

Pitney Bowes® Neighborhood Boundaries – CAN Product Guide

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Table of Contents

1 – Getting Started

Product Description	04
Key Neighborhood Characteristics	04
Product Family	04
Release Highlights	04
Next Release Targets	05
Format Details	05
Data Tables Included	05

2 – Boundaries Record Layout

Objects Table	08
Names Table	08
Census Table – USA	08
Census Table – CAN	09
Reference Geography Table	09
Parents Table	10
Classification Table	10
Location Attribute Table	11
Primary Attribute Table	11
Attribute ADD-ON Table	12
Multi Attribute Table	12
Alternate Identifiers Table	12

Change Table	13
Object Types and Subtypes	13

Appendix A – More About Neighborhoods

Neighborhood Build Methodology	15
Neighborhood Hierarchy	15
Macro Neighborhoods (“M”)	15
Neighborhoods (“N”)	16
Sub-neighborhoods (“S”)	16
Residential Neighborhoods (“R”)	16
Separating Neighborhood Types	16

Appendix B – Resource

Acknowledgements	17
------------------	----

Frequently Asked Questions	19
----------------------------	----

Product Feedback and Support

Product Support	20
-----------------	----

Notices	21
---------	----

1 – Getting Started

In this section

Product Description
Key Neighborhood Characteristics
Product Family
Release Highlights
Next Release Targets
Format Details
Data Tables Included

Product Description

The Neighborhood Boundaries product provides hierarchical geographic boundaries, names, and other locational reference attribution that uniquely defines a neighborhood area.

Every city worldwide has a unique blend of population, demographics, social character, and other attributes that lead to different answers to the question, “What is a neighborhood?” Utilizing the most current and complete resources, Pitney Bowes builds each neighborhood to best reflect the local and social perception of that area as it would be understood by local residents.

Covering North America to the Asia Pacific region, Pitney Bowes is the only GIS data provider to collect, validate, and provide neighborhood boundaries for over 83 countries.

Key Neighborhood Characteristics

- Defined using multiple authoritative sources, including local government, real estate, tourism, and local media, along with customer-provided feedback.
- Unambiguous boundaries allow for accurate search and analysis results, along with cleaner visualization.
- A robust hierarchy of macro neighborhoods, neighborhoods, and sub-neighborhoods allows tailored data organization to meet application needs. (Please refer to [Appendix A – More About Neighborhoods](#) for detailed information about these neighborhood types.)

Product Family

Pitney Bowes Communities products are organized and sold by the following regions: USA, CAN, EUR, and WRL (worldwide). Not all Communities product are available for all regions. Please check with your account representative for availability.

Release Highlights

This release incorporates just over 6,400 neighborhoods in 70 Canadian metro areas. Notable updates were made to:

- Kamloops, BC
- Lethbridge, AB
- Kingston, ON
- Winnipeg, MB
- Quebec, AC

Next Release Targets

The next release will focus on additional growth of neighborhoods, as well as the ongoing maintenance of existing features and their attributes.

The Q1 2020 release will focus on updating and expanding boundaries in:

- Vancouver, BC
- Ottawa, ON
- Oshawa, ON
- Moncton, NB
- Saint John, NB

This is a list of targeted areas only and may not fully reflect the metro areas actually updated in the next update cycle.

Format Details

Pitney Bowes spatial boundary products are structured for use within common geographic information systems (GIS) and for loading into relational database systems.

Format Availability	
GIS	Esri Shape, MapInfo TAB (Extended)
Display Proprietary	KML
Database-loadable	MySQL, PostGIS, WKT
Non-spatial Tables	CSV, DBF, MySQL, Postgres
Format Specifications	
Geographic Availability	Canada
Geographic Tiling	Country
Update Frequency	Quarterly
Character Set	UTF-8
Datum	WGS84 (SRID = 4326)

Note: MapInfo Extended TAB and KML formats are not yet available.

Data Tables Included

The universe of Pitney Bowes Neighborhood Boundaries products contains the tables shown below. Unshaded rows indicate which tables ship with this particular product.

