

2020 Census Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP)



Tribal Paper Webinar



Agenda

- PSAP Overview.
- Schedule.
- Materials.
- Tribal Statistical Geography Overview.
- Tribal Statistical Geographies included in PSAP.
- Available Assistance for PSAP.

PSAP Overview

- Provides designated participants the opportunity to review and suggest changes to the boundaries and names for statistical geographic areas, based on U.S. Census Bureau criteria and guidelines.
 - PSAP is the program to update the tribal statistical geographies.
- Local input often yields best statistics for those smaller, statistical geographic areas needed for planning purposes by tribal and local governments and data users.
- The Census Bureau uses the statistical geographies to tabulate and disseminate data for the Decennial Census, Economic Census, and the American Community Survey (ACS).

PSAP Overview: Participants' Responsibilities

Census Bureau statistical areas are a “shared resource” that are most relevant when they reflect the needs of a variety of tribal data users.

The official primary participant is responsible for:

- Coordinating review and update of statistical area boundaries, and returning updates to the Census Bureau.
- Engaging with and including other tribal stakeholders in the review process.
 - How to engage:
 - Notify stakeholders about the start of PSAP and request input.
 - Organize meetings to discuss analytical needs and solicit suggested changes.
- Ensuring that the areas submitted to the Census Bureau meet the needs of a variety of data users in the tribal area.

PSAP Schedule

Date	Event
July 2018	Census Bureau began sending 2020 Census PSAP invitation materials to participants.
January 2019	PSAP delineation phase began. Participants have 120 calendar days to submit updates.
January 2019	PSAP webinar trainings began.
July 2019	Census Bureau sends official communication notifying closeout of PSAP delineation phase.
January 2020	PSAP verification phase begins. Participants have 90 calendar days to review updates.
October 2020	Census Bureau conducts closeout of the 2020 Census PSAP.

Participant Materials

- Delineation phase return postcard.
- Informational and instructional materials.
- Paper maps.
 - All tribal participants receive paper maps for 2020 Census PSAP.
 - Federally recognized American Indian Areas (AIA) with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land can use the Census Bureau's Geographic Update Partnership Software (GUPS) instead of paper maps to make updates to tribal census tracts, tribal block groups, and census designated places.
 - Digital accompaniment of Adobe .pdf files for reference only on "Supplemental disc."
- Colored map pencils.
- 2010 population and housing counts for tribal census tracts and tribal block groups.
- Postage-paid label/envelope.

Delineation Phase Return Postcard

- After comparing the tribal statistical geographies and determining the update status of the materials, please complete the postcard indicating whether changes are forthcoming.
- Please return the postcard within 30 days of receipt of materials.

P-300

OMB Control no: 0607-1003

<Entity ID>

U.S. Census Bureau

2020 Census Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP)

Delineation Phase Response Postcard

The U.S. Census Bureau received the product preference form from your government/organization indicating how you would like to receive the PSAP delineation materials. Please follow instructions on the letter in this package to review delineation materials for your statistical geographies.

Please check the first box if you will have changes to submit to the Census Bureau's 2020 proposed plan for the standard census tracts and block groups or to the existing boundaries for all other statistical geographies. Check the second box if you will not have any changes to submit.

Check only one of the following boxes after reviewing the 2020 Census PSAP Materials:

I plan to submit changes.

I do not plan to submit changes (I plan to accept the 2020 proposed plans for standard census tracts and block groups and existing boundaries for all other statistical geographies).

Please print your name, then sign, and date below before mailing back to the Census Bureau.

Print name _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Informational and Instructional Materials

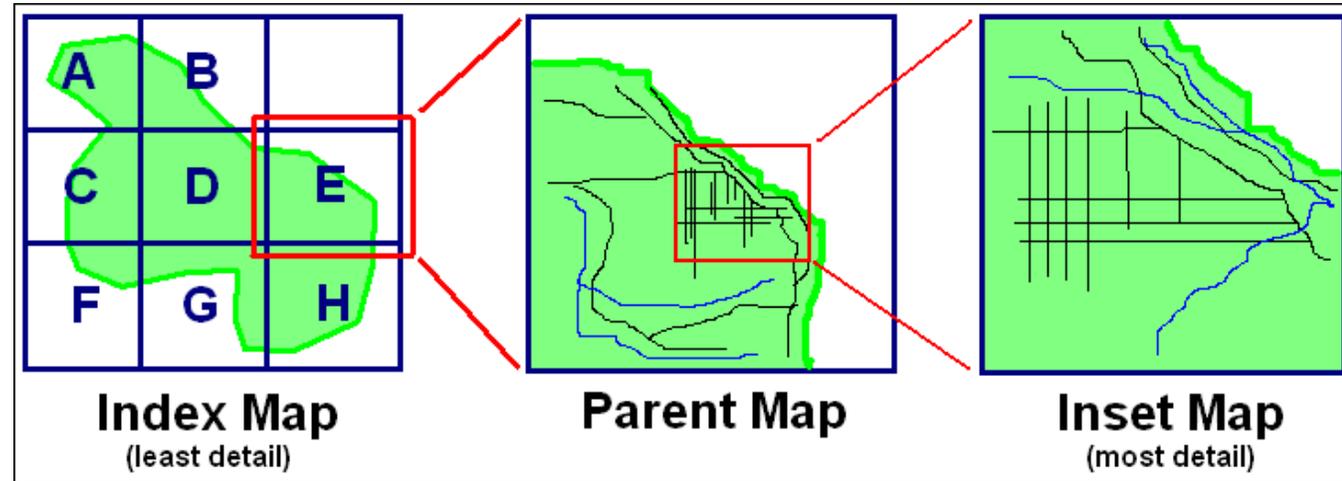
Name of Material	Tribal Participant(s) Receiving Material
Quick Reference: Tribal Block Groups	Federally recognized tribe with an American Indian reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust land (ORTL).
Quick Reference: Tribal Census Tracts	Federally recognized tribe with an American Indian reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust land (ORTL).
Quick Reference: Census Designated Places	Federally recognized tribe with an American Indian reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust land (ORTL) and federally recognized tribe in Oklahoma with a former AIR in Oklahoma.
Quick Reference: Tribal Designated Statistical Areas	Federally recognized tribe without an AIR or ORTL.
Quick Reference: State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas	State recognized tribe without an AIR through state liaison.
Quick Reference: Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas	Alaska Native village (federally or Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act <ANCSA> recognized) and Alaska Native Regional Association (ANRA).
Quick Reference: Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas and Tribal subdivisions of Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas	Federally recognized tribe in Oklahoma with a former AIR in Oklahoma.
Quick Reference: State American Indian Reservations	State recognized tribe with a state recognized AIR through state liaison.
Tribal Paper Respondent Guide	All tribal participants.

Paper Maps

- The Census Bureau generates large format (36" x 32") paper maps for use by tribal entities in the 2020 Census PSAP.
- Three types of maps.
 1. Index.
 2. Parent.
 3. Inset.
- Tribal entities with small land area may only receive a single, large format map sheet while those with large area may receive an index map, a series of parent maps, and a number of inset maps.

