

>>> WITH US TODAY IS OUR PRESENTER SONNET WHO IS A FORMER DEPOSITORY COORDINATOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS Earl K. library. She is currently the reference librarian at Saint Tammany Parish library. Let me read you a little bit about sonnet , she presented at numerous conferences on government information, including the worldwide library and information conference. She has also presented on topics such as news, literacy and outreach. She is the current second vice president of the Louisiana Library Association, and is the incoming first vice president/president elect for 2018 - 2019. She is also the current chair for the southeastern Library Association. Before we get started , I am going to walk you through our usual housekeeping comments . If you have any questions or comments on the presentation , please feel free to chat them in the chat box located in the bottom right corner of your screen. I will keep track of all the questions that come in. At the end of the presentation, I will read them back to sonnet Josh Mack -- Sonnet and she may see something she likes during the presentation and jump in.

Generally, we usually handle them at the end. We are also recording today's session and we will email a link to the recording and slides to everyone who registered for this webinar. We will be sending you a certificate of participation, using the email you used to register. If anyone needs additional certificates , because multiple people watched the webinar with you, please email us along with those needing a certificate. If you need to zoom in on the slides, you can click on the full-screen button on the bottom left side of your screen.

To exit the full-screen, mouse over the blue bar at the top of your screen so it expands, then click on the blue return button to get back to the default view. Finally, at the end of the session we will be sending

-- sharing a webinar satisfaction survey with you. We will let you know when the survey is available and the URL will appear in the chat box. We would very much appreciate your feedback after the session is through today. Also, please keep in mind to reserve your comments about presentation, style and value of the webinar for the survey. Use the chat box for questions you would like us to ask to present and report any technical difficulties. With that, I will hand the virtual microphone over to Sonnet who will take it from here.

Thank you so much. Can anybody hear me? Okay, thank you for having me, I appreciate doing these webinars. Especially when it comes to working with GPO and the FDLP. Welcome to considering this -- the census: how past questions about race and ethnicity can help predict future questions about gender and sexuality. We will look at the different race categories that have been used throughout the history of the census, and what might have prompted some of those changes.

Then we will have a little moment to consider how the census might handle -- handle gender and sexuality questions. It could be decades from now or hundred years from now. Also, think about how the changing questions impact our society. Some things to know , in case you didn't know beforehand , the enumerators who wrote the spot -- responses went door to door until 1960. Then they became responsible for transcribing,

based on my uncles handwriting, I can only imagine it was more of a nightmare for them.

Personally identifiable bull -- information is kept confidential for 22 years. But it's a big concern, I will talk about that later on. This is why the latest census we have access to is the 1940s census. I don't know about you, but I am very much looking forward to 2022 when the 1950s census will be released. Before we get started, I want to warn you that there are terms that are offensive. These were the technical terms that were used in the census, in the time period we are discussing. They may make you feel uncomfortable, I did not make them up. If I had a choice, I would avoid them. It's important to know what exactly the terms were that were used and what they were looking for in terms of race and ethnicity. If we're going to try to extrapolate on gender and gender identity and sexuality.

I also want to say I am not an expert on gender identity, or sexuality, or the census. I was just a person who had a question and I asked other people a question and they looked at me like I was - first like I was insane. Then they thought, that's interesting. You should look into that. The question was, will there be a change in how we do gender? Race has changed over time, what will gender look like 50 years from now, or hundred years from now? I decided to look into the questions and how we handled ethnicity and race.

With that in mind, I'm just a regular person and I don't know anything that much more than you do. I'm not an expert, I'm somebody who has done a lot of reading on this. So, it all started in 1790. From 1790 to 1840 is when it started, which surprises a lot of people. Didn't -- they didn't ask for anything except the name of the head of household. The rest was just tick marks of how many males between these ages and females between these ages were there and it really didn't have any names except the one person.

What really messes people up when they start doing genealogy and they get to that point looking for the census expecting answers is when they see the checkmarks. You have to see about what it was like back then. If you have read when women didn't count, you might have noticed it wasn't great for women all the time. It still isn't. Imagine the 25-year-old woman living with the man and it could be his daughter or his wife. It could be his fourth wife because the other wives have died in childbirth. You really don't know who was who. You can make an educated guess, but you won't have a name or an exact age. You will have a range. There is a woman in her 30s living in the house. It could be the head of household wife, his sister, his spinster daughter possibly. Their choice of words, not mine. >> It only counted until 1820 and you will see here is when they started counting free colored persons. Again, I warned you we will say words that are uncomfortable. We actually did count both free people of color and free white people. That started in 1820. In 1850, all free people were enumerated. You did have multiple choices, three choices for race. You could leave it blank, that meant white. B was for black and M was for mulatto. There was a

separate census for slaves, and unfortunately always listed was the slave owners names and the tick marks. You can see that right here.