All table names adhere to this naming convention: **product_geography_tablename_releasedate**. Release date is formatted as YYYYMMDD (e.g. 20190509).

Product Table Type	Included?	Table Name
Objects	Yes	neighborhood_can_objects_yyyymmdd
Names	Yes	neighborhood_can_names_yyyymmdd
Census – USA	No	neighborhood_usa_census_yyyymmdd
Census – CAN	Yes	neighborhood_can_census_yyyymmdd

Product Table Type	Included?	Table Name
Reference Geography	Yes	neighborhood_can_refgeo_yyyymmdd
Parents	Yes	neighborhood_can_parents_yyyymmdd
Classification	Yes	neighborhood_can_classification_yyyymmdd
Location Attribute	No	neighborhood_can_XXXX ¹ _yyymmdd
Primary Attribute	No	neighborhood_can_XXXX_attributes_yyyymmdd
Attribute ADD-ON	No	neighborhood_can_XXXX_attributes_yyyymmdd
Multi Attribute	No	neighborhood_can_XXXX_tertiary_attributes_yyyymmdd
Alternate Identifiers	No	neighborhood_can_altids_yyyymmdd
Change	Yes	neighborhood_can_change_table_yyyymmdd

¹ XXXX is a name unique to the specific product attribution contained within that table.

2 – Boundaries Record Layout

In this section

- Objects Table
- Names Table
- Census Table – USA
- Census Table – CAN
- Reference Geography Table
- Parents Table
- Classification Table
- Location Attribute Table
- Primary Attribute Table
- Attribute ADD-ON Table
- Multi Attribute Table
- Alternate Identifiers Table
- Change Table
- Object Types and Subtypes

Objects Table

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
01	OBJ_NAME	INTEGER	Unique and permanent object ID.
02	OBJ_NAME	CHAR (100)	Object name
03	OBJ_TYP	CHAR (100)	Object type. See Object Types and Subtypes for detailed information.
04	OBJ_SUBTCD	CHAR (3)	Object subtype code.
05	OBJ_SUBTYP	CHAR (100)	Object subtype description.
06	COUNTRY	CHAR (3)	ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3 country code.
07	METRO	CHAR (100)	Metro name – English spelling.
08	LAT	FLOAT	Latitude of polygon centroid.
09	LON	FLOAT	Longitude of polygon centroid.
10	RELDATE	CHAR (8)	Product release date (YYYYMMDD).
11	WKT		Open Geospatial Consortium well-known text representation of geometry.
12	GEOM		Binary internal representation of geometry.

Names Table

Table relationship is 1:many.

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
01	NAME_ID	INTEGER	Unique and permanent ID for name record.
02	OBJ_ID	INTEGER	Object's unique ID.
03	LID	CHAR (3)	ISO 639 Alpha 3 language code. Reference NAME_N field.
04	NAME_TYP	CHAR (1)	Name type: A – Alternate B – Abbreviation P – Primary
05	NAME_E	CHAR (100)	Name – English spelling.
06	NAME_N	CHAR (100)	Name – native language spelling.
07	NAME_R	CHAR (100)	Name – Romanized spelling.

Census Table – USA

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
01	OBJ_ID	INTEGER	Unique and permanent object ID.
02	STATE	CHAR (2)	State abbreviation
03	STATEFIPS	CHAR (2)	State FIPS code.
04	CBSA	CHAR (100)	Core Based Statistical Area/Metropolitan Statistical Area.
05	CBSAFIPS	CHAR (5)	CBSA FIPS code.

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
06	CBSATYP	CHAR (5)	Statistical area designation: METRO – Metropolitan MICRO – Micropolitan
07	COUNTY	CHAR (100)	County name
08	COUNTYFIPS	CHAR (5)	County FIPS code.
09	MCD_CCD	CHAR (100)	Census MCD/CCD township name.
10	MCDFIPS	CHAR (5)	MCD FIPS code.
11	PLACE	CHAR (100)	Census Incorporated Place (IP) or Census Designated Place (CDP) name.
12	PLACEFIPS	CHAR (7)	Census Place FIPS code.

