocoding, where the system takes an address and translates it into latitude and longitude coordinates (See Figure 1). This location data can then be used in a number

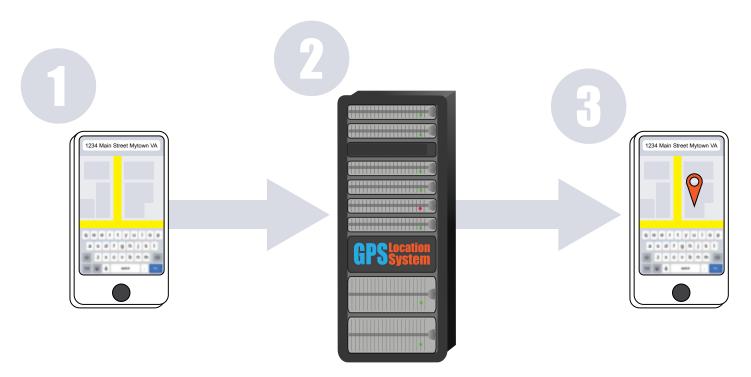
Reverse Geocoding can be used for:

Mapping and Directions
Mobile Marketing
Customer Retention
Emergency/911 Reports
Insurance Claims
Marketing Research
Utility Reporting
Social Networks





Figure 1. How Standard Geocoding Works



- 1) Address information is entered into the device or program.
- The address information is sent to the GPS database, where it is converted into latitude and longitude coordinates.
- The lat-long coordinates are plotted on the device or mapping system.

of ways, such as by plotting the location on a map, generating driving directions, determine local financial information, or even cross-reference the location with photographs taken in the area. Standard geocoding has been in use for many years, starting with basic GPS devices, mapping systems such as ArcGIS, and early online mapping and direction websites such as MapQuest (1996). Since then, these systems have been refined and developed into more comprehensive systems that can give users a choice of multiple routes when plotting directions, or generate directions that include public transportation, bike, and walking routes Systems like Google Maps and Waze can even include real-time traffic data in the information that is displayed for the user, allowing travelers to avoid heavy traffic, road hazards, or temporarily closed roads.

In many instance, reverse geocoding protocols are included in the newer and more advanced program. If you have an application that has some sort of "what's near" functionality, the application is probably using some sort of reverse geocoding. So what is reverse geocoding, and how does it differ from standard geocoding?

Reverse geocoding is like stadard geocoding and uses some of the same databases and

informationresources, it simply works in reverse. Instead of starting with an address, reverse geocoding starts with a set of coordinates, given in latitude and longitude, and ends up with an address or name of a business.

This information can then be used in a number of ways. For example, if reverse geocoding is employed in a mapping program, nearby the names and addresses of nearby businesses could be displayed on the map device. Advertisements and offers from these businesses could be displayed on the screen along with the map.

Applications could also be developed that allow targeted marketing with even more specificity. Imagine an app that allows the customer to look at the weekly specials at a local supermarket, and save a list of purchases on their smartphone. The app occasionally checks the location of the phone, and when the customer is within a certain distance of the supermarkets location an alert is displayed on the phone. The alert reminds the customer that they have a saved shopping list in the application, and that there is a branch of the supermarket nearby. Silimar apps could aslo be developed to push special offers to customers when they are int he vicinity of stores whose products they have searched for online.

Other potential uses of the technology include applications for public safety organizations or utilities to facilitate accurate reporting. Public safety organizations could use reverse geocding to accurately plot the location of emergency calls. Imagine that a call comes into 911, geographic data from the phone is uploaded to the 911 response system and plotted on map, and then the information is sent to first responders.

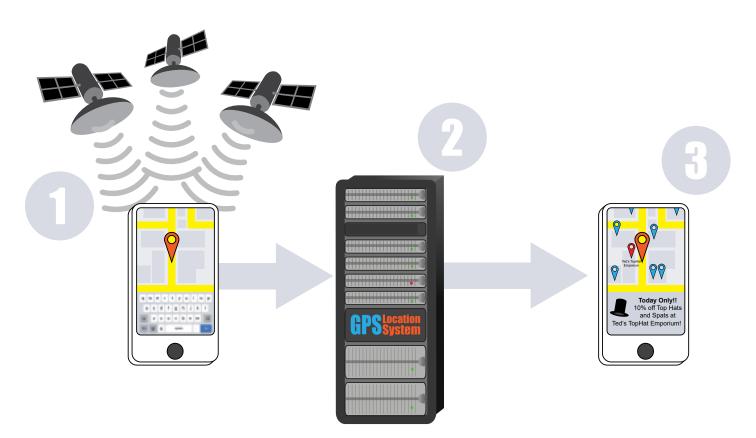
Utilities could develop applications or web portals that use reverse technology to help report issues and interruptions of service. One example might be an app for a power company that can report outages with a single click by by using the reverse geocode to determine the location of the report. Emergencies such as broken water mains or downed power lines could be reported immediately as well. And because the location and address of the problem is pinpointed

exactly, the utility can be sure that repair crews can resolve the issue promptly.

Insurance companies can use the technology for instant reporting of claims. For example, an auto insurance company could have a smartphone app that initiates a claim with a specicifc location included with a single swipe.

These are only a few possibilites of the types of systems that can be developed with reverse geocoding systems. Anchor offers a multiple systems capable of employing reverse geocoding capabilities. Rooftop level geocoding and reverse geocoding is available in many of our products, and can be integrated into your systems through a number of interfaces and programming languages. For more information on Anchor Software's geocoding capabilities, please contact your Anchor representative, or visit the Anchor website at www.anchorcomputersoftware.com.

Figure 2. How Reverse Geocoding Works



- Signals from global positioning systems satellites determine the latitude and longitude of the device
- Lat-long info is transmitted to the GPS system, where it is converted into usable location data.
- Information about nearby locations are transmitted to the device and plotted on the map. Targetted marketing campaigns can be transmitted to the device as well



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Rockville, MD • Phone 800-237-1921 • Fax 240-631-2104 Plano, TX • Phone 972-881-2424 • Fax 972-881-2324 Email: sales@anchorcomputersoftware.com