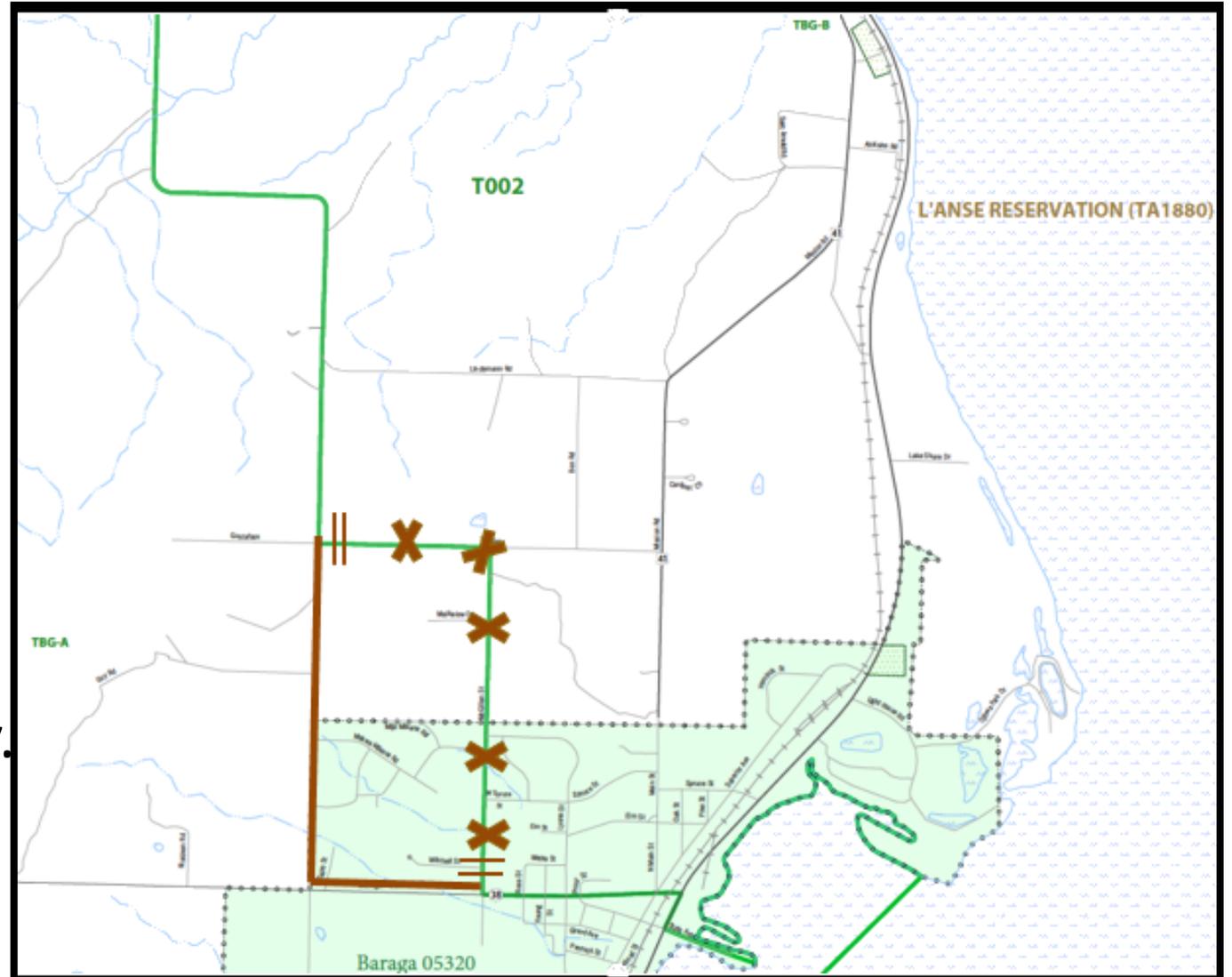
Types of Paper Maps

- **Index Map:** covers the complete geographic extent of the tribal participants' legally or statistically defined area divided into numbered grids.
- **Parent Map:** shows a detailed version of each of the grids from the index map. They show detail for features and the statistical geographies.
- **Inset Map:** shows finer details of areas within the parent map where the feature network is too dense to represent clearly at the map scale of the parent map.



Updating 2020 Census PSAP Maps

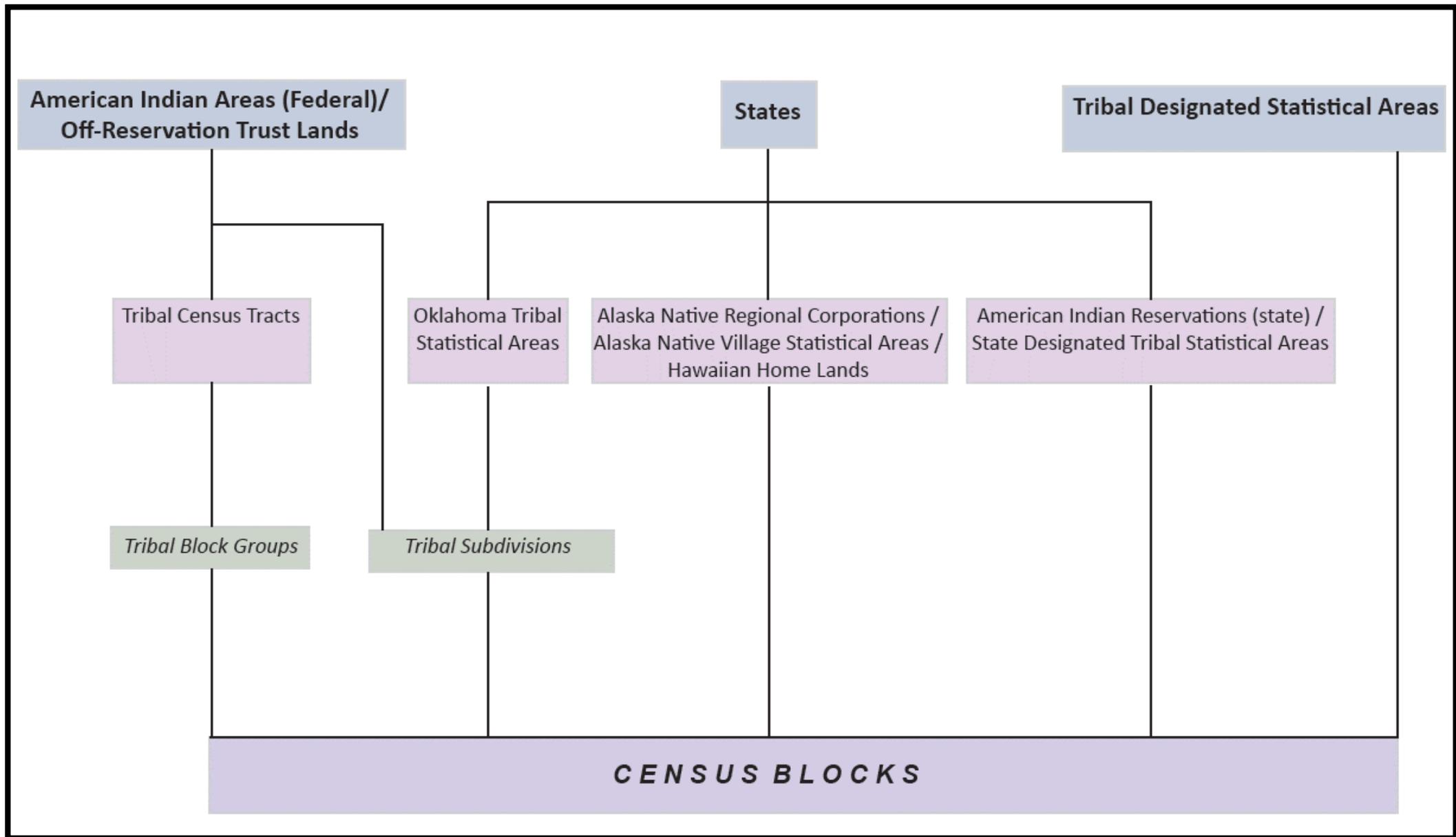
- Compare source materials with PSAP maps.
- Cross out the old/errant boundary with an “X” and mark the ends of the deletion/update with hash marks “(//).”
- Follow information in the respondent guide for drawing/revising boundary.