Census Table – CAN

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
01	OBJ_ID	INTEGER	Object's unique and permanent ID.
02	PROV_E	CHAR (100)	Province name – English.
03	PROV_ID	CHAR (2)	Province identifier
04	CMA_E	CHAR (100)	Census Metropolitan Area/Agglomeration name – English.
05	CMA_ID	CHAR (5)	CMA identifier
06	CMATYP	CHAR (3)	CA – Census Agglomeration CMA – Census Metropolitan Area
07	DIV_E	CHAR (100)	Census division name – English.
08	DIV_ID	CHAR (2)	Census division identifier.
09	SUBDIV_E	CHAR (100)	Census subdivision name – English.
10	SUBDIV_ID	CHAR (3)	Census subdivision identifier.
11	POPCEN_E	CHAR (100)	Population center name – English.
12	POPCEN_ID	CHAR (7)	Population center identifier.
13	PROV_F	CHAR (100)	Province name – French.
14	CMA_F	CHAR (100)	Census Metropolitan Area/Agglomeration name – French.
15	DIV_F	CHAR (100)	Census division name – French.
16	SUBDIV_F	CHAR (100)	Census subdivision name – French.
17	POPCEN_F	CHAR (100)	Population center name – French.

Reference Geography Table

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
01	OBJ_ID	INTEGER	Object's unique and permanent ID.
02	COUNTRY_E	CHAR (100)	Country name – English spelling.
03	COUNTRY_N	CHAR (100)	Country name – native language spelling.
04	COUNTRY_R	CHAR (100)	Country name – Romanized spelling.
05	CNTRYSUB_E	CHAR (100)	Country sub-geography – English spelling.

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
06	CNTRYSUB_N	CHAR (100)	Country sub-geography – native language spelling.
07	CNTRYSUB_R	CHAR (100)	Country sub-geography – Romanized spelling.
08	METRO_E	CHAR (100)	Metro name – English spelling.
09	METRO_N	CHAR (100)	Metro name – native language spelling.
10	METRO_R	CHAR (100)	Metro name – Romanized spelling.
11	CITY_E	CHAR (100)	City name – English spelling.
12	CITY_N	CHAR (100)	City name – native language spelling.
13	CITY_R	CHAR (100)	City name – Romanized spelling.

Parents Table

The Parents table provides an ID reference to the overlying parent object. Table relationship is 1: many.

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
01	PAR_REL_ID	INTEGER	Primary key
02	OBJ_ID	INTEGER	Unique and permanent object ID.
03	PAR_ID	INTEGER	OBJ_ID of immediate parent object.
04	PAR_TYP	CHAR (100)	Parent object type.
05	PAR_SUBTYP	CHAR (100)	Parent object subtype description.
06	PAR_SUBTCD	CHAR (3)	Parent object subtype code.

Classification Table

The Classification table lists residential function and exception classifications. Table relationship is 1:many.

Seq.	CLASS_ID	OBJ_ID	Class Text	Code
01	Primary Key	OBJ_ID	Function	Two-digit code (see below).
02		OBJ_ID	Exception	Two-digit code (see below).
...		.		

Function codes provide additional classification information for individual residential areas.

FUNCTION Code	FUNCTION Description
00	Default; no additional classification currently assigned.
30	Residential
31	Subdivision
32	Homeowners' association, property owners' association, neighborhood association.
33	Condominiums
34	Mobile home/trailer complex.
35	Multi-family dwellings (apartment buildings, townhouses, etc.).
36	Single-family residence.

Exception codes identify polygons whose geometric or attribute references differ from standard representation.

EXCEPTION Code	EXCEPTION Description
00	Default; no additional classification currently assigned.
10	Non-neighborhood areas of interest (colleges, airports, etc.).
11	Neighborhoods roughly based on Census Place/MCD source.
12	Geometry overlap validated by resource.
13	Valid multipart polygon (such as a neighborhood with islands).
14	Name has been validated and is similar to another name within the metro.
15	Valid multipart polygon and also a neighborhood based roughly on Census Place/MCD source.