They did keep track of age and gender, I believe.

In 1870, we had a slight expansion , we had white, black, lotto, Chinese , and Indian. Finally we are starting to count some Native Americans. One of my first thoughts had to do with Chinese. It seemed to be an interesting change. A lot of immigrants came to the U.S. in the 1850s and it made sense that they realized they need to had -- needed to have an other option for the Chinese.

Keep in mind, you have a numerators doing this . They are assessing the person and looking at the person. You can look up not only the questions that were asked each year, but the instructions that were given to the census takers on how to judge if somebody is one race or another.

It's interesting and uncomfortable at the same time.

But basically, what they thought you were is what you were. If you didn't speak the language particularly well and you weren't Chinese, but you were Asian , odds are you got marked down as Chinese.

This is when I began my love-hate relationship with statistics. They can be so good and they can also be so off , just depending on human error. In 1880 , we finally get where they start giving you a relationship to the head of household. They are not just listing people, but they are saying, this is the daughter , the son, whatever. That's very helpful, genealogically speaking. Especially in a world where children didn't always survive and so there might be three Elizabeth's that are all children , but they died and another one was born named Elizabeth.

That actually happened in my family where there were children that died, CU kept seeing this child around a certain age named Elizabeth, even though she should've been aging. It was an issue of naming it after the father's mother, the complicated naming scheme.

In 1890, what I like to call the sad census, each family has their own sheet. You have a bit expansion, white and black, mulatto , quiet room, doctoring, Chinese , Japanese and Indian. Yes, we have gotten more uncomfortable with the racial language and what was interesting me was the addition of Japanese. In 1853 we are going to say Commodore Matthew Perry opened up Japan to trade.

That's nicer than saying he went with a bunch of gunships to Tokyo. As a result, in 1868 there was a lot of upheaval with the government and you have something called the restoration which ended the Tokugawa shogun and there was more modernization. There was a lot of upheaval in Japan and the U.S. looked very attractive to Japanese immigrants. But there were legal barriers to emigrating from Japan. Apparently, from what I read, there was a lot of legal immigration from Japan to Hawaii.

People were actually sent back , this is before Hawaii was completely part of us. Those barriers began to drop

and it made it easier in the 1880s for immigrants from Japan to leave Japan and come to the U.S. Of course, it is the sad census

because it was almost completely lost in a fire. Isn't that wonderful? This is one of the frustrating things people will always hit. For Louisiana, I know some things survived, but I understand that Louisiana was lost entirely. I could be wrong, I am not an expert. But it's just that speedbump where you have a gap between 1880 and 1900.

Now 1900, we're back to filling up each sheet entirely, instead of separating it by family. There is a separate Indian population schedule. The way they have been doing it was if you were a quote text Indian unquote. You are detached from your tribe, living essentially as a person, for lack of a better term. We will get into why I am saying at that way. The new got the opportunity to be included in the census. But they didn't keep track of tribes or whatnot. Now they are actually keeping track and they want to know the name, the Trib and the parents tried as well as what fraction of white lineage there is. Any American Indians that are partially dependent on public aid were marked.

It was noted if the Indian was taxed, a.k.a. living away from the Trib. And it was noted if the person's house was movable or fixed. Which makes me very uncomfortable considering the horrible things the Native Americans had to go through. This kind of progress, if we can call it that, was probably or possibly prompted by some things such as the case of standing there, versus Crook. I believe it was George Kirk. -- Kirk. -- Crook. It's essentially the case where Native Americans were declared people. They were free and they were a people.

That was a question that made it to the Supreme Court eventually, whether or not they actually counted as an actual person that you could get into a contract with. It's very horrible and upsetting. And we know about the trail of tears and whatnot, but chief standing bear tried to find it into court and say he had rights of a person. Native Americans are free people and it only took however many decades later to actually count them.

Now in 1910, they had a late addition to the census of mother come -- motherdom. They Artie started printing and the numerators were instructed to audit with nativity. You still have the separate Indian population schedule and race is back to white, black, mulatto, Japanese, Chinese, Indian and other. I'm not sure what prompted the other, but I'm glad because imagine if you weren't any of those races and you kept getting counted as the wrong thing. If there is a language barrier, God help you.

