

# CanMap<sup>®</sup> Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> Suite User Manual

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## About DMTI Spatial

DMTI Spatial, a Digital Map Products company, is the Canadian market leader in location based information and data quality. For more than 20 years, DMTI Spatial has been providing industry leading location economics and Master Address Management (MAM) solutions to Global 2000 companies and government agencies. DMTI Spatial is the creator of market leading CanMap® mapping solutions, awardwinning Location Hub® and maintains the gold standard for GIS location-based data in Canada. DMTI Spatial is headquartered in Richmond Hill, Ontario. Learn more at <u>www.dmtispatial.com</u>

## Technical Support, Error Reporting & Product Enhancement Services

DMTI Spatial is committed to building the best products possible for our customers. By using our data every day in your mission critical application you are our best source for product refinement. Please let us know if you have an enhancement request or found an error in any of our products so that we can make the correction for the next release.

This is your opportunity to provide feedback directly to the DMTI Spatial Product Development Team. Please be as specific as possible so that we can improve our products quickly and accurately. To submit an error or request technical assistance please visit our website at: <u>http://www.dmtispatial.com/</u>

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## About CanMap<sup>®</sup> Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> Suite

The CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> Suite is comprised of the following postal products:

The **CanMap Postal Code**<sup>OM</sup> **File - Multiple Enhanced Postal Code (MEP)** product is a precision-based point file representing over 1 million postal codes across Canada. The Multiple Enhanced Postal Code product allows for a one to many relationship. For example, one postal code may represent more than one postal code location. Inferred MEPs are postal codes in the MEP Product that don't directly represent an address. Inferred MEPs are often postal codes for mailing distribution points (i.e a post office). We include these in our spatial MEP file to have a more complete representation of all the postal codes in Canada.

The **CanMap Postal Code<sup>oM</sup> File** – **Local Delivery Unit (LDU) Boundaries** product is a polygon file representing the geographic location of the 6 digits postal code. The boundary file is generated from point addresses with six-digit postal codes attribute assignments. The LDU Boundaries allow for a many to many relationship. For example, one postal code may be represented by more than one LDU boundary may be associated with multiple postal codes.

The **CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Forward Sortation Area (FSA) Boundaries** product represents the first three characters of a postal code indicating a specific geographic area and is aligned to nest with CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - LDU Boundaries and CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Multiple Enhanced Postal Code product.

Note: The CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Unique Enhanced Postal Code (UEP) product is sold separately.



## Layer Properties

#### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Multiple Enhanced Postal Codes

Property	Description
Coverage	National
Currency	August 15, 2024
Level of Accuracy	Ranging from CanMap <sup>®</sup> Streetfiles to PPN centroid.
Projection	All layers are displayed as unprojected Longitude – Latitude
Datum	All layers are in WGS84 datum
Format	ESRI, MapInfo, ASCII <sup>1</sup>

#### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Local Delivery Unit Boundaries and CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Forward Sortation Area Boundaries

Property	Description
Coverage	National
Currency	August 15, 2024
Projection	All layers are displayed as unprojected Longitude – Latitude
Datum	All layers are in WGS84 datum
Format	ESRI, MapInfo

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Custom formats available upon request. Refer to <u>Appendix A: File Extensions</u> for more information regarding file extensions.



# About CanMap<sup>®</sup> Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> Suite (cont'd)

## Layer Naming Conventions

The CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Multiple Enhanced Postal Code product is organized into the following directory structure and uses the following directory and file naming conventions:

#### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Multiple Enhanced Postal Code



The CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Local Delivery Unit Boundaries product is organized into the following directory structure and use the Postal Code Areas (PCA) file naming convention:

Geographic Area Abbreviation + Layer Content Abbreviation = Layer Name



#### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Local Delivery Unit Boundaries





Product	Geographic Area	Geographic Area	File Content
Directory	Directory	Abbreviation	Abbreviation
FSA	ON	ON	fsa

The geographic area directory indicates the geographic coverage of the layer, for example ON = Ontario.

The geographic area represents DMTI Spatial's standard geographic areas. For more information refer to the following file and field names in the Canada Directory included with the CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> Suite.



## About CanMap<sup>®</sup> Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> Suite (cont'd)

#### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Multiple Enhanced Postal Code

Layer Name	Field Name	Description
AREAmep\Canada\CAN <b>top</b>	Full_Name	Topographic Coverage Area Name
AREAmep\Canada\CAN <b>top</b>	Name	Topographic Coverage Area Abbreviation

#### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - LDU Boundaries

Layer Name	Field Name	Description
AREAIdu\Canada\CAN <b>top</b>	Full_Name	Topographic Coverage Area Name
AREAIdu\Canada\CAN <b>top</b>	Name	Topographic Coverage Area Abbreviation

#### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Forward Sortation Area Boundaries

Layer Name	Field Name	Description
AREAfsa\Canada\CAN <b>top</b>	Full_Name	Topographic Coverage Area Name
AREAfsa\Canada\CAN <b>top</b>	Name	Topographic Coverage Area Abbreviation

CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> Suite contains the following general content directories:

#### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Multiple Enhanced Postal Code

Directory Name	Description	
Canada	Canada Directory	
MEP	Multiple Enhanced Postal Code Directory	

#### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Local Delivery Unit Boundaries

Directory Name	Description
Canada	Canada Directory
LDU	Local Delivery Unit Boundaries Directory

#### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Forward Sortation Area Boundaries

Directory Name	Description
Canada	Canada Directory
FSA	Forward Sortation Area Directory



## About CanMap<sup>®</sup> Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> Suite (cont'd)

### Layer Contents

The CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> Suite contains the following additional layers:

#### **Canada Directory**

Layer Name	Description	Feature Type
CANacb	Area Code Boundaries	Polygon
CANcap	Capital Cities	Point
CANprv	Provincial/Territorial Boundaries	Polygon
CANrmn	Regional Municipality Boundaries	Polygon
CANtop	Topographic Coverage Areas	Polygon
CANtzs	Time Zones (Standard Time)	Polygon
CANtzd	Time Zones (Daylight Savings Time)	Polygon
CANwat	National Water	Polygon

The Canada Directory is included with the CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> Suite products. For more information regarding the Canada Directory refer to the <u>Canada Directory User Manual</u> included with CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> Suite.

