

>> [Indiscernible - low volume]

good afternoon everyone. Hello everyone here in our virtual attendees, welcome to the 2020 consensus on how libraries can [Indiscernible - low volume], Gavin Baker, assistant director for government relations at the American Library of the Washington office. Leave off the Washington now, then we have Kristen from the library state of Ohio, and the library, and the consensus Bureau, Cathy Hart, unless Burton Rice gets here. That's great. I will let Gavin take it away. [Applause] >> Thank you. >> Thank you Mary and everybody for being here, this is where I will try, I know how to use the clicker, the census will be a big topic for the country and for libraries, and for depository libraries. Government information librarians. Thank you all for making time for this conversation. I will kick it off with just a couple of comments about what this topic will mean to libraries, and then handed off to Burton to discuss some of the mechanic of

the up coming 2020 census Kirsten will talk about the census from Ohio, and then I will come back to talk about some examples. One of them is from someone in this room who might or might not know it yet, depending on if they looked at my slides ahead of time. To talk a little bit about why the census can be important to libraries, a couple of major reasons. One of them is funding.

>> Of course this applies to healthcare transportation, libraries are also one of them.

We expect more than 1 billion dollars for libraries through LMN S state program those go to the states according to the population. Those served library across the board, one of the ways it does benefit through the government information in the depository services. There is a very direct relationship between getting accurate and complete count in the 2020 census. Making sure libraries interstate and community have the resources that you need to serve folks that you serve and continue to provide services that you need to provide. Of course I don't have to say that much to this audience about the importance of accurate and accessible government information. To belabor the point in giving us a chance to move by the end of the day, I will ask for a show of hands on a couple of questions. How many in the room

have filled out census report in your life? How many of you have census information in your library collections? Almost everybody? How many have used census information in reference or in instruction work? Basically everybody. How many have used census information in your own research writing a grant report? A good number of people. A lot of interaction with the census data, I don't have to same no more why it is important so that the data is as accurate as it can be. And then of course a big civic opportunity who better than government information librarians to talk about the importance of government documents and government information not just today but also historically. And over the course of our country. Census data really tells the data of who we are as a people and our communities where they are going, this is a great opportunity for libraries to talk about this information source. On how folks can use it. And then finally. The census will be so important to our communities. Our mayors, governors, school boards, they all want to make sure everyone in the community gets counted, so that they can have the resources that they need, and the accurate information that they need to plan for the future of all the services. Libraries, by what they do raising awareness, can be a critical part of that public service. In fact I will ask one more question. Now then we will come back to it a little later on on what I mean about it. Hence for anybody participating in the complete count committee. A couple of them. Maybe after this conversation a few more. Now I will turn it over to Burton, he will walk you through the 2020 census and how that will work. Why it will be so important. >>

[Applause] Thank you it is a pleasure to be here. I love seeing all the hands going up so many times, a former director of the Census Bureau, calls it the longest running social science experience conducted, it is a snapshot of America, when you look at the way it evolves, the way the issues perk up, this is an array a reflection of America, some of the challenges we face things we have to do to overcome. People in this room I think my fourth time speaking to a chapter of the American Association. You are just a phenomenal partner, we cannot do the census without you, you are the trusted voices in your