Pencil color	Tribal statistical geographies using color	Tribal participant(s) making the update(s)
Orange	Tribal census tract boundary and labels for tribal census tract.	American Indian Areas with a reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust lands (ORTL).
Brown	Tribal block group boundary and labels for tribal block group.	American Indian Areas with a reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust lands (ORTL)
Red	Census designated place (CDP) boundary and CDP names.	American Indian Areas with a reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust land (ORTL), and federally recognized tribe in Oklahoma with a former AIR in Oklahoma.
Purple	ANVSA boundary, ANRC boundary, OTSA boundary, OTSA tribal subdivision boundaries and labels for OTSA tribal subdivisions, TDSA boundary, SDTSA boundary, and SAIR boundary.	Alaska Native village (federally or Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act <ANCSA> recognized), Alaska Native Regional Corporation, federally recognized tribe in Oklahoma with a former AIR in Oklahoma, federally recognized tribe without an AIR or ORTL, state recognized tribe without an AIR or ORTL, and State American Indian Reservation.
Blue	New or missing feature, and the name of feature, needed for a statistical boundary.	All

Statistical Geography Overview

- Goal to provide meaningful statistical geographies for data users while maintaining consistent statistical geographies nationwide.
- Areas defined solely for data collection, tabulation, dissemination, and analysis.
- Represents areas that do not have legally defined boundaries or are surrogates for legal entities.
- Representations of entities that have (or had) a legal existence, but may lack clear boundaries or may not fit within an agency's definition of legal entities.



Tribal Statistical Geography Types in PSAP

Updated by Paper or GUPS

- Tribal census tracts.
- Tribal block groups.
- Census designated places (CDP).

Updated by Paper Only

- Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs).
- Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs) and OTSA tribal subdivisions.
- Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs).
- State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs).
- Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANCRs) and State American Indian Reservations (SAIRs).

Importance of Statistical Geographies

- Used to help tribal leaders and decision makers understand what their communities need.
- Used to attract new business, plan for growth, plan new facilities, and new programs for the communities they serve.

My Tribal Area

<https://www.census.gov/tribal/>

- Tool provides quick and easy access to selected statistics from the American Community Survey (ACS).
 - ACS provides detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing statistics every year for the nation's communities.

My Tribal Area

Enter name of Tribal Area

OR

1 Select a State

2

People **Jobs** **Housing** **Economy** **Education**

The Census Bureau collects data for the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) population and publishes specific counts, estimates, and statistics. My Tribal Area gives you quick and easy access to selected statistics from the [American Community Survey \(ACS\)](#). The ACS provides detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing statistics every year for the nation's communities. My Tribal Area is powered by the [Census Application Programming Interface \(API\)](#).

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
[census.gov](https://www.census.gov)

POWERED BY
The American Community Survey

[Glossary >](#)

Statistical Geography Boundaries

- **Should:**
 - Follow visible features whenever possible.
 - Use significant/major features on landscape.
 - Align to legal geography where a relationship has been established.
 - Follow legal conjoint boundaries, where applicable.
 - Reflect current land use patterns, where possible.
- **Should Not:**
 - Cut through housing and other buildings.
 - Include “zig-zags” and sharp angles for no purpose.
 - Group disparate land use types for no reason.
 - Make use of less prominent features when a more significant feature could be used.

Tribal Census Tracts – Overview

- Statistical subdivisions of American Indian Reservations (AIRs) and/or Off Reservation Trust Lands (ORTLs) used for tabulating and publishing statistical data.
- Defined to provide meaningful, relevant, and reliable data for small geographic areas within the boundaries of federally recognized tribes with reservations or trust lands.
- Recognize the unique statistical data needs of federally recognized American Indian tribes.

Tribal Census Tracts – Criteria

- Must cover the entire land and water area of the AIR and/or ORTL.
- May cross county or state boundaries.
- Must not cross AIR and/or ORTL boundaries.
- Must meet specific population and housing unit thresholds outlined in respondent guide.
- Must comprise a reasonable compact and contiguous land area.
- Naming convention must utilize the letter “T” and a three-digit code and may have a two-digit suffix.
- Should follow visible and identifiable features.

Tribal Census Tracts – Thresholds

- Population Thresholds:

- Optimum: 4,000
- Min: 1,200
- Max: 8,000



- Housing Unit Thresholds:

- Optimum: 1,600
- Min: 480
- Max: 3,200



Tribal Block Groups – Overview

- Statistical subdivisions of tribal census tracts used for tabulating and publishing statistical data.
- Defined to provide meaningful, relevant, and reliable data for small geographic areas within the boundaries of federally recognized AIRs and/or ORTLs.
- Recognize the unique statistical data needs of federally recognized American Indian tribes.

Tribal Block Groups – Criteria

- Must not cross tribal census tract boundaries.
- Must cover the entire land and water area of the tribal census tract.
- Must utilize capital letters “A” through “K”, with exception of letter “I” and must be unique within tribal census tracts. More guidance in respondent guide.
- Must meet specific population and housing unit thresholds.
- Must comprise a reasonably compact and contiguous land area and would only be noncontiguous in situations where tribal land is noncontiguous.
- Should follow visible and identifiable features.