#### **Topological Reference Directory**

Layer Name	Description	Feature Type
AREAwatr	Major and Minor Water Body Reference	Polygon
AREAwatl	Minor Water Line Reference	Polyline
AREAprks	Park Boundary Reference	Polygon
AREArail	Rail and Transit Line Reference	Polyline

The Topological Reference Directory is included with the CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Local Delivery Unit Boundary product. These spatial data layers are included as a topological reference to the LDU polygons. No attribute information is included for these spatial reference layers. If you wish to obtain the full CanMap<sup>®</sup> Data Product for any of these layers, please contact DMTI Spatial.



#### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Multiple Enhanced Postal Code Directory

Layer Name	Description	Feature Type
AREAmep	Multiple Enhanced Postal Code	Points (Active records)
AREAmep_retired	Multiple Enhanced Postal Code	Points (Retired records)
AREAp2c	Postal To Census Translation Table	Database file (Active Records)
AREAp2c_retired	Postal To Census Translation Table	Database file (Retired records)

#### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Local Delivery Unit Boundaries Directory

Layer Name	Description	Feature Type
AREAldu	LDU Boundaries	Polygons
AREAlut	Postal Code Lookup Table	Database file

### CanMap Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Forward Sortation Area Boundaries Directory

Layer Name	Description	Feature Type
AREA <b>fsa</b>	FSA Boundaries	Polygons



## **Data Dictionary**

## CanMap<sup>®</sup> Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Multiple Enhanced Postal Codes

#### Layer Location: \MEP\AREAmep

#### Layer Structure<sup>2</sup>

Field Name	Field Type	Field Size	Description
MEP_ID	Integer	9	Multiple enhanced postal code point unique identifier. Used
			to link to the Postal To Census Translation Table
POSTALCODE	Character	6	Postal Code data with no space between the FSA and LDU.
			(i.e. L1R2H2)
POST_CODE	Character	7	Postal Code data with a space between the FSA and LDU (i.e.
			L1R 2H2)
SLI	Integer	1	Single Link indicator (Identifies main postal code record when
			multiple records exist).
PROV <sup>3</sup>	Character	2	2 letter alpha abbreviation (Canada Post) according to the
			first letter of the postal code (i.e. L1R2H2 = ON)
COMM_NAME	Character	68	Community name
MAF_ID	Integer	9	Uniquely identifies a municipal amalgamation boundary
BIRTH_DATE	Character	8	Date when the postal code became active (YYYYMMDD
			format).
RET_DATE	Character	8	Date when a postal code was retired or no longer in use by
			Canada Post Corporation (YYYYMMDD format)
DOM_DELMDE	Character	2	Dominant Delivery Mode Type identifying the primary type of
			delivery service for Active Postal Code records only
DEL_M_ID	Character	6	Dominant Delivery Mode Identifier
TOTAL_POC	Integer	5	Total Points of Call – the total number of points of call
			(apartments, businesses, houses and farms) served by the
			postal code for all delivery mode types for Active Postal Code
			records only
POC_APART	Integer	5	Points of Call for Apartments – the total number of
			apartments served by the postal code for all delivery mode
			types for Active Postal Code records only

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Please note that the field sizes may vary for ASCII tab delimited format.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For more information refer to <u>Appendix B: Canadian Provincial and Territorial Codes and Abbreviations</u> © 2024 DMTI Spatial Inc. All rights reserved Pa



POC_BUS	Integer	5	Points of Call for Businesses – the total number of businesses
			served by the postal code for all delivery mode types for
			Active Postal Code records only
POC_HOUSE	Integer	5	Points of Call for Houses – the total number of houses served
			by the postal code for all delivery mode types for Active
			Postal Code records only
POC_FARM	Integer	5	Points of Call for Farms – the total number of farms served by
			the postal code for all delivery mode types for Active Postal
			Code records only
TOTAL_CC	Integer	5	Total Consumers' Choice – the total number of points of call
			(apartments, businesses, houses and farms) served by the
			postal code where consumers wish to receive unaddressed
			mail for all delivery mode types for Active Postal Code
			records only
CC_APART	Integer	5	Consumers' Choice for Apartments – the total number of
			apartments served by the postal code where consumers wish
			to receive unaddressed mail for all delivery mode types for
			Active Postal Code records only
CC_BUS	Integer	5	Consumers' Choice for Businesses – the total number of
			businesses served by the postal code where consumers wish
			to receive unaddressed mail for all delivery mode types for
			Active Postal Code records only
CC_HOUSE	Integer	5	Consumers' Choice for Houses – the total number of houses
			served by the postal code where consumers wish to receive
			unaddressed mail for all delivery mode types for Active Postal
			Code records only
CC_FARM	Integer	5	Consumers' Choice for Farms – the total number of farms
			served by the postal code where consumers wish to receive
			unaddressed mail for all delivery mode types for Active Postal
			Code records only
PC_COUNT	Integer	5	Total number of Postal Code point records associated with
			each postal code
POSITION	Integer	2	Identifies the method used to geographically position the
			interpolated coordinate
LONGITUDE	Decimal	11,6	Interpolated longitude in decimal degrees
LATITUDE	Decimal	11,6	Interpolated latitude in decimal degrees
CANMAPID	Integer	9	ID to reference to CanMap street file
HP_LONG	Decimal	11,6	High Precision longitude coordinate
HP LAT	Decimal	11,6	High Precision latitude coordinate



PDC	Integer	2	Position Determination Code indicating the method used to
			geographically position the High Precision coordinate
MULTI_ST	Integer	1	Flag indicates where a postal code is associated to multiple
			streets (1 means multiple streets, 0 means single street)

**NOTE:** Where high precision coordinates are not available, an interpolated set of coordinates will be provided to ensure column completeness for mapping. These records can be identified by querying where PDC = 0.