community. We talk about trusted voices, I could talk how important it is, how safe it is to answer, the data is only used for statistical purposes. But I'm still a government official, when you all say it. It is somebody in the community saying that our consensus, our partners we will have more over 100,000, 300,000 at the local level, organizations like this to churches and synagogues, mosques, Health Canada, health clinics, small grocery stores, all kinds of people step forward. That is why it is successful. We believe we will have a successful consensus this time through, can I advance the slides? >> Gavin has talked about these issues. I am here to talk about how the census works and what to expect in the months ahead. It is only five months until census day, five months and two weeks amazing to me. We have been working on this for a long time, all decade to put together I think the most profound and exciting design we have ever had. We are proud of it. We are seeing enormous gains in productivity. We just completed our first operation. Our first major operation. We have been actually doing that in the office, through the later part of the decade. We only had to send people to 30% of the country rather than 100% of the country. We can use administrative records aerial data, and it's accurate, a number of measures that show us . Or we could talk about that all afternoon but I won't and I'm not going to pick this will start to rise to its Chris Endo -- It's crescendo dust mite at the meeting with the Filipino organization, talking about the need in their communities to get fired up for the census, to understand it is safe, really exciting reassuring moment on how the Department of Commerce had this morning. In the next four months or so, you will see more and more people talking about the census, more more people engage in in the census and what we call partnership invents where communities will come together , 1500 of these around the country that building support for the census. And we will get into what I call the census proper. When the operation is to count the population and when it is to begin, we have the data March 12 on the slide, and we actually underscore the link to count everyone, we have to reach everyone no matter where they live and what their situation is, in northern Alaska, we have to start in January. The only time that people congregate in villages is when the tundra is frozen, that is the only time we can land planes in those areas, we will actually start in January. For communications guy like me perfect. That is when it begins. Everything starts building up we get a great story, the director would be out right on the coast of northern Alaska. This time. We will be in newspapers across the country. On the news everywhere. On Social Media everywhere it underscores the enormity of our task and for most of us this begins March 12, this will apply, to 140 households I just talked about those spellings will ask for response over the Internet or over the phone or by paper. We recognize there are parts of the country that don't have strong Internet connectivity, and households that are not inclined to the Internet, we will send a paper questionnaire to about 20%. We will send this invitation to reply online for everyone else, it is the best way is cheaper, more importantly it is easier for the respondent we will have 12 toggle switches in 12 different languages if you want to respond you will click that switch you are into a Vietnamese forum, the Internet gives us the opportunity to allow people to respond without entering in an ID or a form that we have already provided to them. No other country has done this before in your libraries, at any partnership event, people can take out their iPhone and respond right then and there. We have and I have the address, it's just like the form that arrives at the doorstep. We think an opportunity for helping community in supporting the census. We have other methods for other types of living situations. I already mentioned remote Alaska, and people who live in marinas and RV parks, experiencing homelessness, nursing homes prisons, special operations to reach everybody living in the United States for about 5% of the population who live in the very rural areas, if you seal up, those UC mailboxes on the side of the road, those are tied up, we can't use the mailing address in that situation. We walked that whole area delivering a census questionnaire to the doorstep of the housing units that they see. One of my favorite stories in 2010, rural, Colorado, we call it update leave. It's what we do for areas hit by natural disasters,

Puerto Rico will be entirely update leave, same in the hurricanes. Someone is cruising along, they go up the hill, they see at the top of the hill, they walk up to the house. There are about to deliver and hang in on the door is the census 2000 questionnaire. It just underscores the tenacity in which we approach our work. I love that story. Mailings go out, anybody who hasn't responded gets a response delivered to their house. Anybody who wants to respond and paper can we have not lost that option. You can call or go online. We call April 1 sentences stay, that is the reference point the moment the snapshot is taken every year every 10 years since 1790 come that tells us who are population is in the lives here. Middle May, we will keep accepting responses and then we start accepting sending people out knocking on doors. We've learned from testing, when someone leaves the notice to visit, we get a spike in response someone realizes someone comes to the door again if we don't respond.

We get to pull those late responses. IRD talked about how you can respond in different ways. And it takes 20 minutes maybe larger for larger households as fast. It's really cool we are advertising in many languages if someone sees online Vietnamese as they click on the phone number or call, they are immediately going to get a Vietnamese speaker, there is no interactive voice response system, they go right to an agent, we are working hard to make sure people don't speak English well have an easy time answering the census, best language program we have ever built. What is it? What is new? The household relationship question is new, we are allowing people to answer no matter what, if someone answers the forms for their household, and then they are going to talk about everybody who lives in the household about the relationship for those people, if they are in a same-sex marriage relationship they would be able to say that on the form for the first time I'm very happy about that no citizenship on the questionnaire