1920 included the mother and we got rid of the separate Indian population schedule. Some of these images are from the census, you can go to the website and find their library of images. You can click on specific years and this is a political cartoon from 1920 when they were advertising and talking and starting the 1920 census. That the fun fact.

In 1930 race gets more complicated, we get rid of the term mulatto. Which made me so happy, because that was awkward and uncomfortable and

to me, a little stupid. But that's me. And Mexicans get included as well as Filipinos and Hindu and Korean. If your Vietnamese, too bad, no. And kidding, you could have it written out in full. Here are the abbreviations for the races. You are getting a lot more options. You are starting to see a lot more diversity. Or a lot more diversity acknowledged.

It gets more exciting, and by that I mean horrifying. There were rules. Again, keep in mind there is a numerator going out counting people and looking at them. If you are white and black, you are black. Regardless of what percent of your lineage. If your dad was 1/8 black, you were black. Even if your mother was white and you looked white. I'm not quite sure how they figured that out. I would assume there were people who could pass, and who did, because it would make life easier.

If you were of black and American Indian lineage, you are also recorded as black. Unless you are considered predominantly American Indian and accepted as such within the community. My assumption there is, unless the Trib accepted you -- tribe accepted you as an American Indian. If you were white and American Indian you were reported American Indian, unless it was so small that you were reported as white within the community.

If you are white with another race, you were reported as the other race. If you had minority interracial lineages, then you would be reported as the race of the father. Don't ask me what happens if the father is of mixed race. Then it's based on his father and they keep going back until they get an answer they like. This of course is disconcerting, not terribly surprising. It gives us an idea of what we may see when we look back through our history. Especially when we are doing genealogy research.

If you could pass for white, there is a good chance your ancestor would. That's the story with one of my ancestors, they refused to record their children as halfbreed because the mother was an Irish woman and Irish women are just tough. I don't actually know, from what I heard about her she was tiny but scary. I have not asked a lot of questions. But you can see now where things can get confusing.

It wasn't until 1960 that we can actually fill it out ourselves and there was a larger space to enter race. You can actually write in your race and you don't have to rely on what person thinks you look like. You can write what your race is. Then in 1980, Hispanic and Spanish origin gets separated from race. Yes, it was as early as 1980, if you can believe that. This is a huge change. Being able to fill it out yourself and identify yourself and imagine the changes that makes.

There are people who may look one race or another, who are suddenly able to write the race that they consider themselves or that they are. Before that, you're pretty much reliance on what the a numerator thought. This was a huge change. I'm sure you can see the giant machine

from the 1960s. I'm sure it was lots of fun the first time they change that.

Things didn't change that radically, except in terms of length and other questions. But not in terms of race. Until 2000, when suddenly we could have multiple answers accepted for race. On the other ones, apparently you could, or people did Mark multiple answers for race. I don't know if they were supposed to, but they did. When that happened, it was coded as the first option they came across. In this list, if you were Chinese and black, you would be read -- read as black before 2000 because that was the they got to first.

There are many ways to personalize options. You can see American Indian and writing -- right in your tribe. If you or some other type of agent, you could write it in. If it was another race, you could write it in. It really leaps and bounds from what we are looking at in 1790 with tick marks and one person's name.

Hopefully re- -- we remember the slogan from 2010, 10 questions, 10 minutes, 10 years. I recall a huge amount of fear among undocumented immigrants, I do not doubt their intentions were peer. There were activist encouraging people not to answer the census. That's what determines how many representatives we get in federal funding, so it was frustrating. Also, 72 years from now, people are not going to be able to find their ancestors.

That takes us up to the present, yay 2020. I said there were fears in 2010 and now there are even more. I am going to be 100% honest with you. I am sharing information from the census site with links. I highly recommend you take a look and read it for yourself. As far as I can tell, the information should be kept confidential. There should not be wiggle room for that or a way around that. That being said, I am not a lawyer and I do believe this would be interesting for somebody to research who does have a law degree.

But it is one of the major tenants of the census bureau to have that confidentiality. Once they got the confidentiality, because once upon a time they would put up the information and you could check to make sure it was accurate back when it was mostly tick marks, but now your personal information is kept confidential for 72 years. I have had people say, what about if you are hiding from an abusive husband quick it's 72 years. >> Him knowing where you lived when you were to will not help him. That was a legitimate question I had a. Gear is all of the information about title 13 that is never published. It's against the law to disclose it to anyone, including other agencies. They state that they collected strictly to produce statistics. It can't be used by any government agency or court, and you can read the law and go to GPO and down the law and see for yourself.