#### Dominant Delivery Mode (DOM\_DELMDE)

Delivery Mode Type	Description
CF	Call For
DR	Direct
GD	General Delivery
LB	Lock Box
LC	Letter Carrier
MR	Mobile Route
RR	Rural Route
SS	Suburban Service

Each Postal Code can have more than one Delivery Mode Type. Dominance for this field is based on the highest total combined Points of Call (PoCs) for each Delivery Mode Type.

For example: A0A1H0 has two delivery mode types; GD and LB.

- GD has a total of 41 PoCs (4 businesses and 37 homes).
- LB has a total of 85 PoCs (5 businesses and 80 homes).

Since the LB delivery mode type has a combined number of PoCs larger than the GD PoC, it would be deemed the dominant type therefore appearing in the DOM\_DELMDE field for the postal code A0A1H0.



#### Point of Call (POC) and Consumers' Choice (CC) Descriptions<sup>4</sup>

Туре	Description
APART	A point of call category that includes self-contained residential units within a high-rise or
	low-rise multiple-unit building of three or more such units, that share a common main
	entrance to the building. If a business is operated from an apartment which is also used as
	a residence, the point of call is to be classified as an apartment.
BUS	A point of call category that includes buildings and structures where the primary activity is
	commercial, industrial or institutional (institutional includes but is not limited to churches,
	hospitals, nursing homes, and schools). If a business is operated from a house or
	apartment which is also used as a residence, it is to be classified as a house or apartment
	as the case may be.
HOUSE	A point of call category that includes residential dwellings that may be detached, semi-
	detached or attached in a row. These dwellings have separate entrances and may be
	horizontal (in a row) or vertical (one on top of the other). If a business is operated from a
	house that is also used as a residence, the point of call is to be classified as a house.
FARM	A point of call category that includes residential and business buildings associated with a
	defined area of land (ex. fields) used to raise crops, animals or fish. The point of call does
	not necessarily have to belong to any farming association to be classified as a farm.

#### POSITION

Position Code	Description
1	Block-face representative point from CanMap <sup>®</sup> streets – Higher precision interpolated;
	the postal code address range geocoded to street segment(s) within the FSA and
	Municipal boundary.
2	Block-face representation from CanMap® streets – Lower precision interpolated; the
	postal code address range geocoded to closest address on street segment(s) and within
	the FSA boundary.
3	Postal Code placed to CanMap Postal Code <sup>OM</sup> File - Local Delivery Unit (LDU) centroid.
4	Postal Code placed to CanMap Postal Code <sup>OM</sup> File - Forward Sortation Area (FSA)
	Centroid.
5	Postal Code placed to CanMap Placename (PPN) centroid.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Source: Canada Post Corporation, 2015. Website: http://www.canadapost.ca/CPC2/addrm/hh/doc/about-e.asp

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#### Position Determination Code (PDC)

PDC	Description		
10	Centroid of Building Footprint		
11	Building/Unit Entrance (Main)		
12	Building Driveway		
20	Centroid of Parcel		
21	Inside Parcel		
22	Along Parcel Front Line		

Table Content:

The Multiple Enhanced Postal Codes product contains all Active postal codes for a period valid one month from the release data.



## Data Dictionary (cont'd)

## CanMap<sup>®</sup> Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File - Multiple Enhanced Postal Codes Retired

#### Layer Location: \MEP\AREAmep\_retired

Layer Structure<sup>5</sup>

Field Name	Field Type	Field Size	Description
MEP_ID	Integer	9	Multiple enhanced postal code point unique identifier. Used
			to link to the Postal To Census Translation Table
POSTALCODE	Character	6	Postal Code data with no space between the FSA and LDU.
			(i.e. L1R2H2)
POST_CODE	Character	7	Postal Code data with a space between the FSA and LDU (i.e.
			L1R 2H2)
SLI	Integer	1	Single Link indicator (Identifies main postal code record when
			multiple records exist).
PROV <sup>6</sup>	Character	2	2 letter alpha abbreviation (Canada Post) according to the
			first letter of the postal code (i.e. L1R2H2 = ON)
COMM_NAME	Character	68	Community name
MAF_ID	Integer	9	Uniquely identifies a municipal amalgamation boundary
BIRTH_DATE	Character	8	Date when the postal code became active (YYYYMMDD
			format).
RET_DATE	Character	8	Date when a postal code was retired or no longer in use by
			Canada Post Corporation (YYYYMMDD format)
DOM_DELMDE	Character	2	Dominant Delivery Mode Type identifying the primary type of
			delivery service for Active Postal Code records only
DEL_M_ID	Character	6	Dominant Delivery Mode Identifier
TOTAL_POC	Integer	5	Total Points of Call – the total number of points of call
			(apartments, businesses, houses and farms) served by the
			postal code for all delivery mode types for Active Postal Code
			records only
POC_APART	Integer	5	Points of Call for Apartments – the total number of
			apartments served by the postal code for all delivery mode
			types for Active Postal Code records only

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Please note that the field sizes may vary for ASCII tab delimited format.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> For more information refer to <u>Appendix B: Canadian Provincial and Territorial Codes and Abbreviations</u>
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POC_BUS	Integer	5	Points of Call for Businesses – the total number of businesses
			served by the postal code for all delivery mode types for
			Active Postal Code records only
POC_HOUSE	Integer	5	Points of Call for Houses – the total number of houses served
			by the postal code for all delivery mode types for Active
			Postal Code records only
POC_FARM	Integer	5	Points of Call for Farms – the total number of farms served by
			the postal code for all delivery mode types for Active Postal
			Code records only
TOTAL_CC	Integer	5	Total Consumers' Choice – the total number of points of call
			(apartments, businesses, houses and farms) served by the
			postal code where consumers wish to receive unaddressed
			mail for all delivery mode types for Active Postal Code
			records only
CC_APART	Integer	5	Consumers' Choice for Apartments – the total number of
			apartments served by the postal code where consumers wish
			to receive unaddressed mail for all delivery mode types for
			Active Postal Code records only
CC_BUS	Integer	5	Consumers' Choice for Businesses – the total number of
			businesses served by the postal code where consumers wish
			to receive unaddressed mail for all delivery mode types for
			Active Postal Code records only
CC_HOUSE	Integer	5	Consumers' Choice for Houses – the total number of houses
			served by the postal code where consumers wish to receive
			unaddressed mail for all delivery mode types for Active Postal
			Code records only
CC_FARM	Integer	5	Consumers' Choice for Farms – the total number of farms
			served by the postal code where consumers wish to receive
			unaddressed mail for all delivery mode types for Active Postal
			Code records only
PC_COUNT	Integer	5	Total number of Postal Code point records associated with
			each postal code
POSITION	Integer	2	Identifies the method used to geographically position the
			interpolated coordinate
LONGITUDE	Decimal	11,6	Interpolated longitude in decimal degrees
LATITUDE	Decimal	11,6	Interpolated latitude in decimal degrees
CANMAPID	Integer	9	ID to reference to CanMap street file
HP_LONG	Decimal	11,6	High Precision longitude coordinate
HP LAT	Decimal	11,6	High Precision latitude coordinate