[Applause] And right with you on that. This was a worry of ours last spring. It came up in meetings like this where people expressed concerns, I'm not asking for citizenship we don't will see this in our advertising people are scared we understand that moving on people who speak different languages, are people in the field staff will speak well over 100, and in the alley County -- In the Al a -- LA County school district hard to contact those folks in Alaska and hard to persuade is a big one. It's growing distress to the government. We have seen in Western democracies response to surveys going down since 1930. We have been able to stabilize that and we are hoping to be able to do that again consistent from 90 to 2010, because of our advertising campaign and partnership programs we are hoping to maintain that the best data is something that gets answered for better than the steps we can take in the household, and considerably under populations, about single-parent households, and low income. Complex households that have multiple families, and multiple people living in situations around them. I want to mention the importance of including the household, the fastest growing population in the country is 0 to 5, children particularly if their families are in crisis they get made, they get missed, there grandparents -- They have grandparents that missed them. We will emphasize that in our advertising and promotional work. I mentioned it already, the 13 questions, and languages, you can use it to respond and 59 different languages, and to reflect this diversity of the countries, and then we partner with trusted voices like everyone in the room. I'm so gratified for everybody paying attention to the census as we get close to the big show as we come up. This is as far as I will go, we will head into questions and we will talk more I'm happy to answer any questions you have, I'm thrilled to be a part of this meeting. Thank you very much.

[Applause] >> Hello I'm Kristen

, from the Ohio State library, we are getting libraries ready for the 2020 census, and one of those initiatives already underway, this complete Count committee for Ohio health, this is 20 members from academic and public libraries all from across the state those can range from library directors, circulation staff and whole gamma people that work we don't know who is going to get asked a question about the census, and who will not be able to answer. The committee members are there that we are training them to be able to answer as many different questions as they can, and be good advocates for their

communities, additionally committees are putting together websites for plug programming, and also children programming related to the census, how many people do you think in this room come to get people thinking about it. If there is a kid knowing what they need to be doing their hard stop also a lot of local resources things from the Census Bureau. Things from ALA. This is a map a part of a larger project related to by the census truck for library publications, using free data, and the library locations from the library publication and statistics [Indiscernible - low volume] from the Ohio State, the governor to me more importantly, where I hosted the meeting, and other great laboratories they provide, and the cup for the upcoming space, and bringing key stakeholders to the value, to the legislator, and at the same time provide comfortable space for the commissioners to do the work, we also made a big point in pulling out early consensus documents. The commissioners then can see the history and for the census partner in my book reaching out to your committee about hosting a meeting or training at the library. A couple of great examples from Ohio.

>> I will now talk more generally about what libraries can do to help promote a complete count in the 2020 census, there will be a complete response, whenever we know the government service goes online to make sure staff is ready if they want to get online and fill out the form, the Census Bureau will be hiring to work the 2020 census, and I was realizing earlier today, this is actually an oddly personal connection for me. In 2010. I was enumerator, a census taker. And the meeting spot with my crew chief was at the Pentagon city mall, a few blocks from here. Every couple of days we would meet in the food court. I would turn in the forms that I collect. And my timesheets and request for reimbursements I would get more questionnaires, and try to make sure that we got everybody counted. As a sign out I have to say, I've never paid more attention to my handwriting than I did when I was filling out those questionnaires, I knew 100 years from now, someone will be looking at the form to try and understand where was great grandma living in that sort of thing, wanted to make sure that they would be able to understand my handwriting when that happened. It is going to look different. That will not be handwritten this time, it will be on a digital device, they will hire half 1 million people to go out door to door. Making sure that they can hire folks that know the communities that speak the languages reflect the neighborhood is they live in. This is really critical in getting that complete count, libraries can help raise awareness of the applications for those jobs, they are entirely online this time, they will need a computer online access to apply for those jobs, another thing the libraries can do. We can raise awareness by providing accurate information not just in general about why the census is important. But knowing folks are likely to have apprehensions. Misinformation may circulate. Scams reporting to be consists