Location Attribute Table

The Location Attribute table provides primary address and location reference information. Depending on the feature type and available information, the table may be incomplete. Table relationship is 1:many.

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
01	LOC_ID	INTEGER	Location record's unique and permanent ID.
02	OBJ_ID	INTEGER	Object's permanent ID.
03	LOC_TYP	CHAR (1)	Type of location: P – Physical M – Mailing
04	ADDRESS	CHAR (100)	Main address
05	CITY	CHAR (100)	City name
06	STATE_PROV	CHAR (10)	State or province abbreviation.
07	POST_CODE	CHAR (10)	Postal code
08	PHONE	CHAR (15)	Main phone number (if available).
09	WEB	CHAR (254)	URL (if available)

Primary Attribute Table

Note: The Primary Attribute table does not provide additional attributes.

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
01	OBJ_ID	INTEGER	Object's unique and permanent ID.
02	att_1		Product-specific
03	att_2		Product-specific
n	att_n		Product-specific

Attribute ADD-ON Table

The Attribute ADD-ON table is reserved for associating additionally purchased products, such as Context Demographics, Context Real Estate, etc. No additional attributes are provided.

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
01	OBJ_ID	INTEGER	Object's unique and permanent ID.
02	att_1		Product-specific
03	att_2		Product-specific
n	att_n		Product-specific

Multi Attribute Table

The Multi Attribute table defines relationships between neighborhoods and ZIP Codes. Any ZIP Code that overlaps by less than 5% is not included in this table. Table relationship is 1:many.

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
01	OBJ_ID	INTEGER	Object's unique and permanent ID.
02	OBJ_NAME	CHAR (100)	Neighborhood name
03	POST_CODE	CHAR (5)	ZIP Code in which the neighborhood lies or with which it overlaps.
04	POST_NAME	CHAR (60)	Name of ZIP Code region.
05	STATE	CHAR (2)	State abbreviation
06	POST_TYP	CHAR (1)	N – Non-unique P – PO Box U – Unique
07	POST_PERCN	FLOAT	Percentage of ZIP Code within neighborhood.
08	RELDATE	CHAR (8)	Product release date.
09	RELPOST	CHAR (8)	Postal product version.
10	OBJ_SUBTCD	CHAR (1)	Object sub-type code.

Alternate Identifiers Table

The Alternate Identifiers table provides alternate IDs that may commonly or commercially be used to reference a specific feature. Table relationship is 1:many.

ALTID_ID	OBJ_ID	ALTID	ALTID_TYP
xx	yy	zzzz	Ex. NCES ID
xx	yy	rrrr	Ex. GreatSchools® ID

Change Table

The Change table provides a direct listing of all features that have undergone change since the previous product release. **Note:** This table reflects all change, no matter how small the geometry change may be. The PCT_A_CHNG field may show a value of 0.000000, which indicates that a change has been made that is smaller than the value that can be represented in that field.

Seq.	Field	Type (Length)	Description
01	CHNG_ID	INTEGER	Primary key. Not persistent from release to release. IDs will change over time.
02	PRIM_KEY	INTEGER	Primary key ID referencing the record that has changed.
03	KEY_NAME	CHAR (10)	Name of primary key in the table referenced.
04	TABLE_TYP	CHAR (50)	Name of the table in which the change occurred.
05	FIELD_NAME	CHAR (10)	Name of the field in which the change occurred.
06	CHNG_TYP	CHAR (1)	Change type: A – Add C – Change D – Delete
07	VALUE_OLD	CHAR (100)	Attribute value in previous release. Will not include geometry values.
08	VALUE_NEW	CHAR (100)	Attribute value in current release. Will not include geometry values.
09	PCT_A_CHNG	FLOAT	Percentage area change when change is geometry based.
10	RELDATE	CHAR (8)	Current product release date.
11	RELDATE_PR	CHAR (8)	Prior product release date.