Tribal Block Groups – Thresholds

- Population Thresholds:
 - Min: 600
 - Max: 3,000

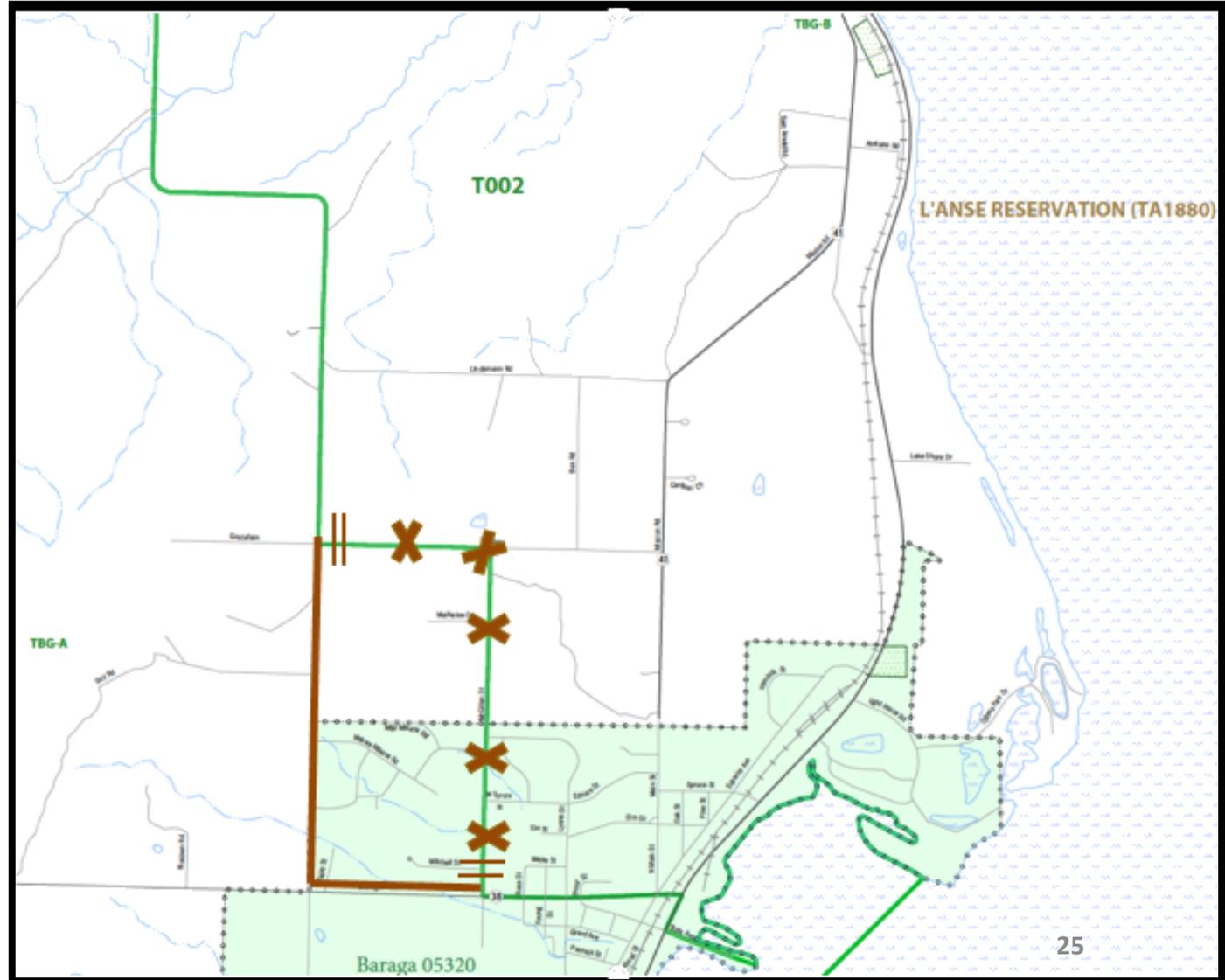


- Housing Unit Thresholds:
 - Min: 240
 - Max: 1,200



Tribal Block Groups – Example

- Boundary update between the tribal block group A (TBG-A) and tribal block group B (TBG-B) in tribal census tract T002 of the L'Anse Reservation.
- Illustrates the use of proper color (brown) and symbology (X and //).



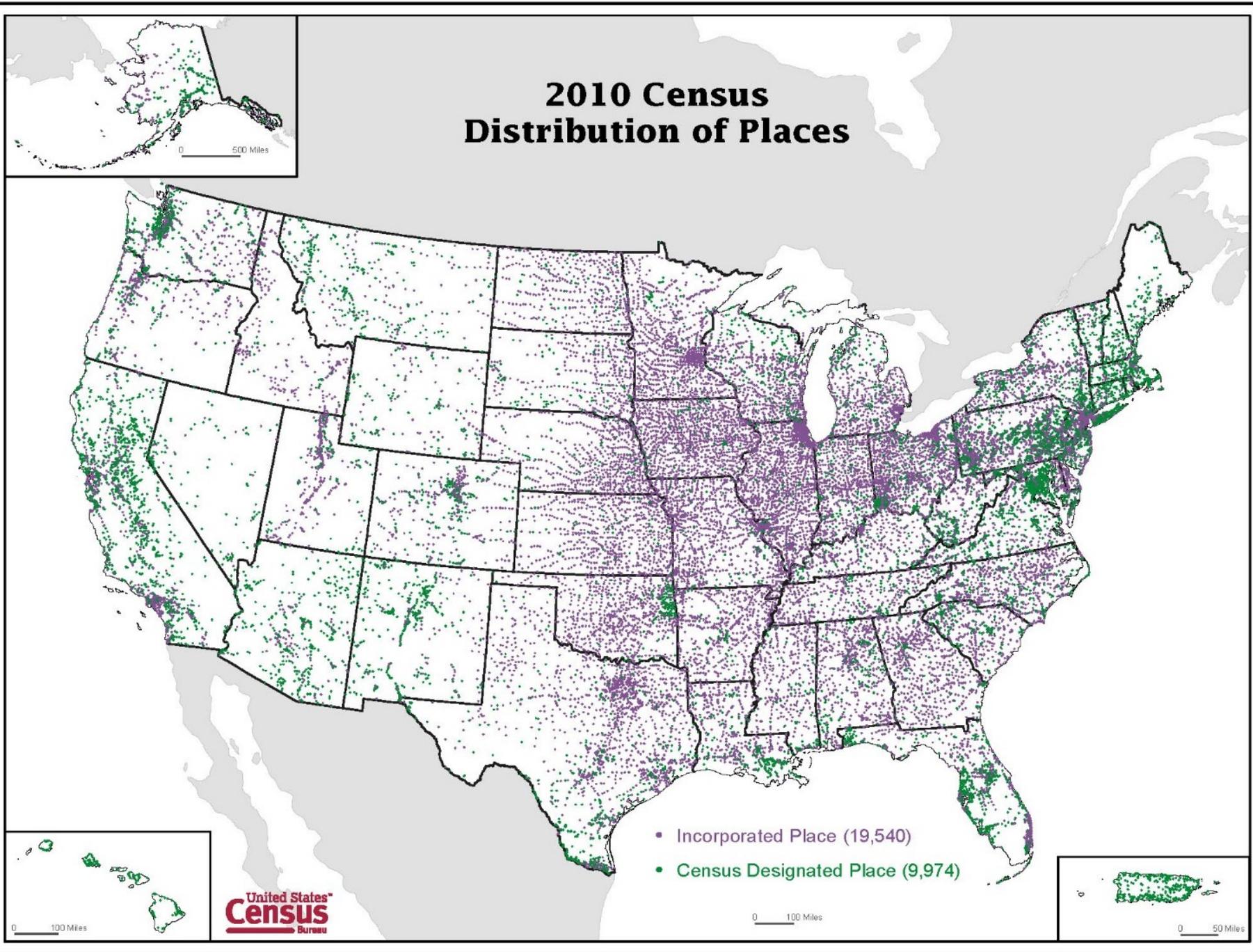
Census Designated Places (CDPs) – Overview

- Statistical geographic entities representing closely settled, unincorporated communities that are locally recognized and identified by name.
- Statistical equivalents of incorporated places, with the primary differences being the lack of both legally defined boundary and an activating, function governmental structure, chartered by the state or elected officials.
- Cannot be co-extensive with an entire AIR, ORTL, or any other American Indian Area (AIA).
- Boundaries may extend beyond the boundaries of AIRs and/or ORTLs.

Census Designated Places (CDPs) – Criteria

- Must constitute a single, named, closely settled center of population.
- Must consist of a contiguous cluster of census blocks comprising a single piece of territory with a mix of uses similar to that of an incorporated place of similar size.
- Cannot be located, partially or entirely, within an incorporated place or another CDP.
- May cross county, AIR and/or ORTL boundaries, but must not cross state boundaries.
- Cannot have zero population and zero housing units.
- Boundaries should usually follow visible features.
- Names should be recognizable.
- Cannot have the same name as an adjacent or nearby incorporated place.