, and to share information in advance about the census, it is easy safe and important what does it look like when will it happen, can it help everyone in the community to be informed? To make sure they know the real deal. Burton talk about some of those hard to talk about communities and risks of being undercounted. I was naked about this the other day looking at the list of official hard to count groups. -- I was looking at this about the other day and the official hard to count groups -- The young children under five, I can go on, and I realized this list it is the same as the list of who libraries serve. Plus everyone else. So we have a lot of interaction with these populations. We can leverage our trusted voices, and let them know about the census. Kiersten and Burton have talked about the role of coordinating with partners. I will say more about that. Here are some examples of her something accessible if we don't have the budget, they collected some of the publications related to the census, couple of examples and how they are leveraging, and some of the collections they have to raise awareness about the census and about what it means. A couple of ways libraries can compare here and

prepare. Most of these staff are on the job now. There is one person assigned to every part of the country. Every part has a partnership specialist. Their job is to connect with the libraries, the churches. Churches, schools and businesses comes someone that can the unity to help leverage those trusted

voices, and to be a resource for them. If you need information, and made a speaker for the meeting. Or copies for bookmarks, posters, that sort of thing. Hopefully they will be available to provide them to you. So reach out to them. We will tell you in a moment how to do that. You also heard about the complete count committee. What is that? A local volunteer effort. This sometimes is created by the state or local government. And created by volunteers. At a community level. And at an institution level, and a complete count for the University. Or for the city and County the state in which you live. The idea is to bring folks together a cross-section of folks throughout the community, education, businesses, civil rights group, community organizations. A lot of kids in organizations that get together to figure out the different channels that we have in order to get the word out about the census, and to coordinate with the staff to advise them about what resources are available to help them get the word out in anything that they need to know

to help everybody in the community. We know in many communities libraries are participating in these complete count committees. Because it is a volunteer organic thing. It is not necessarily one in every single community, but there are lots of them. So if you are interested. Check it out. See if there is one in your area you would like to participate in. A number of resources to support libraries.

And this guide to the 2020 census. It has it here. Shot at it here Scott is showing it off. We will have a number of other tip sheet and webinars coming up. That is available at the website all free, you don't have to be a member, you just see we are helping the community with this. Our first webinar which we are first announcing in a couple weeks again, about the census hiring, and how libraries can be involved in it. We have a couple of things already. More coming out in the next several months.

We can send you an email announcement. If you want to offer programs, like Kirsten mentions. Review your technology, especially if you have members of the public that use Internet computers in the library, and any information that you want staff to know, in case patrons come in and have questions, now is the time we are just a couple of months away. Again our resources are [@ALA.org](mailto:ALA.org) /census, this is the website with all the information. This is the map of the Census Bureau regional office. We mention the partnership office special partner specialist in your area contact them through your regional office, if you can find that information in the library guide to the 2020 census, just Google regional office and find the partnership contact for those. There will be some opportunities through GPO. For Federal Depository libraries and ordering promotional opportunities like fact sheets and promotional items related just like the 2020 census if you are into that. Watch for those opportunities in the upcoming gears. And those physically here in the room. I should mention the Census Bureau has a booth in the exhibit, if you have not visited yet, they have all kinds of bookmarks and promotional stuff, grab what you can. I think we will stop there. We will open it up for questions. Thank you. My name is Larry Meyer, law library for Bernadino County.

>> I will admit upfront, I have not had a lot of discussion about this instance, but I have two different questions. Listening to you Mr. Rice. It gives us some confidence. How do we convey your confidence on these two issues? Our diocese, right after the court decision.

It made a commitment to participate in trying to get our various ethnic communities to participate. In my parish meeting, the Hispanic in particular was very concerned even with the insurance, nothing would happen, and there is no guarantee that there will not be a presidential proclamation, or a subpoena, something that will

force that information out. That is the first part. The second part. In my discussion with other people. There are some concerns. If we can't protect our election security partners on our computers how can we guarantee those who submit the computer?