PDC	Integer	2	Position Determination Code indicating the method used to
			geographically position the High Precision coordinate
MULTI_ST	Integer	1	Flag indicates where a postal code is associated to multiple
			streets (1 means multiple streets, 0 means single street)

**NOTE:** Where high precision coordinates are not available, an interpolated set of coordinates will be provided to ensure column completeness for mapping. These records can be identified by querying where PDC = 0.

Table Content:

The Multiple Enhanced Postal Codes product contains all retired postal codes for a period valid one month from the release data. The structure of the table is the same as the MEP table.



## Data Dictionary (cont'd)

## CanMap<sup>®</sup> Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File – Postal to Census Translation Table

#### **Table Location**

\MEP\AREAp2c

#### **Table Structure**

Field Name	Field Type	Field Size	Description
MEP_ID	Integer	9	Multiple Enhanced Postal Code point Unique
			Identifier
PRFEDEA_96	Character	8	Enumeration Area Code for 1996 Census Period
PRCDDA_01	Character	8	Dissemination Area Unique Identifier for 2001 Census
			Period
PRCDDA_06	Character	8	Dissemination Area Unique Identifier for 2006 Census
			Period
PRCDDA_11	Character	8	Dissemination Area Unique Identifier for 2011 Census
			Period
CMACT_96	Character	10	Census Tract Code for 1996 Census Period
CTNAME_01	Character	10	Census Tract Unique Identifier for 2001 Census
			Period
CTNAME_06	Character	10	Census Tract Unique Identifier for 2006 Census
			Period
CTNAME_11	Character	10	Census Tract Unique Identifier for 2011 Census
			Period
PRCDCSD_96	Character	7	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision for 1996
			Census Period
PRCDCSD_01	Character	7	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision for 2001
			Census Period
PRCDCSD_06	Character	7	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision for 2006
			Census Period
PRCDCSD_11	Character	7	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision for 2011
			Census Period
PRCD_96	Character	4	Uniquely identifies a census division for 1996 Census
			Period
PRCD_01	Character	4	Uniquely identifies a census division for 2001 Census
			Period



PRCD_06	Character	4	Uniquely identifies a census division for 2006 Census Period
PRCD_11	Character	4	Uniquely identifies a census division for 2011 Census Period
PROV	Character	2	2 letter alpha abbreviation (Canada Post) according to the first letter of the postal code (e.g. ON)
PRCDCSD_16	Character	7	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision for 2016 Census Period
PRCD_16	Character	4	Uniquely identifies a census division for 2016 Census Period
CTNAME_16	Character	10	Census Tract Unique Identifier for 2016 Census Period
PRCDDA_16	Character	8	Dissemination Area Unique Identifier for 2016 Census Period
PRCDCSD_21	Character	7	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision for 2021 Census Period
PRCD_21	Character	4	Uniquely identifies a census division for 2021 Census Period
CTNAME_21	Character	10	Census Tract Unique Identifier for 2021 Census Period
PRCDDA_21	Character	8	Dissemination Area Unique Identifier for 2021 Census Period

#### **Table Content**

The above table contains explicit and unilateral relationships of the 6-digit postal code point geometry to various levels of census geography as delineated in the 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2106 and 2021 periods. The purpose of the table is to provide a bridge between Canadian postal code points (MEP) and historic census geography.



## Data Dictionary (cont'd)

# CanMap<sup>®</sup> Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File – Postal to Census Translation Table Retired

#### **Table Location**

\MEP\AREAp2c\_retired

#### **Table Structure**

Field Name	Field Type	Field Size	Description
MEP_ID	Integer	9	Multiple Enhanced Postal Code point Unique
			Identifier
PRFEDEA_96	Character	8	Enumeration Area Code for 1996 Census Period
PRCDDA_01	Character	8	Dissemination Area Unique Identifier for 2001 Census
			Period
PRCDDA_06	Character	8	Dissemination Area Unique Identifier for 2006 Census
			Period
PRCDDA_11	Character	8	Dissemination Area Unique Identifier for 2011 Census
			Period
CMACT_96	Character	10	Census Tract Code for 1996 Census Period
CTNAME_01	Character	10	Census Tract Unique Identifier for 2001 Census
			Period
CTNAME_06	Character	10	Census Tract Unique Identifier for 2006 Census
			Period
CTNAME_11	Character	10	Census Tract Unique Identifier for 2011 Census
			Period
PRCDCSD_96	Character	7	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision for 1996
			Census Period
PRCDCSD_01	Character	7	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision for 2001
			Census Period
PRCDCSD_06	Character	7	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision for 2006
			Census Period
PRCDCSD_11	Character	7	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision for 2011
			Census Period
PRCD_96	Character	4	Uniquely identifies a census division for 1996 Census
			Period
PRCD_01	Character	4	Uniquely identifies a census division for 2001 Census
			Period