2010 Census Distribution of Places



Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs) – Overview

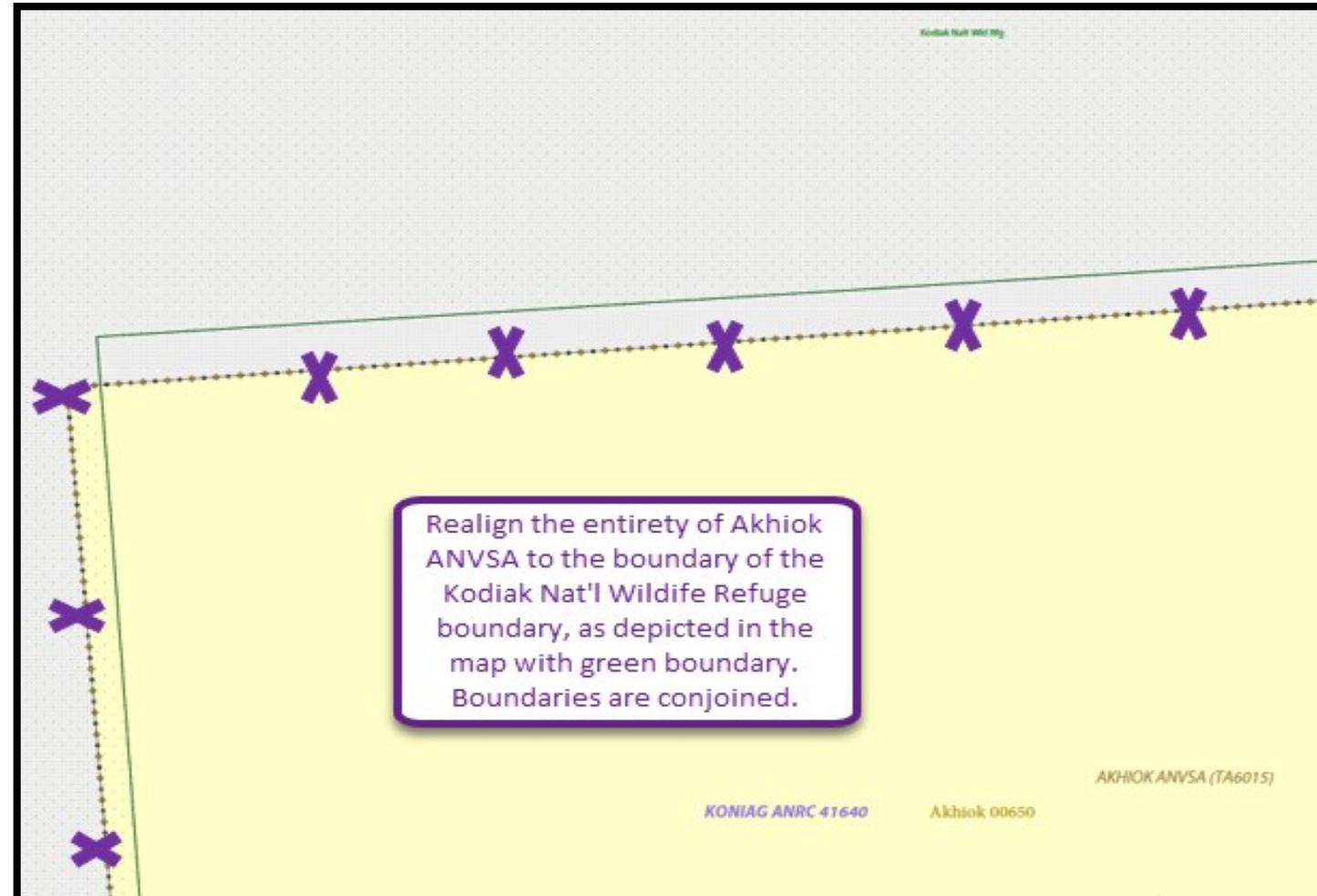
- Statistical geographic entities representing defined so the Census Bureau can produce statistical data for each Alaska Native Village (ANV).
- Geographic representations of permanent and/or seasonal residences of Alaska Natives who are members of, or receive, governmental services from the defining ANV, and are located within the region and vicinity of the ANV's historic and/or traditional location.
- Represent the relatively densely settled portion of each ANV and should include only an area where Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV, represent a substantial proportion of the population during at least one season (3 consecutive months) of the year.
- Should not contain large areas that are primarily unpopulated or that do not include concentrations of Alaska Natives.

Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs) – Criteria

- Must not overlap.
- Must not completely surround the location of another ANV.
- Must be located within 50 miles of the ANV's point location.
- Must not include more water area than land area.
- Use of nonvisible lines for an ANVSA boundary are only acceptable if a standard acceptable feature is unavailable.
- Must not include military installations or area within a 2010 Census urbanized area.
- ANVSA name must match the corresponding ANV name.

Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSA) – Example

- In this example, the entire boundary needs to conjoin with the park boundary.
- It appears as though the boundary of the park shifted and the ANVSA boundary did not move with it.