>> Good questions. Important questions. It takes a lot more than presidential proclamation or an executive order to prevent us from releasing the data title 13 was passed in 1954, it is very clear, I've talked to our lawyers it is very clear that the data cannot be used for any other purpose than the

statistical purpose for which it is intended that law passed in part because of transgressions, in World War II. It would take an act of Congress not an executive order not executive branch order, to force us to use the data any differently than we use it. I can also say. Same too as census data is woven into the fabric and the broader census community, it is a powerful group in a powerful thing, we swear an oath and take title 13 very seriously, we all think about it all the time we know it read it. I fill confident and I understand the concerns. I definitely understand the concerns and I could talk until I'm blue in the face on how confident I feel, hopefully you believe me so that the people can believe you in your diocese and everywhere else, we have a challenge I get that. We will talk about this in our advertising and promotional work in all 12 languages, and how the data is safe, and title 13 when appropriate. We are up against it. People can be secure in answering census. Your second question is also an important one. The last election, and the hacks faced in the last election, and those issues. Which were a big deal. Microsoft is just one example, I will talk about them, Microsoft has defending democracy project, spending their own resources to protect their next election and help the government protect the next election, they decided and understood the first step in that is the census, the timing is perfect. Homeland Security is working with us, Microsoft sent over 20 technical engineers to the census bureau, and where they sent federal IT divisions, to help train and spent several weeks, no one gets to see the data. When we work with DHS they don't get to see the data, but they are hacking the systems they are doing all kinds of things getting increasingly consistent in our cyber security practices. Is it enough? I hope so. I'm not going to tell you we are bullet proof. It would be irresponsible to say that, are we doing everything we can are we sophisticated? Are we working with the private sector? Google and twitter are also working with us, not just hacking the systems but gaming the systems. I talk about what we call entity process responding without an ID. That's a great thing but opens the door for mischief. We want to monitor that and catch it when it's going wrong. We are learning every day. We have put in enormous resources, not just federal employees. The best employees and people in this area and the people that do this work, they get paid more than a government official does. Weirs bending millions and hundreds of dollars on IT Systems because we have to hire those people trained in IoT security and how to do this work. I am nervous I think we all should be about the election and about the symptoms. I am also confident in our ability. And the American people ability to rise above this and figure this out. Those are the two most important questions you can ask I appreciate them thank you. >> I will just add in 2010, I was a census taker I needed a job. One of the things that struck me I signed up because I needed a job it seemed kind of interesting, but as you are doing the paperwork we all filled out the paperwork. This one was different because it said title 13 protects confidentiality of census response, you will take a oath a life oath to protect the confidentiality and personal information that you handling this job if you violate that oath you can be fined and go to jail, that really caught my attention. In a way that the rest of the legalese maybe did not, it is woven into the fabric of the way the agency works. I've worked at the Census Bureau for 21 years. I have never looked at the form that is not at least 72 years old, that is the same form you have, and sensory data, someone mentioned, I have not had a need to know, parts of the building is there where I can go, that is where the data is being worked, only by the people who have a need or are doing that important work, not just here for the 2020 census, but we build the database and all of those driven for [Indiscernible - low volume] and what we used to calculate the rate the unemployment rate, enormous amount of data personally identify information and we do a lot to protect that information. A part of our work. That gives me confidence.

>> We want to reference ancestry, when we talk about this alleviating fears about the consensus, and 72-year-old we talk about, this data will be available in 2092. People don't think about that. Everybody remembers 2012 when all of those the 19 40s census data became available. And we have an onslaught of genealogists coming in. It was a great way to get people to think about it. Do you have a 1950s data?

No, let me tell you why. -- I'm not going to drive you crazy about Puerto Rico. I have a couple of questions. A, then the question. The Census Bureau sponsors in every state, these data centers, which is one of the other packs, all of those groups and centers are also gearing up towards the census. It will exist in your state to locate them in another way to have a partnership. The second comment the 2020 census.gov page. This is also in Spanish. For those of you with Spanish speakers. It is really well done. -- It's great.