PRCD_06	Character	4	Uniquely identifies a census division for 2006 Census Period
PRCD_11	Character	4	Uniquely identifies a census division for 2011 Census Period
PROV	Character	2	2 letter alpha abbreviation (Canada Post) according to the first letter of the postal code (e.g. ON)
PRCDCSD_16	Character	7	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision for 2016 Census Period
PRCD_16	Character	4	Uniquely identifies a census division for 2016 Census Period
CTNAME_16	Character	10	Census Tract Unique Identifier for 2016 Census Period
PRCDDA_16	Character	8	Dissemination Area Unique Identifier for 2016 Census Period
PRCDCSD_21	Character	7	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision for 2021 Census Period
PRCD_21	Character	4	Uniquely identifies a census division for 2021 Census Period
CTNAME_21	Character	10	Census Tract Unique Identifier for 2021 Census Period
PRCDDA_21	Character	8	Dissemination Area Unique Identifier for 2021 Census Period

#### **Table Content**

The table contains explicit and unilateral retired relationships of the 6-digit postal code point geometry to various levels of census geography as delineated in the 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021 periods. The purpose of the table is to provide a bridge between Canadian postal code points (MEP) and historic census geography. The table structure is the same as the Postal to Census Transition table



## Data Dictionary (cont'd)

## CanMap<sup>®</sup> Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File – Local Delivery Units

#### Layer Location

\LDU\AREA**ldu** 

#### Layer Structure

Field Name	Field Type	Field Size	Description
PCA_ID	Integer	9	Postal Code Area Unique Identifier (also referred to as LDU boundaries)
POSTALCODE	Character	6	Postal Code data with no space between the FSA and LDU (i.e. L1R2H2)
PROV	Character	2	2 letter alpha abbreviation (Canada Post) according to the first letter of the postal code (i.e. L1R2H2 = ON)
MAF_ID	Integer	9	Uniquely identifies a Municipal Amalgamation boundary
PREC_CODE	Integer	1	Code indicating the positional accuracy or precision of the polygon feature
PCA_COUNT	Integer	5	Total number of Postal Code Area records associated with each postal code
DOM_PCA	Integer	1	Dominant Postal Code Area Indicator
MULTI_PC	Integer	1	Multiple Postal Codes Indicator (1 means multiple, 0 means single)
DEL_M_ID	Character	6	Dominant delivery mode type and ID.
LONGITUDE	Float		Longitude in decimal degrees
LATITUDE	Float		Latitude in decimal degrees

#### PCA\_ID

The first two digits of the PCA\_ID code reflect the province that the LDU is associated with

PCA_ID	Province
(2 digits)	
10	AB
11	BC
12	MB
13	NB
14	NL
15	NS
16	NT
17	NU

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18	ON
19	PE
20	QC
21	SK
22	ΥT

#### PREC\_CODE (Precision Code)

Precision Code	Description
1	Postal Code Area representing rooftop point addresses.
2	Postal Code Area representing parcel centroid point
	addresses.
3	Postal Code Area representing interpolated point addresses
	(High precision).
4	Postal Code Area representing interpolated point addresses
	(Low precision).
5	Postal Code Area representing extrapolation based on
	inference in relation to populated place name location
	(Low precision).
7	Postal Code Area representing extrapolation based on
	manually selected seed points.

#### Layer Content

Postal Code Local Delivery Unit (LDU) boundary is created from CPC postal code address dataset and CanMap<sup>®</sup> Streetfiles. Each postal code is assigned a land parcel on the base of street blocks.

DOM\_PCA indicates the dominant postal code boundary with value 1. If there is only one PCA boundary corresponding to the postal code, the DOM\_PCA has a value of 1. If one postal code has multiple PCA boundaries, the boundary, which includes the highest number of addresses, will be given a value of 1.



## Data Dictionary (cont'd)

# CanMap<sup>®</sup> Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File – Local Delivery Unit Boundaries Lookup Table

#### Table Location

\LDU\AREA**lut** 

#### **Table Structure**

Field Name	Field	Field	Description
	Туре	Size	
PCA_ID	Integer	9	Postal Code Area Unique Identifier (also referred
			to as LDU boundaries)
PRIMARY_PC	Character	6	Primary Postal Code data with no space between
			the FSA and LDU (i.e. L1R2H2). The postal code
			value contained within this column will be
			associated with the value in the LDU boundary
			file.
OTHER_PC	Character	6	Other associated Postal Code data with no space
			between the FSA and LDU (i.e. L1R2H2). These
			are postal codes, which share the same physical
			address as the Primary Postal Code (i.e., the
			postal codes are "stacked" on top of each other).

#### Table Content

The Local Delivery Unit Boundaries Lookup Table (LUT) provides a link to postal codes where a building or discrete area has multiple postal codes. The postal code associated servicing the greatest number of addresses (i.e., points of call) is represented in the LDU layer. The non-dominant postal codes are retained in the LUT table and are not represented in the Local Delivery Unit (LDU) layer.

#### Joining the Lookup Table with Local Delivery Unit Boundaries (Postal Code Areas) Table

The users of LDU Boundary product can obtain the associated postal codes by relating the lookup table to the LDU layer with a SQL statement

"XXIdu.PCA\_ID = XXIut.PCA\_ID" (the expression may be different in a specific software).



#### MapInfo example

- 1. Open the XXIdu file
- 2. Select 'Query'  $\rightarrow$  'SQL Select...' from the Menu
- 3. Complete the following query in the SQL Select window:

SELECT \* from XXIdu, XXIut WHERE XXIduPCA\_ID = XXIutPCA\_ID

#### ArcMap example

- 1. Right click the XXIdu file in the TOC and click Join and Relates  $\rightarrow$  Relate in the context menu
- 2. Select PCA\_ID in the first box
- 3. Type in the full path to XXlut.dbf in the second box and select PCA\_ID in the third box
- 4. Click OK and the lookup table will be related to the LDU layer

If a postal code does not exist in the LDU layer, it may be located in the lookup table and then its boundary can be found using its corresponding primary postal code in the LDU layer.



## Data Dictionary (cont'd)

## CanMap<sup>®</sup> Postal Code<sup>OM</sup> File – Forward Sortation Area (FSA)

#### Layer Location

\FSA\AREAfsa

#### **Layer Structure**

Field Name	Field Type	Field Size	Description
FSA	Character	3	Forward Sortation Area
PROV	Character	2	Provincial/Territorial Abbreviation <sup>7</sup>

#### **Layer Content**

The first three characters of a postal code represent the Forward Sortation Area (FSA) indicating a geographic area in an urban or rural area. The first character of the FSA identifies one of the 18 major geographic areas, provinces or districts.