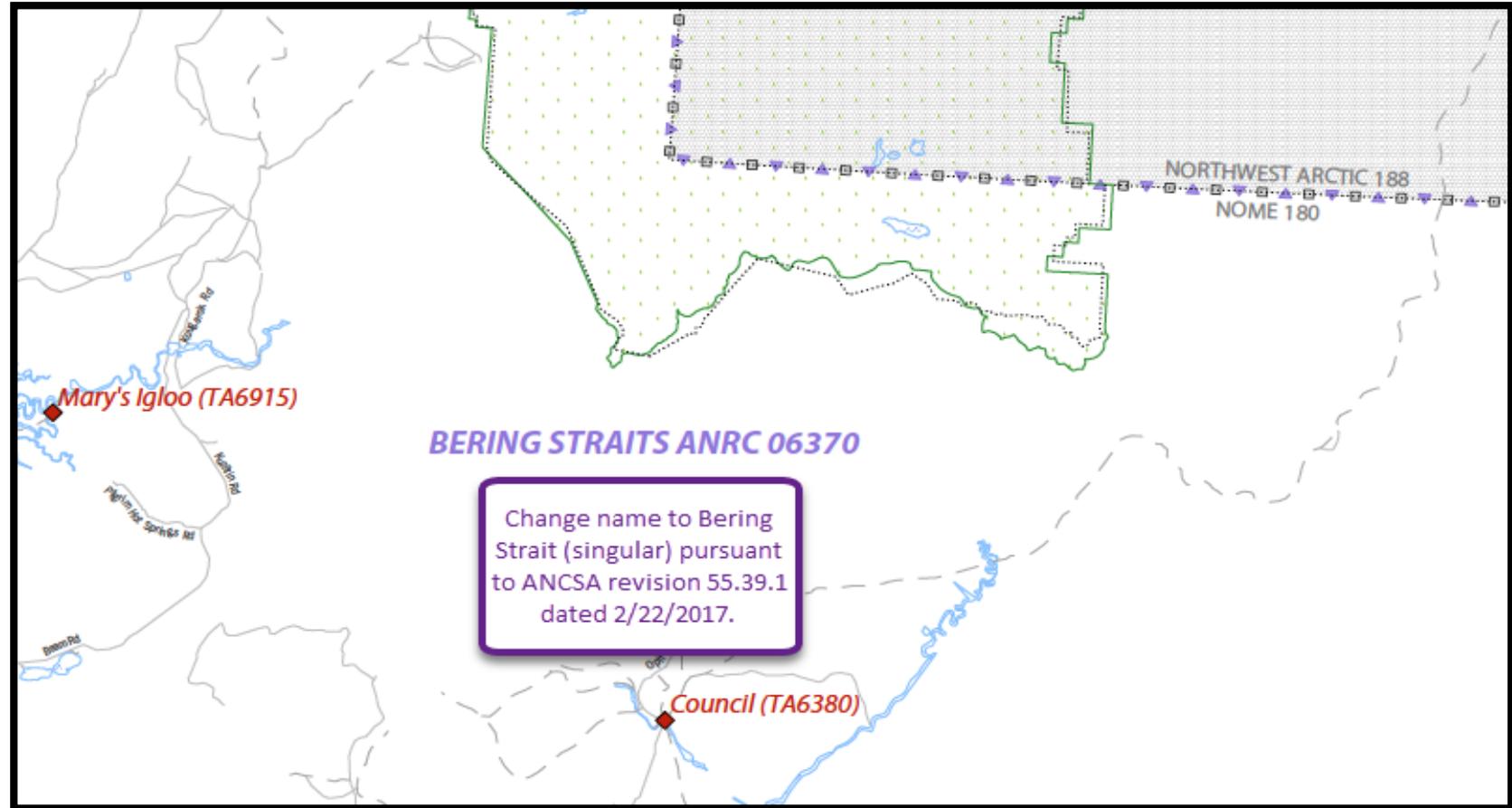


Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) – Overview

- A corporate geographic area established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Pub. L. 92–203, 85 Stat. 688 (1971)) to conduct both the business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Twelve ANRCs cover the entire State of Alaska except for the Annette Island Reserve.

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) – Example

- Name Correction
 - Provide the explanation for the correction on the map or in separate, supporting documentation.



Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSA) and OTSA Tribal Subdivisions – Overview

- OTSAs
 - Identified and delineated by the Census Bureau with federally recognized tribes based in Oklahoma that had a former American Indian Reservation (AIR) in Oklahoma.
- Tribal Subdivisions
 - Tribal subdivisions are units of self-government and/or administration within an AIR and/or ORTL for a federally recognized tribe or within an OTSA, that serve social, cultural, and/or legal purposes for the tribal government.

OTSA – Criteria

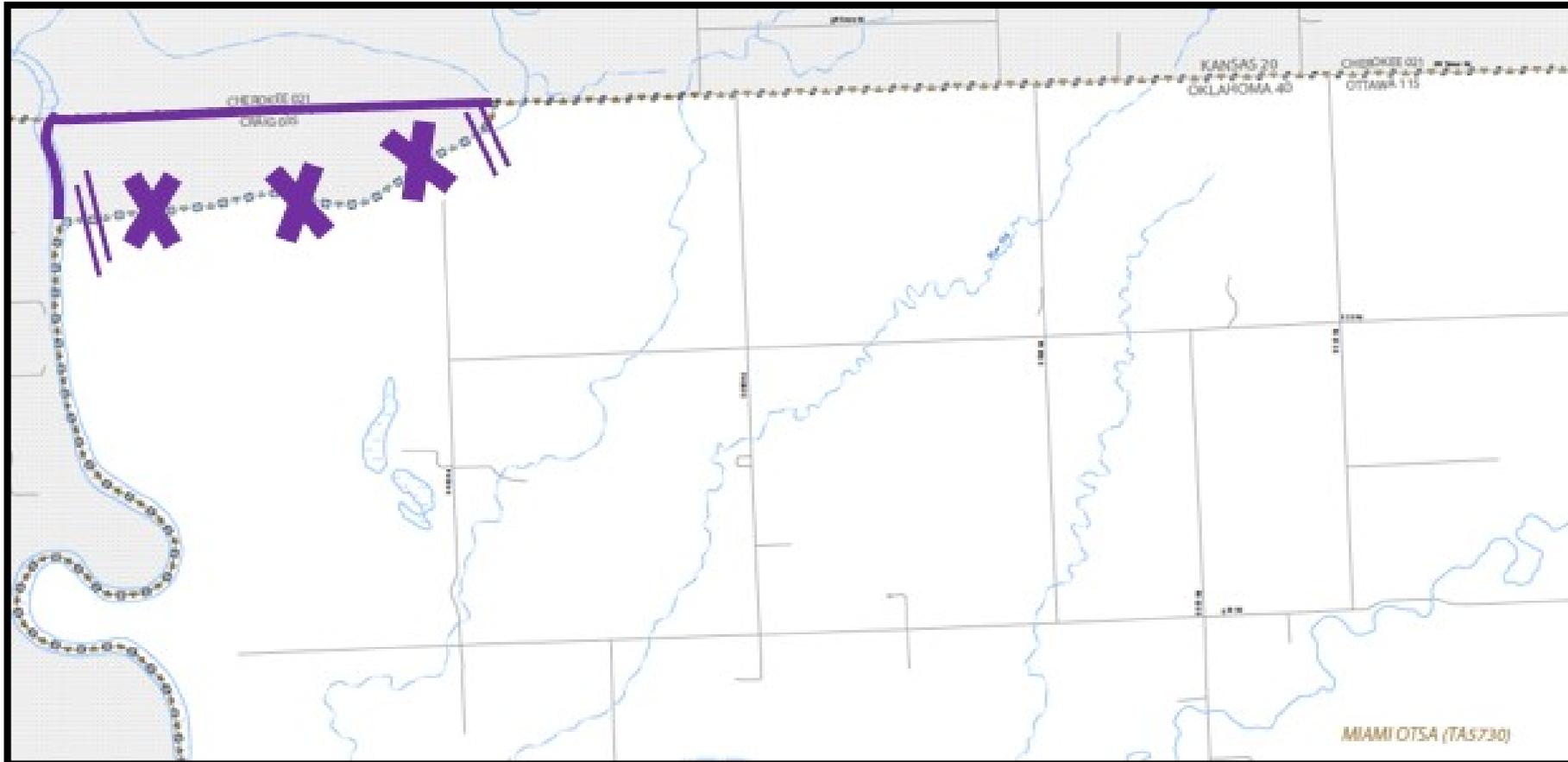
- A statistical AIA must contain some American Indian population and housing.
- A statistical AIA may not overlap with any other AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy. For example, an OTSA may not overlap an AIR; a TDSA may not overlap an AIR; a SDTSA may not overlap a TDSA.
- A statistical AIA may not completely surround another legal or statistical AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.
- A statistical AIA may not include more water area than land area.
- Officials delineating statistical AIAs may only add nonvisible lines as a boundary only if other acceptable boundary features are not available and they aid in a statistical AIA meeting other specific delineation criteria and/or guidelines.
- The Census Bureau will evaluate the submitted name to ensure that each statistical AIA's name is clearly distinguishable from the name of any other legal or statistical AIA.
- The OTSA must be located completely within the current boundaries of the State of Oklahoma.
- The OTSA name must reflect one or more of the following conditions:
 - The tribe or tribes associated with the former AIR represented by the OTSA;
 - Tribes that have historically resided within the area of the OTSA;
 - Tribes that have significant population currently residing within the OTSA; and/or
 - The name(s) of the tribe(s) commonly associated with the area encompassed by the OTSA.

OTSA – Guidelines

Guidelines are suggestions to improve the relevance and the utility of the tribal statistical areas. The following guidelines apply to OTSAs.

- To the extent possible, OTSA boundaries identified for the 2020 Census should be the same as those delineated for Census 2000 and reviewed for the 2010 Census.
- The OTSA should follow last legal boundaries established for their former AIR.
- Tribes may delineate tribal subdivisions within their own OTSAs.
- Tribes may delineate CDPs representing unincorporated communities located totally or partially within their own OTSAs. Separate, discrete communities whose boundaries encompass a concentration of population and housing are a CDP rather than a tribal subdivision.

Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSA) and OTSA Tribal Subdivisions – Example



Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) – Overview

- Statistical American Indian Areas (AIAs) identified for federally recognized tribes that do not have an American Indian reservation (AIR) or off-reservation trust lands (ORTLs) and are based outside of Alaska, Hawaii, and Oklahoma.

Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) – Criteria

- Must contain some American Indian population and housing.
- The tribe or tribes that are responsible for its delineation must determine the TDSA name.
- The TDSA name must reflect one or both of the following conditions:
 - The tribe that has the largest population currently residing within the TDSA and/or;
 - The name of the tribe most commonly associated with the area encompassed by the TDSA.
- The TDSA name must be clearly distinguishable from the name of any other legal or statistical AIA.
- Nonvisible lines may serve as a boundary only if other acceptable boundary features are not available.
- May not overlap with any other AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.
- May not completely surround another legal or statistical AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.
- May not include more water area than land area.
- Must not include military areas.
- Must not be delineated in Alaska, Hawaii, or Oklahoma.

Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) – Guidelines

- Should be comparable in area to the AIRs and/or ORTLs of other tribes with similar numbers of members in the same state and/or region.
- American Indians should constitute a large proportion of the population.
- Minimum population of at least 1,200 individuals or 480 housing units.
- Should include area where there is structured and organized tribal activity.
- Should not contain large areas without housing or population.
- Should be contiguous.
- Water area should be included only to maintain contiguity, to provide a generalized version of the shoreline, or if the water area is completely surrounded by land area included in the TDSA.
- Should follow visible, physical features, such as rivers, streams, shorelines, roads, and ridgelines.
- May follow the nonvisible, legally defined boundaries of AIRs, ORTLs, states, counties, or incorporated places.

Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) – Example



State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) - Overview

- Statistical American Indian Areas (AIAs) identified for state recognized tribes that are not federally recognized and do not have an American Indian reservation (AIR) or off-reservation trust lands (ORTLs).
- Intended to provide comparable geographic entities for analyzing data over time and to provide a way to obtain data.

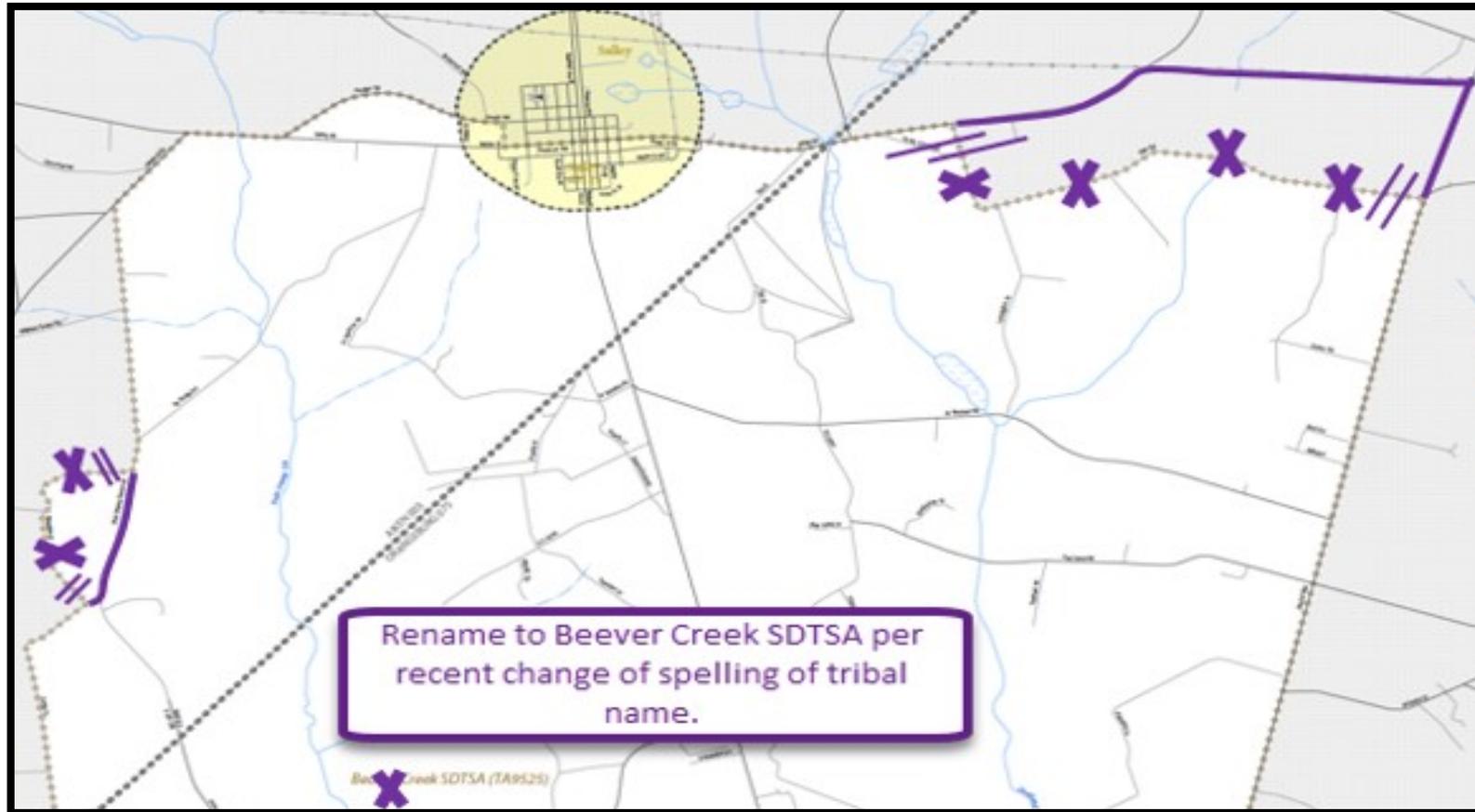
State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) – Criteria

- Must contain some American Indian population and housing.
- The tribe or tribes that are responsible for its delineation must determine the SDTSA name.
- The SDTSA name must reflect one or both of the following conditions:
 - The tribe that has the largest population currently residing within the SDTSA and/or;
 - The name of the tribe most commonly associated with the area encompassed by the SDTSA.
- Each statistical AIA's name must be clearly distinguishable from the name of any other legal or statistical AIA.
- Nonvisible lines may serve as a boundary only if other acceptable boundary features are not available.
- May be delineated in a state only if the tribe is officially recognized by the state.
- May not overlap with any other AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.
- May not completely surround another legal or statistical AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.
- May not include more water area than land area.
- Must not include military areas.

State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) – Guidelines

- Should be comparable in area to the AIRs and/or ORTLs of other tribes with similar numbers of members in the same state and/or region.
- American Indians should constitute a large proportion of the population.
- Minimum population of at least 1,200 individuals or 480 housing units.
- Should include area where there is structured and organized tribal activity.
- Should not contain large areas without housing or population.
- Should be contiguous.
- Water area should be included only to maintain contiguity, to provide a generalized version of the shoreline, or if the water area is completely surrounded by land area included in the SDTSA.
- Should follow visible, physical features, such as rivers, streams, shorelines, roads, and ridgelines.
- May follow the nonvisible, legally defined boundaries of AIRs, ORTLs, states, counties, or incorporated places.