Object Types and Subtypes

OBJ_TYP	OBJ_SUBTYP	OBJ_SUBTCD
Neighborhood	Macro Neighborhood	M
Neighborhood	Neighborhood	N
Neighborhood	Residential	R
Neighborhood	Sub Neighborhood	S

Appendix A – More About Neighborhoods

In this section

Neighborhood Build Methodology

Neighborhood Hierarchy

Macro Neighborhoods (“M”)

Neighborhoods (“N”)

Sub-neighborhoods (“S”)

Residential Neighborhoods (“R”)

Separating Neighborhood Types

Generally, a neighborhood can be defined as:

- A contiguous area that forms a (social) community within a town or city;
- A historical or other region around a known location;
- An area (located within a town or city) that has a recognizable name.

Neighborhood Build Methodology

Neighborhood boundary construction starts with the collection of GIS data, map images, or textual descriptions from multiple sources such as municipalities, counties, or housing associations, or from verified customer feedback. All of this information serves as input into the Pitney Bowes compilation process. We apply specific GIS standards for geometry, horizontal accuracy, naming, and content attribution to construct high-quality polygons that are consistently defined and integrated across the nation.

Throughout the process, rigorous automated and manual quality assurance programs ensure that the product is of the highest quality and true to local perception.

Neighborhood Hierarchy

People use the term *neighborhood* to refer to anything from a five-mile radius to an area encompassing just a few city blocks. In order to develop datasets that reflect the diverse nature of neighborhoods, these areas must be broken down into neighborhood types that convey information about their size and nature. The ideal hierarchy both supports the search and reporting needs of neighborhood data users, and effectively captures the social, political, and territorial characteristics of a neighborhood for uses like target marketing. At Pitney Bowes, we believe that neighborhoods are best classified into four types:

- Macro neighborhoods
- Neighborhoods
- Sub-neighborhoods
- Residential neighborhoods

Neighborhood types are nested within this hierarchy. This means that sub-neighborhoods fit within neighborhoods, which fit into macro neighborhoods. Neighborhood boundaries within a neighborhood type layer typically do not overlap. In rare instances where an overlap is needed to best represent the neighborhood, it is flagged as an exception in the Neighborhood Classification Scheme.

Macro Neighborhoods (“M”)

Macro neighborhoods are the largest neighborhood type and typically cover a large portion of a city, such as Midtown Manhattan in New York City. They can include residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational areas. Names often tend to include directional or locational indicators, such as Southwest Seattle or Midtown Manhattan. Due to their broad coverage, there are typically fewer than twenty-five macro neighborhoods per metro area, with a low density per square mile of coverage. Macro neighborhoods will typically encompass other neighborhoods of lower hierarchical types.

Macro neighborhoods typically have a population range between 10,000 and 50,000.

Neighborhoods (“N”)

This category covers the types of named areas that are typically by local authorities and commonly referenced by people who live or work there. Examples of neighborhoods are SoHo or the Garment District in New York City. Geographically, they tend to be small- to medium-sized (smaller than a macro neighborhood and larger than a sub-neighborhood) and can also cover or include residential, commercial, and recreational areas. There can be a great difference in neighborhood density from metro to metro depending on the social, political, and territorial characteristics of the area.

Neighborhoods typically have a population range between 1,000 and 3,000.

Sub-neighborhoods (“S”)

Sub-neighborhoods represent smaller, locally known areas within an existing neighborhood, primarily in an urban setting. In a city, sub-neighborhoods tend to be infrequent and cover a smaller section of the city (perhaps a few blocks). They are often used to represent an important area that is compact in size, such as Pike’s Place Market in Seattle.

Residential Neighborhoods (“R”)

Residential neighborhoods represent geographic areas that are composed primarily of single- or multi-family housing units, and are recognized by local citizens as where they live. They may also include features associated with the housing community, such as schools, playgrounds, and parks. Residential neighborhoods tend to be grouped very densely.

The typical population of a residential neighborhood is less than 500.