I am not a lawyer, but I feel semi-confident that if anyone were to try to use this against people, it would take a few years to do that at the very least. I do not see this being a two-month thing that magically

somebody can access personal records with. Here is information about the 72 year rule and the data protection and privacy.

I highly recommend you take a look at that, there are all sorts of links. The even point to the different laws of how it got that way and what law it is, etc. I highly, highly recommend this. All that being said, the big question has been citizenship. I will be honest with you, I don't really care. Eye care in general, but in terms of that information, or record sakes, I am blessed -- less concerned about a.

I miss the good old days where they ask you where you were born, your mother and father were born. And 72 years, I understand the need to simplify, but in 72 years it will be a nightmare. Partially for my descendents, but for different reasons. For my descendents, it will be an easier time, I have an unusual name. Some things are going to be a little weird, but for the most part they will be able to figure out where I was, who I was and who my mother was.

If your name is Jane Smith and you are the daughter of Bob Smith and Mary Brown, things will get complicated without that knowledge of her mother being born in Louisiana and her father being born in Tennessee. I kind of wish we would look at it not just for us to to sticks -- statistics, but also for the future of allowing people to figure out where they come from. That's just my personal take. Then I went to fast. Now that I have talked about all of that stuff, which I'm sure was fascinating, I am a real nerd about this and I wonder about the future.

This is 220 years and this is what we have. If all that has changed with ethnicity and race, what about gender and sexuality and gender identity? This isn't a question we might have talked about in the 1980s or 90s, or even 2000, maybe not even 2010. I started thinking about it shortly after 2010, I'm just really slow about getting my research done.

Looking at ethnicity and race, I have a few ideas. I'm not saying this is what it will look like, but I wanted to get people pondering. Sexuality, for instance, could we see a variety of options? There are so many, I can't keep track of everything. Of course, you have the usual heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual and people who are pansexual. They are open to relationships with people of a variety of genders and identities. Asexual people have no interest in any kind of sexual relationship or romantic relationship.

You have demi-sexual, which is people who only are sexually attractive -- attracted to people they have formed a bond with. Andrew sexual -- Androsexual which is attracted to men, Gynosexual which is attracted to women and scoliosexual witches an attraction to other gender fluid or gender identity people. I am not pretending to completely understand, but if we are allowed to enter our ethnicity, the question comes that will we one day be able to enter sexuality?

In some cases that might be interesting and in other cases is it necessary? I'm not sure. If we are looking at minorities and

disenfranchised people, then it might be helpful to know that there is a whole population that considers themselves asexual. Maybe that is not as unusual as people think. Maybe we need more resources and materials geared toward them like books or movies, whatever.

I did that one first, because quite frankly that one was easier. When you get into gender identity, it gets a little more complicated. Could we see something with gender identity? That is the big thing. And asks -- it asks if you are male or female. Could we see a, is this gender female? Where you feel you are the gender you are born to -- born. I have friends who are transgender and they are at different points in the process. Whether they have transitioned or are transitioning. The others are a little complicated and I am going to be honest, I am fascinated by this. I am very open-minded and I have the good fortune to be raised by a woman who exposed me to people from all backgrounds.

I grew up with a lot of gay family and friends, even transgender trauma glad -- drag queens, different religions and my family is very diverse. I am not going to pretend that I can comprehend this, because I am a fixed gender female and I have never questioned whether I was a woman. Except for one time when I was a little girl where I thought that girls grew breasts and boy didn't and I wondered how my parents knew I was a girl until I hit puberty. I was to and apparently confused.

You have things such as by gender where you identify as more than one gender.

It just depends on the situation and how you feel. A gender -- Agender is a connection to neither gender. Androgynous as a feeling of being in the middle. Pan gender, third gender, gender nonconforming, transsexual, transitioning and there are so many different terms. I can't even keep track of them all. I am actually including some links with helpful terminology.

It is interesting just to see if somebody wants to call themselves the, let them. I don't care. But is there saying, I am all about people being themselves. That being said, gender assignment is what we refer to as the gender you were given at birth. Whether you have female genitalia or male genitalia. As important as gender identity is, I don't think it should replace actual, physical gender. I believe there should be room for both. Or you could Mark male, female, intersex if you are born with both genitalia.