State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) – Example



State American Indian Reservations (SAIRs) – Overview

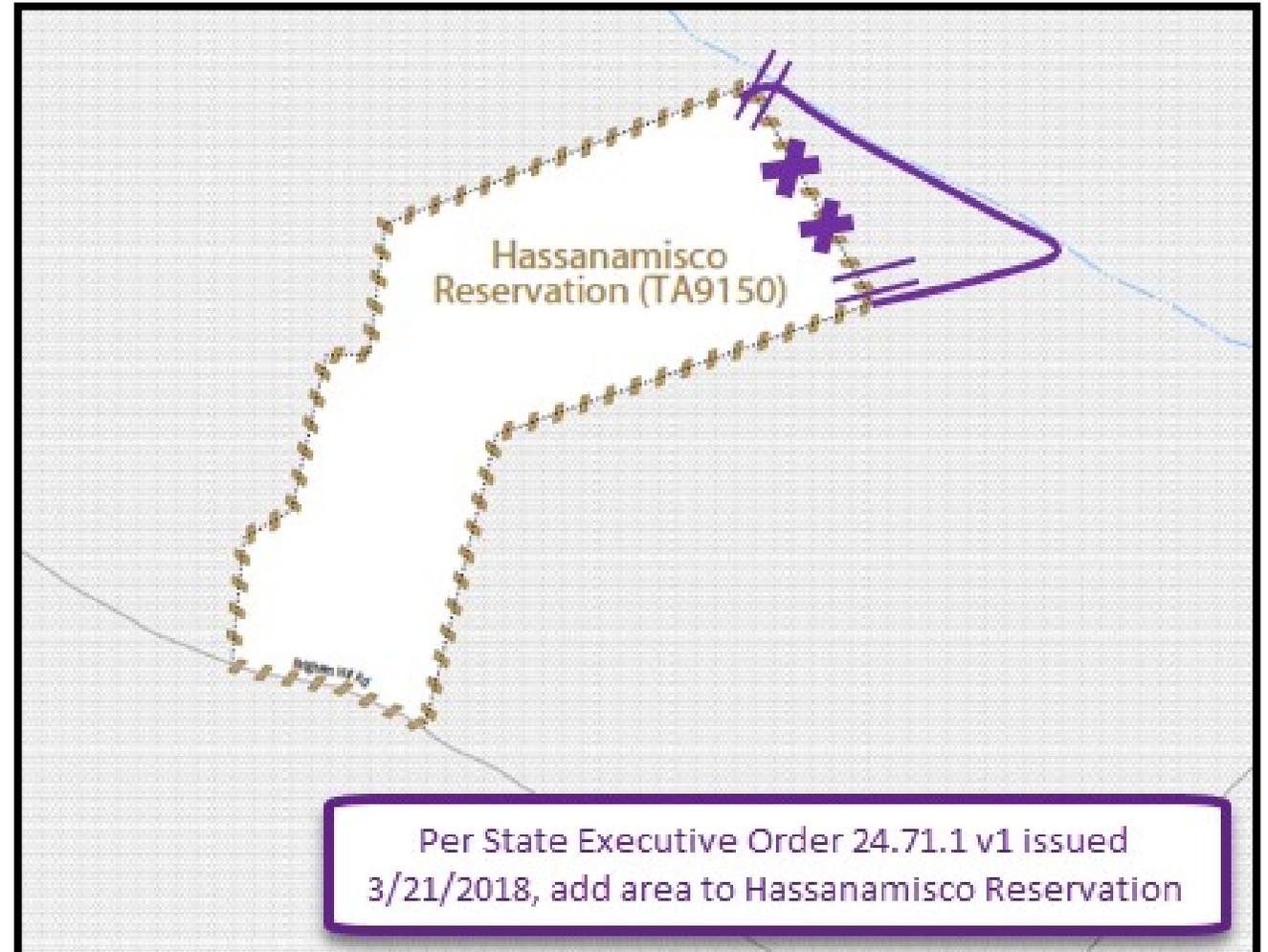
- SAIRs and their legal boundaries are established pursuant to state law.
- States with state-recognized tribes, that are not federally recognized, have their own unique laws that recognize specific tribes or establish a formal process by which tribes apply for state recognition.
- Though SAIR boundaries are legal boundaries, effective with 2020 Census PSAP, state officials have the opportunity to review and update the boundaries of their existing SAIRs and may provide boundaries and other attribute information for newly recognized SAIRs.

State American Indian Reservations (SAIRs) – Criteria and Guidelines

- Must not cross state lines unless each state recognizes the AIR and tribe is separately.
- Must not include territory within federally recognized AIRs or off-reservation trust lands.
- Must report SAIR boundaries and the SAIR name as they exist in the legislation, treaty or other legal document under which they were established.
- Acceptance of boundary changes to existing SAIRs requires clear legal documentation supporting any, and all, changes involving these boundaries.

State American Indian Reservations (SAIRs) – Example

- The image depicts the proper use of symbology (X and //) as well as color (purple) and supporting documentation noted on the map.



Tribal Statistical Geography	Nests Within	Population Criteria		Housing Unit Criteria	
Tribal Census Tracts	AIR and/or ORTL	Optimum	4,000	Optimum	1,600
		Minimum	1,200	Minimum	480
		Maximum	8,000	Maximum	3,200
Tribal Block Groups	Tribal census tract	Optimum	1,500	Optimum	None
		Minimum	600	Minimum	240
		Maximum	3,000	Maximum	1,200
Census Designated Places (CDPs)	State	A CDP cannot have zero population and zero housing units.		A CDP cannot have zero population and zero housing units.	
Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs)*	N/A	Minimum	1,200	Minimum	480
State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs)*	State	Minimum	1,200	Minimum	480

*The minimum population and housing unit information listed for TDSAs and SDTSAs is a guideline, not criteria.

Submitting PSAP Maps

- After completing the review and performing updates to the PSAP paper maps, separate the updated map sheets from the ones without updates.
- Make a copy of the portion of the map(s) that shows the proposed update(s). Retain the copies for reference during the verification phase scheduled to begin in January 2020.
- Place the updated maps and all supporting documentation in the original delineation material packaging. Use the FedEx postage-paid label/envelope to return the updated materials to the Census Bureau.

PSAP Website

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/psap.html>

- Download
 - GUPS, only for federally recognized AIAs with reservation and/or ORTL.
 - Respondent, Quick Program, and Quick Reference guides.
 - 2010 Pop and Housing Counts file.
- Locate
 - Program schedule.
 - Webinar schedule.
 - *Federal Register* notices.

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About the Decennial Census

- Why a Census?
- History of the Census
- Census in the Constitution
- Decennial and the American Community Survey (ACS)
- Coverage Measurement
- Local Update of Census Addresses Operation (LUCA)
- New Construction Program
- Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP)**
- Redistricting
- Voting Rights
- Related Sites

Information for Respondents

By Decade

Data

Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP)

On this page:

- 2020 Census Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP)
- 2020 Census PSAP Information Guide
- Who is my 2020 Census PSAP contact?
- Why Participate in the 2020 Census PSAP?
- What's New?
- What is the 2020 Census PSAP Schedule?
- 2020 Census PSAP Delineation Materials
- Training Webinar Information
- 2020 Census PSAP *Federal Register* Notice
- Where Can I Find More Information?
- Contact Information

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Housing

2020 Census Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP)

PSAP Schedule

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Support and Assistance

- Email: geo.psap@census.gov
- Phone: (844) 788-4921
- Website: <<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/psap.html>>

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More information on the 2020 Census Memorandum Series:
<<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/memo-series.html>>



More information on the 2020 Census:
<<https://www.census.gov/2020census>>



More information on the American Community Survey:
<<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>>



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