Separating Neighborhood Types

To separate out neighborhood types for your application, simply query the data by the following object sub-type values:

Neighborhood	Object Sub-type Value
Macro	M
Neighborhood	N
Residential	R
Sub-neighborhood	S

Appendix B – Resource Acknowledgements

Pitney Bowes thanks the following entities in North America, Europe, South America, Asia-Pacific, Africa, and the Middle East for supplying valuable source material:

- Kadaster – The Netherlands
- Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek – The Netherlands
- City of Oslo
- City of Stockholm
- City of Copenhagen
- National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies – France
- Bilbao districts from Fernandopascullo
- Data courtesy of the City of Zagreb
- Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2010
- Dortmund data courtesy of the City of Dortmund
- City of Donostia – San Sebastian <http://www.donostia.org>
- Data courtesy of Comunidad Autónoma de la Región de Murcia
- With regards to Munich, Germany: This Wikipedia and Wikipedia Commons map is from the user Maximilian Dörrbecker (Chumwa) and is freely available at [http://commons.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:M%C3%BCnchen_-_Stadtbezirk_01_\(Karte\)_-_Altstadt_-_Lehel.png](http://commons.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:M%C3%BCnchen_-_Stadtbezirk_01_(Karte)_-_Altstadt_-_Lehel.png) under the creative commons cc-by-sa 2.5 license.
- Amt für Statistik Berlin – Brandenburg
- Data for the city of Göttingen courtesy of the City of Göttingen
- City of St. Petersburg – Russia
- Data for Durban courtesy of the Municipality of eThekweni
- Hong Kong district map provided by Moddlyg
- Data for the city of Salvador, Brazil courtesy of CIAGS/UFBA
- Madrid Spain Map Magazine
- City of Chicago, IL
- City of Bradenton, FL
- City of Edmonton, AB
- Manatee County, FL
- San Diego County, CA
- City of Elizabeth City, NC
- Sacramento County, CA
- City of Trenton, NJ
- Maricopa County, AZ
- City of Missoula, MT
- Pima County, AZ
- City of Providence, RI
- City of Scottsdale, AZ
- City of Topeka, KS
- City of Asheville, NC
- Licking County, OH
- City of Arlington, VA
- City of Tacoma, WA
- Cape Breton Regional Planning, NS
- City of Newport Beach, CA
- Volusia County, FL
- City of Boise, ID

- Brevard County, FL
- City of Lynchburg, VA
- City of Oceanside, CA
- City of Frisco, TX
- City of Redding, CA
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<https://princegeorge.ca/City%20Services/Pages/Maps.aspx>
- 2016 Boundary Files, *2016 Census*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-160-X. The incorporation of data sourced from Statistics Canada within this product shall not be construed as constituting an endorsement by Statistics Canada of such product.
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- Virginia Beach, VA: "City of Virginia Beach 2009 Comprehensive Plan, adopted December 9, 2009, as amended through March 26, 2013."
- Durham, NC – Philip Bos – <http://durhamhoods.com>

Frequently Asked Questions

How do I find the state within which an object falls?

You can find the state within which an object falls by joining the Census table to the Objects table on the OBJ_ID field. This provides all Census information (such as state or place names) for the objects.

How do I attach the 1:many tables to the Objects table?

For available dataset formats mentioned above, an inner join operation would be used to relate all the records in a 1:many table to the object with the matching OBJ_ID. For SHP format, a relate operation would be used in the GIS software in which the data was loaded.

Product Feedback and Support

Pitney Bowes welcomes your feedback to help us continue improving this product. As a licensee of Pitney Bowes data, you are welcome to use the Pitney Bowes® Feedback Platform, which allows you to directly input updates, suggestions, and corrections. This input will be reviewed by our production teams and utilized as appropriate for product maintenance, with the results communicated back to you.

Please register to use the Feedback Platform by visiting <http://feedback.maponics.com>.

To learn how Pitney Bowes Location Intelligence Data products can support your business, please visit <http://www.pitneybowes.com/us/location-intelligence/gis-data-sets.html>.

Product Support

If you have any questions or concerns, you may contact our Support team directly by calling **800 762 5158** or by emailing software.support@pb.com.

Notices

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