FSA boundaries may include multi-polygon regions, for example two or more polygons forming one region/entity reflecting the complexity inherent in FSA geography. Generally, FSA boundaries conform to streets, administrative boundaries and other physical features within CanMap<sup>®°</sup> products.

Please refer to *Appendix C: Understanding Postal Geography* for more information.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> For more information refer to <u>Appendix B: Canadian Provincial and Territorial Codes and Abbreviations</u>
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# **Appendix A: File Extensions**

#### **ESRI®** File Extensions

Refer to the following table for descriptions of ESRI<sup>®</sup> file extensions. All file extensions are not available for all DMTI products.

File Extension	File Description
*.shp	Part of standard ESRI <sup>®</sup> Shapefile
*.shx	Part of standard ESRI <sup>®</sup> Shapefile
*.dbf	Part of standard ESRI <sup>®</sup> Shapefile
*.sbn	Part of Spatial Index
*.sbx	Part of Spatial Index
*.lyr	Layer Properties
*.prj	Datum and Projection Properties
*.mxd	ArcGIS Project file

#### MapInfo<sup>®</sup> Professional File Extensions

Refer to the following table for descriptions of MapInfo file extensions.

File Extension	File Description	
*.dat	Attribute Data	
*.id	Graphic Index	
*.ind	Attribute Index	
*.map	Graphic Data	
*.tab	Tab File	
*.wor	Workspace	



# **Appendix B: Provincial and Territorial Abbreviations**

The provincial/territorial names and abbreviations reflect those in effect on January 1, 2001 with the exception of the name change of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador (previously Newfoundland), which came into effect on December 6, 2001. Newfoundland and Labrador is recognized by the alpha code NL (formerly NF).

On April 1, 1999 the Northwest Territories was divided into two territories to create Nunavut Territory. On December 18, 2000, Canada Post introduced a new alpha code (NU) for Nunavut.

Province/Territory (English)	Province/Territory (French)	Abbreviation <sup>8</sup>
Alberta	Alberta	AB
British Columbia	Colombie-Britannique	BC
Manitoba	Manitoba	MB
New Brunswick	Nouveau-Brunswick	NB
Newfoundland and Labrador	Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador	NL
Nova Scotia	Nouvelle-Écosse	NS
Northwest Territories	Territoires du Nord-Ouest	NT
Nunavut	Nunavut	NU
Ontario	Ontario	ON
Prince Edward Island	Île-du-Prince-Édouard	PE
Québec	Québec	QC
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	SK
Yukon	Yukon	ΥT

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Source: Canada Post Corporation, <u>The Canadian Addressing Guide</u>, October 2002



# **Appendix C: Understanding Postal Geography**<sup>9</sup>

## Postal Code Structure

An integral part of every address in Canada, the postal code was designed to aid in the sorting and delivery of mail. Maintained by the Canada Post Corporation, a postal code is defined as a six-character uniformly structured, alphanumeric code in the form "ANA NAN" where "A" represents an alphabetic character and "N" represents a numeric character and has two components: the "FSA" and the "LDU".



#### Forward Sortation Area Boundaries

The first three characters of a postal code represent the Forward Sortation Area (FSA) indicating a geographic area in an urban or rural area. The first character of the FSA identifies one of the 18 major geographic areas, provinces or districts. *Refer to Figure 1 on following page*.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Source: Canada Post Corporation, 2003
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First		
Letter of		
FSA	Geographic Area	and the second sec
А	Newfoundland & Labrador	
В	Nova Scotia	
С	Prince Edward Island	
E	New Brunswick	
G	Quebec (east)	
Н	Québec (metropolitan Montréal)	Y Y X
J	Quebec (west)	
К	Ontario (east)	
L	Ontario (central)	
Μ	Ontario (metropolitan Toronto)	1 🔨 🔨 🕺 1 🖌 1
Ν	Ontario (southwest)	]   🔨 \     📜 Р 🔨   🖓
Р	Ontario (northern)	
R	Manitoba	K K
S	Saskatchewan	
Т	Alberta	
V	British Columbia	
Х	Northwest Territories/Nunavut	
γ	Yukon Territory	1

The second numeric character (numerals 0-9) of the FSA Boundary identifies either an urban postal code or a rural postal code. Rural postal codes are represented by the numeral 0 (zero), for example AOA, and are serviced by rural route drivers and/or postal outlets. Urban postal codes are represented by the numerals 1 to 9, for example E2J, and are generally serviced by letter carriers or community mailboxes.

The third character of the FSA segment, in conjunction with the first two characters, describes an area of a city or town or other geographic area.

#### Local Delivery Unit (LDU)

The last three characters represent the Local Delivery Unit (LDU) identifying a specific business or residential point of delivery located within an FSA.

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# Appendix D: Creating Unique Enhanced Postal Codes from Multiple Enhanced Postal Codes

Multiple Enhanced Postal Codes contain every occurrence of a particular postal code, including the most representative, or dominant, point for a postal code. Unique Enhanced Postal Codes only contain the dominant postal code points. The Multiple Enhanced Postal Code product contains a field called 'SLI', or Single Link Indicator. This field flags each postal code record for dominance, or greatest representation. If the record is the dominant, or most representative, point it is given a '1' in the SLI field. All other records for the postal code are given a '0' SLI value. This means the Unique Enhanced Postal Code product can in fact be created from the Multiple Enhanced product by querying out the dominant postal code records.

#### For the MapInfo format:

- 1. Open the *AREA* mep data file in MapInfo.
- 2. Select 'Query'  $\rightarrow$  'SQL Select...' from the Menu
- 3. Complete the following query in the SQL Select window  $\rightarrow$  Select \* from AREA mep where SLI = 1

SQL Select		<u> </u>
Select Columns:	×	Tables 🛨
		Columns 🛨
		Operators 🛨
		Aggregates 🛨
from Tables:	CANmep	Functions 🛓
where Condition:	sli = 1	
Group by Columns:		
Order by Columns:		Save Template
into Table Named:	CANuep	Load Template
🔽 Browse Results	Find Results In Current Map Window	
40	Cancel Clear Verify	Help



- 4. Select 'File'  $\rightarrow$  'Save Copy As...' from the Menu
- 5. Choose your CANuep query and click 'Ok'.
- 6. Type in an appropriate file name and click 'Save'.