And if there are other types of gender situations, for lack of a better term. I believe this is important. Part of that has to do with marginalization of different genders. If you are a female, you may not identify as a female. You may identify as a male or as being without gender. But to the world, you may still be seen as a female. I think it would be a mistake to lose that information, because suddenly you might have a world where females are marginalized. But we ignore it, because that isn't counted anymore.

If you see what I mean. If the number of fixed gender females or transgender females are considered and it's smaller than other groups, I think it would be a mistake to limit funding for girls in stem are even

for men in the future. Depending on how the world works out. I think it's important to count both and there will be people that disagree with that. My biggest fear is there is a tendency to overlook issues of sexism.

We tend to be very sensitive of issues of racism or xenophobia, but misogyny and sexism still has pushback . That's why I think it's important to keep track of all of it. I think that's better than asking , do you have of Regina or [NULL]? -- Male parts or female parts? I think this is a better way to do it. Are there any questions? It has been very quiet. I do want to give a shout out while you guys are thinking of questions. I will shout out to When Women Didn't Count , which is a good book and has information of the government and how it has affected women's lives.

I also want to do a shout out to this project called Through An Extended Lens that two of my friends have done about focus in Louisiana and Japanese internment with government documents involved in that. I put their links in their. Any questions? That's a picture of my cat Fuji because I thought we could all use some cheering up.

Thank you, Sonnet. That was a great presentation. You know When Women Didn't Count , isn't that Rob? I thought Rob Lapreski , his presentation and yours complement each other very well. He presented at our conference last fall. Check that out, if you would, please. Any questions? That's a great presentation. All kinds of things are running through my head, I'm trying to learn. Any questions for Sonnet?

When you talked about the gender , I don't know all of the specific details, but there is a woman in the track and field world who some of her women competitors things she has male characteristics. She winds very easily and she wants to run as a woman and others want to take her out of the competition. It's an interesting debate.

I am a little familiar with that , I remember watching a documentary on René Richards. I don't know -

That was some time ago, but this is a current woman from Africa . It's a very interesting story.

It's an interesting debate.

Let's see, we have Rob Lapreski in the audience here , he is saying great stuff and thanks for the mention. Are you aware of the suppose it fact that the census gave info on Japanese-Americans to the military during World War II?

I am not, but I am not terribly surprised that that could have happened. I want to say, this has been in recent years, the 72 year rule came out in the 70s and I think stuff started in the 50s about

that. I am not terribly surprised, I haven't looked into when the confidentiality started. I was surprised it wasn't from the very beginning, but I guess if you are just a tick mark and a name, it didn't matter as much. Now they have gotten more personal, so it has been in recent years but they implemented these roles. And I have to say, I do not know how bulletproof the laws are. Some people told me it's fine and other people don't. I don't know.

Great, Cass Hartman said what a detailed and interesting presentation. Well done, I am a gender woman and sexuality studies librarian and this is useful for both of my work roles. Very interesting.

Thank you so much, and I do want to stress that I hope I don't come off sounding like an idiot. I want to be clear that this is not necessarily my world full-time. I had a question and I looked stuff up, so the types of gender identity and sexuality I gave aren't all that's out there. There is so much out there and it's quite overwhelming.

Bernadette

asked -- made a comment. This is a very interesting and informative webinar. Thank you, Sonnet.

Thank you for the link.

Rob Lapreski put in a link for scientific America with an article that is very interesting.

I am looking forward to reading that because now I wonder, was it an act of war issue? Or I need to look into that 72 year law. I have to admit that has been bothering me. I don't have a law degree and I don't have time to get one.

Good point. Claudia made a comment, this is one of the best webinars I have attended. Thank you, Sonnet. That's a very nice comment, thank you Claudia. Anymore questions for Sonnet? This was a very interesting webinar, I must say. Here we go, somebody is saying something here. Rachel says, hi, Sonnet. Thank you for this presentation. Do you think that could be any collaboration between LGBTQ+ and census folks? I think opinions on gender identity are pretty diverse and I think there would be pushback on recording the sex one was born with.