>> We are already promoting and using it. To add to what Kiersten said, my approaches when people start questioning. I say let me show you how little data I can actually find at the block level. Let me help you find your neighborhood and show you how little actual census data there is when you get to the level of where I'd be able to individually find your house and where you live, that is another way to approach at least with individual patrons that is the particular fear. My question not from only Puerto Rico but other areas that have had major natural disasters, there are a number of them, they have problems. Other specific methods are specific ways to address those areas that are different from other areas? Other areas of the country? >> I touched on this earlier, we do this operation update leave

, we are updating the address list and leaving the questionnaire. By updating I mean we are taking the GSP coordinates. For that trailer, that might be now housing people, the housing unit is wiped out, and now that is a home we see, we are sending people to walk every area of the entire Commonwealth, and those hit by the force fire, we are planning to do this for a lot of Puerto Rico Park in San Juan for instance. When Maria hit, we did make this change, we will make that up to February and late February, we could still make changes if tornadoes hit part of Oklahoma. And you see what happens a place who gets hit by tornadoes. It wipes out the entire city, people are still living there is no address, there is no mail service. There is no home. There are homes because people are surviving. We send employees out to walk the streets identify those places where people are surviving lots of times, we talk about group quarters. And really that is anybody living in something other than a condo or where I live, or a house where someone may live those group quarters, they flare up in types of situations where people are staying. We do an operation called service base numeration. Targeted out toward living. Where we identify campgrounds. People are identifying homelessness we hire to enumerate we go to these places where people might be able to identify that as the closest thing to where they live, might be a soup kitchen or shelter, it might be a health clinic, on the Internet, the response instrument this time, you will get the first screen, what we call city style address, 123 Main Street. The second string rural address, where do you get your mail? PO 35. The third screen. It is, it basically says any other kind of address. It invites the respondent to describe where he or she lives, they could put a address close by, they put it in, at the campground next to the Potomac River, we will find it. We will at least get them into the ZIP Code the census tract. We may not get them to a specific housing unit but they will be counted for the community. We do every thing we can to be as nimble as possible it's a challenge I appreciate what the Commonwealth is gone through. We know. >> [Indiscernible - low volume] >> Puerto Rico at least, the trade-off is going to be the census bureau will be providing very valuable information back to Puerto Rico. As to where people are located, and what the little housing conditions are. How many people are still there. I think

there will be a trade-off that is important not only for Puerto Rico but Mexico Beach Florida for instance. The Houston Texas area that is been hit by flooding. All of those areas. I think they all should be cooperating because we will get information that is valuable for us as well. As many people as are living there as much as possible. That will be important. For emergency funds, and all kinds of structures. Good question. >> We have a couple of online questions. >> What is the message you think most important for university students to know about census 2020 if you were to pitch the importance what would you lead with or highlight?

>> I'm sorry I always think the questions here are nefarious. Two ways to count people and universities. If they are living in a dorm we work with administrators for the record. If you live on campus. The census is important. But one of the groups of people that we have a really hard time capturing, we: single young mobile's, young people who live

in different kinds of situations, group owns, sometime fluid situation, and sometimes they are staying at their parents house, going to college. Staying with friends in college, and we miss those, one of the most important things to remember living in colleges and universities. Making sure that they are getting counted, make sure that you are getting included the data is important for those communities that support those colleges and places where you live. If you live at home make sure your parents are going to include not assume you're getting counted at college, if you live off campus or know someone make sure that they are making sure that they are being Inc. -- Included, sometimes the census gets picked up by the people who own the house not the people that own the house, the people living in the house have to insist that they include in the sentence there that might be missed, 0 to 5 is the biggest growth of undercount, that edge there the age group

, particularly 18 to 24, this is a fast-growing undercount, disproportionate impact on those communities.