#### For the ArcGIS Shapefile format:

- With a session of ArcMap open, click on the 'Add Data'
   With the layer new disclassion button to select the AREAmep.shp.
- 2. With the layer now displayed in the Data view, go to 'Selection' > 'Select By Attributes' in the main Menu.
- 3. Add the statement SLI = 1 using the Query functions and ensure that 'Create a new selection' is the Method. Click 'OK'

Select By At	tributes	? ×
Layer:	CANmep	•
Method:	Create a new selection	-
"FID" "MEP_ID" "POSTALCI "POST_CO "SLI" "PROV"	ODE" DE"	▲ 1
= <	> Like	
> >	= And	
< <	= Or	
_ % ()	) Not	
ls	Get Unique Values Go To:	
SELECT * FF	ROM CANmep_point WHERE:	
"SLI" =1		A
Clear	Verify Help Load Si	ave
	OK Apply C	lose

- 4. When the selection is complete, Right click the layer > 'Selection' > 'Create Layer From Selected Features' – The selected features will be added as its own layer to the Table of Contents.
- 5. Right Click on this selection layer and go to Data > 'Export Data' and save All Features as AREAuep – this will create a new shape file based on your selection.
- 6. Finally, you will also be prompted to add the new shape file as a layer to the map.



# **Appendix E: Creating High Precision MEP Points**

The Multiple Enhanced Postal Codes contain two sets of coordinates. By default, the MEP are spatially enabled with the values in the LONGITUDE and LATITUDE columns which represent routable and interpolated locations. To create points for high precision locations where available and interpolated where not available, the steps below can be followed to reference the HP\_LONG and HP\_LAT coordinates.

#### For the MapInfo format:

- 1. You can opt to work on a copy of the file to have two spatial versions of the MEP.
- 2. Open the AREA mep data file in MapInfo.
- 3. Select 'Table'  $\rightarrow$  'Create Points...' from the Menu

Create Points	×
Create Points for Table: CANmep	ОК
using Symbol: 🔺	Cancel
Get X Coordinates from Column: HP_LONG	Projection
Get Y Coordinates from Column: HP_LAT	Help
Multiply the X Coordinates by: 1	
Multiply the Y Coordinates by: 1	
<ul> <li>Display non-numeric fields</li> <li>Overwrite existing points</li> </ul>	

- 4. For the 'Create Points for Table' option, make sure that your AREAmep table is selected.
- 5. Set the Symbol of your choice.
- 6. Select HP\_LONG for the X Coordinates and HP\_LAT for the Y Coordinates.
- 7. Verify the Projection, which should be Longitude/Latitude (WGS84).



Choose Projection	x
Category	
Longitude / Latitude	-
Category Members	
Longitude / Latitude (Tristan Astro 1968)	•
Longitude / Latitude (Wake-Eniwetok 1960)	
Longitude / Latitude (WGS 60)	
Longitude / Latitude (WGS 66) Longitude / Latitude (WGS 72)	
Longitude / Latitude (WGS 84)	-
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
OK Cancel Help	

- 8. Check the box to 'Overwrite existing points'.
- 9. Hit OK to complete the process.

#### For the ArcGIS Shapefile format:

- 1. Make a copy of the DBF portion of the AREAmep shapefile in Windows Explorer.
- 2. In a session of ArcMap open, select the Add XY data **\*\*** Add XY Data... option either under Tools or the File menu depending on the version of ArcGIS.
- 3. In the Add XY Data window, navigate to and choose the DBF copy made in step 1 as the table.
- 4. Select HP\_LONG as the X Field and HP\_LAT as the Y field.
- 5. Under the Coordinate System, go to Edit > Import and select the original AREAmep Shapefile > click OK.
- 6. With the parameters shown as below, click 'OK' and wait for the point Events to be created. A new layer will be added to the Table of Contents.



Add XY Data		? ×
A table containing X and Y coordinate data can be added to the map as a layer		
Choose a table from the map	o or browse for another	table:
CANmep_point - Copy		▼ 🖻
Specify the fields for the X	and Y coordinates: —	
X Field: HP_LON	G	•
Y Field: HP_LAT		•
Coordinate System of Inpu Description: Geographic Coordinate S Name: GCS_WGS_198	t Coordinates System: 14	
Show Details		Edit
✓ Warn me if the resulting layer will have restricted functionality		
	ОК	Cancel

- 7. Right click the newly created Events layer, go to Data > Export Data and Save the new shape file to your chosen location with a new name.
- 8. Finally, you will also be prompted to add the new shape file as a layer to the map.



# **Appendix F: Postal Geography FAQ**

#### Q: Why is there more than one postal code at the same location in MEP and LDU?

A: There are a number of scenarios where "stacking" can occur where there is more than one postal code at a specified x,y location.

These scenarios can include:

- Locations of large office or apartment buildings, where different floors of the same building are assigned separate postal codes
- In MEP, postal code points with a POSITION code of 3, 4 or 5 (LDU/FSA/PPN) all fall to the same centroid value. These are postal codes that are either unaddressed (e.g.: Lock boxes or P.O. Boxes) or cannot be presently geocoded to a specific point on a street network.

*NOTE: "Stacked" postal codes in the LDU product are accounted for in the Local Delivery Unit Boundaries Lookup Table* 

#### Q: Why are there postal codes in the incorrect province?

A: There are instances where postal codes fall outside of their correct province but are still considered valid.

Some municipalities cross provincial borders yet retain the postal code(s) assigned to the municipality. For example this scenario occurs in Flin Flon, SK.

#### Q: Why are there postal codes outside their appropriate FSA boundary?

A: DMTI Spatial<sup>™</sup> creates FSA boundaries based on a point-in-polygon statistical analysis of the postal code product. While the largest clusters of points are captured, some postal codes may be located outside their appropriate FSA boundaries. Here are a few reasons why this occurs:

- Anomalies within postal geography or conflicts within postal geography and the census geography that defines municipal names and boundaries
- Some postal codes fall outside their "correct" FSA boundaries due to administrative considerations. For example, several Federal government offices assigned Ottawa postal codes (an FSA of K1A), but are actually located in Hull, Quebec.
- Postal codes can also be mislocated due to simple addressing anomalies based on Canada Post data used to create postal codes. For example, Lakeland College institution in Lloydminster, Alberta has a postal code of "S9V 1Z3". The first letter of the FSA, "S", refers to a Saskatchewan postal code.
- For the MEP product, when geocoding we try to get the best street level position possible within certain logical thresholds. This allows us to place the MEP point to its most representative location achieving a higher precision than placing it to LDU, FSA or PPN



centroid. As a result, the MEP point may fall just outside of its FSA, but will be closer to its true position.

The anomalies described above are typically not an issue in the operation of the postal system providing that mail is delivered to the intended recipients. However, in geographic analysis, where strict spatial analysis rules are enforced, these types of "gray area" anomalies can sometimes be more difficult to accommodate.

#### Q: Why are there MEP points not falling in their appropriate LDU boundary?

A: In most cases the MEP points will fall into their corresponding LDU boundary. When this is not the case:

- The postal code in the MEP product might be in the Local Delivery Unit Boundaries Lookup Table\_related to the LDU postal code or
- The MEP point has a POSITION value of 4 or 5 which is a centroid position and is not related to the LDU or
- The MEP point was geocoded to the closest address on the street with which the Postal code serves. This allows us to place the MEP point to its most representative location achieving a higher precision than placing it to LDU, FSA or PPN centroid. As a result the MEP might fall outside of its appropriate LDU, but will be closer to its true position.

#### Q Why are there LDU boundaries with no MEP point?

A: The MEP product is a point file representing ranges of addresses served by one Postal code. The LDU product is a polygon file representing individual addresses delineated by roads, water bodies and parks. Given these differences, there will not be an MEP point in each LDU boundary since a range of addresses in MEP can be broken up into several LDU boundaries dependant on the topology of the area.

#### Q: How do I create Postal Route maps by using the DEL\_M\_ID field in LDU?

A: Postal Route maps provide a representation of mail delivery routes. This information is best viewed by altering the symbology of the LDU product. Simply symbolize your data with a colour scheme based on the DEL\_M\_ID field to view this information on your map.

#### Q: Why are there 'holes' in the LDU boundary file?

- A: There are two instances where the LDU product will contain no data. They are the following:
  - DMTI Spatial<sup>™</sup> creates LDU boundaries based around topographical inputs. Parks, water bodies and roads are not included in the LDU polygon fabric. No LDU polygons will be created where these phenomena occur.
  - LDU boundaries are based off of address points from Canada Post. In some areas we might not yet have LDU boundaries for addressed areas. This is usually a case where either Canada



Post's addresses do not match our CanMap<sup>®</sup> Streetfiles addressing or we are working on obtaining and integrating new sources into our Streetfiles. As sources are continually acquired and integrated into our CanMap Streetfiles, we can further enhance the completeness of our LDU product.

#### Q: I cannot find the postal code I am looking for?

- A: There are two reasons why you cannot find your postal code in the LDU product:
  - The postal code might be in the Postal code Lookup Table. This table links to a postal code in the LDU product giving the postal code in the lookup table a spatial location. Basic GIS topology rules do not allow multiple polygons on top of each other. Please see Local Delivery Units Boundary Lookup Table for more information on how to link a postal code in the Lookup table to the LDU product.
  - The postal code you are looking for might not currently be available in the LDU product for one of two reasons:
    - Canada Post's postal code data is only valid for one month following its release. Given this, the postal codes in the LDU product may not be an exhaustive list.
    - DMTI may not have all active postal codes represented in the LDU product. As we continue to obtain sources, we will gain the ability to incorporate any missing postal codes into the product.

#### Q: Why are some DAs not present in the P2C table?

A: The P2C (Postal to Census) table represents StatsCan information for MEPs (Multiple Enhanced Postal Codes) using a point-in-polygon operation. This means that if a DA is not present in the table, there are no MEPs that fall within those DAs.

#### Q: Why aren't ESRI locators functioning correctly (MEPs and UEPs)?

A: The locators were generated using ArcMap 10.x. ArcGIS will display an error if these locators are used in earlier ESRI versions. The user must install ArcMap 10.1 with Service Pack 1 or higher in order for the locator to function without error. See the following link for a more detailed description of the problem:

http://support.esri.com/em/knowledgebase/techarticles/detail/42971

#### Q: Why do some FSAs appear to be disjoint?

A: With new and changing postal codes every month, FSAs shapes and sizes are changing and competing for space. Consequently, some polygons may have multiple occurrences that are disjoint. See screenshot on following page for an example:





**Note:** The MEP product contains all Active postal codes for a period valid one month from the release data. Please refer to this product for a list of Active and Retired postal codes to further verify the validity of the postal code you are looking for.

#### Q: Are all MEP's included in the LDU product?

A: No, inferred postal codes within the MEP product are not included in the LDU product. Inferred postal codes in the MEP product are instead based on references to other corresponding postal code(s). Therefore, there could be multiple inferred postal codes in the MEP product that are referring to the same location, as they can all be an alias to a main postal code, and thus not included in the LDU postal code product.

#### Q: Do postal code polygons conform to topology rules?

A: Postal code polygons are processed with an XY tolerance of 0.000001 decimal degrees. They are free of overlaps and self-intersections.



# Appendix G: ISO 19115:2003 Compliant Metadata

#### Metadata Notification

As of May 15<sup>th</sup> 2005, DMTI Spatial data products have metadata that are ISO 19115:2003 compliant.

This product now includes structured metadata files as provided in XML and/or HTM format. These metadata files reside with the graphic or database files to which they are associated. It is recommended that users review and customize the metadata as per their specific needs.

This latest addition to the CanMap<sup>®</sup> line of products is another enhancement that will benefit our users and increase overall product satisfaction.