>> There was a statistic that try to identify the factors that make somebody or as an area, reduce the likelihood of this which they will respond that type to factors how many are renters and how many are 18 to 24 years old? That is definitely talking to student department areas. Folks who live on campus, or in some type of group housing, or a fraternity house, part of the campus. They will be counted through those reported operations that we talked about, folks that have an apartment that is off-campus. They will get a form in the mail, somebody in that house needs to check the mail, a lot of 19-year-olds don't know. They don't know what a stamp is. Somebody needs to check the mail and really honestly, if they don't they would be able to go to the website even without their IDs, from the piece of mail, answer for the household. Someone needs to answer for the household an answer for everybody living there even if a lot of time I lived with four roommates. All unrelated, for a household purpose we are a household, everybody was there, if you are away at college, and you are there most of the year, that is when they consider you to live, even though you are staying with her parents at the end of the year. You should not be listed on your form with your parents, but at the place you are staying, there will be resources from the Census Bureau that explain all of this stuff. I think so many folks in our community, they are at academic college libraries, and it is a big opportunity for us to share with folks that we serve not only why they should be counted how they should be counted. And we also do know

we are a part of the bigger communities that we realize, this is true in particular at the state groups. A lot of times if they understand the importance of the census, they can help their friends. Help other people that they are associated with, and help understand and recognize the importance of answering the census.

>> I can't underestimate and underscoring up, the fluidity of this population. That age group is experiencing homelessness at great levels, they are couch surfing. Developing strategies to live short on money because they are struggling to get to the end of the semester. They're doing whatever strategy they may have they are pairing up and bundling up putting more people in then they told their landlord in the apartment, they wouldn't see here, and they do need to know, six people are living there, the landlord will never know that they reported six, that is the message it needs to come across.

>> Really good comment from Amy Quinn, they just lead with for census, would you let your grandmother choose what clothes you wear or music listen to why would she choose who you vote for? The census determines how many seats we have and how states divide up their legislative districts. School districts, fire districts, and we have interesting discussions.

>> Good I was going to add a questionnaire earlier, to the groups are there no groups more passionate about a complete talent then civil rights organizations? They have been closest partners we have been working with. They understand their communities are at risk of being missed, and what it means if they

are left out. Just like voting. In the number of cases, it will be the exact same campaign that they will use for the 2020 elections. Let's just be making an important note, it is important to get counted showing up and get counted these are essential processes of the democracy, you need to make sure that you are not left out. >> Debra Mann Jeff from the University of Rhode Island, on the behalf of librarians here in the year 2092. All of this online gathering of information. Is there any plan in place to make sure the technology of the data survives all the technology changes. From now? I was a part of the staff archiving, and there are people passionate about that issue. I will leave they will, that is a real fear, paper's paper, and it always has been paper, what about the technology we use in the 1990 census, what about my dissertation? Still written on five inch floppy disks. Not that I need to get it but if I need to print it out I don't know if I would need to pick thank you depository library thank you. That's a fair point and a fair question. I think more and more, it is gotten a lot easier to take these tapes that we were fond of. And turn them into for CDs, and then into something I can put on my phone. The technology grows a lot with the weight of data captured and preserved. There will be an enormous amount of resources devoted to that because of the importance of census data. People that are interested in history. What will be different actually, this will still be if you look at 1940, 1950, still looking at the interviewer looking and feeling out the form, there is a lot you see on the form that is interesting, that is all going to be as we get to 20 20 and beyond, a little bit more digital and reviewing about the process the flipside, it is far more comprehensive to the population, when you rely only on interviewing, you build in a lot of bias in the way that people answer, and now we are based on self response. And we hold self response up. This is really actually one there. Just to add. After this was taken all of the records do get taken and transferred to the national archive. If you are looking for this stuff from

80 years ago, it is not at the Census Bureau anymore, the national archive is making this shift across the board. They have put out a policy a few years ago. They were not going to accept paper versions of electronic documents from government agencies anymore and when records were transferred from agencies to the national archives, they were created electronically they would need to be transferred. This is a big shift they are making across the board to make sure they handle the census that will generate huge amount of records. And they generate is tsunami of records on a daily basis. The archive is making a switch. >> Thank you. >> [Event Concluded]