Yes, and I know that is going to be a big issue. I know there is some issue within the community itself, where you have this -- disagreements between the traditional lesbian and gay community and the trans community as well as other sexualities. I think that would be great. My only concern was not recording the gender you are born with is, I feel like we have gotten to a point where a lot of times we have ignored the marginalization that women still experience. We either minimize it, or we act like it's all gone now. That most certainly is

not the case. I found it horrifying , especially with the 2016 election, when you had people where if a woman mentioned she was voting for a woman, I was literally told you're just going to vote with your genitalia. To me, that is the most sexist thing I have ever heard. Yet, I had friends who were like , that's not so bad. I have somebody who thinks I can't thank because I don't have male genitalia. That would be my only concern, is that if you were born with that genitalia and then you identify elsewhere, that somehow it will cause more harm than good, if that makes sense.

Okay, Cass has another comment. I find the current guidelines from the federal office of personnel management useful. And he puts a link in the chat box for people to check out. Give that a look. Here is Rob commenting, Ayden -- at a FDLP meeting a few years ago , asked the census representative how they would handle gender in 2020. They said it was being discussed , but that was before the 2016 election.

Yeah, I thought for sure 50 years is when we would see it. Now I am not so sure. I am not sure when we will see it, and thank you Rachel. I hope that helped. I know it's not the most popular answer and I think it will be a matter of having compromise. My problem is, I see a lot of groups on Facebook and there is no compromise there. There is mostly anger , hopefully the people in real life can compromise and come up with the best solutions.

Okay, Cass makes the comment, I know there will be an upcoming webinar on this topic as well. That's FDLP Academy , check that out. But for Bay Area folks, there is a current exhibit on LGBTQ+ people on the public record and he put a link in there. Please check that out. Also, watch for that webinar. I forget which month, it's upcoming. We will announce that one, be on the lookout. Any other questions for Sonnet? This is a great Q and a. Sometimes we don't get many questions and I don't think it reflects on the webinar , but we are getting good questions on this very good webinar.

Yes, I am loving this. And I am clicking all sorts of links to read later. I didn't know that about the World War II, so thank you Rob. I am looking forward to reading about that.

Any other questions for Sonnet? Questions or comments, we welcome them here. We have a bit of time. As we wait for more comments to come in, I will go into my wrap up comments. But we still have plenty of time, so please keep them coming in. First, I would like to thank Sonnet for the terrific webinar, I think everybody loved it. We loved it here at GPO and the audience certainly did. I would like to thank my colleague Sean at Tunisia for his great work today for tech support keeping everything running smoothly. Don't forget about our upcoming webinars, we have three more scheduled for May. The next one is next Tuesday, May 22, entitled what is the code of federal regulations. You will receive notice of all of our upcoming webinars when they are announced if you sign up for our news and events email alert system at fdlp.gov .

From the Academy webpage , you can view a calendar of upcoming webinars and other events. Access pass webinars , and you can link to volunteer to present like Sonnet did today. Try the web form and I am sure there are people in this audience who could present a great webinar. Sean is going to put in a link, if you want to know a little bit more about the FDLP Academy he put it in there. There is a great article by my colleague Scott Pauly at GPO about the Academy. We do other things with my

-- beside webinars and conferences, we do all types of different training. Emmy said the comment, thank you sonnet. I am hoping to do a similar workshop at my university. What resources would you recommend to research further? Do you have any good tips for Emmy?

Are you looking at the gender aspect or the race and ethnicity? There is a ton on the rape -- race and ethnicity stuff. But the gender, there is some out there, but I can try to come up with a list for you if you email me.

I almost forgot the satisfaction survey, John will put that in. Okay Sean put that in amongst these great comments. Please give that a look and fill that out. We are very much interested in knowing about that. On other shot out by Amy, great webinar, thank you. Bernadette says , will the 2020 census ask for participants to give their country of origin? I read an article that made this claim.

I have heard that to, and I know that has to do with the citizenship. I would be interested if we can be 100% confident it will be confidential and I would love to see that. I would also love to see place of birth of mother and father, that is where you really find stuff out. When they transcribe , sometimes there are errors. One of my ancestors came from Ireland, but with the handwriting it looked like France so it had to be corrected. That helps a lot to find out where to look for the next link . Even though there is a lot of politics about it, looking at it from the point of view would genealogists are going to do 72 years from now, I would like to see more of that. Just so - even what languages would be fascinating to find out how many languages we actually have in this country. That is a question that has been asked in the past and it showed we are more than the majority of people knowing more than one language because of where they were from originally.

Here is a comment in relation to Emmy's question , she said two choices and she said both. She wants information on both .

Race and gender , but it looks like she is going to email me, so I can send her all sorts of stuff. None of that is depressing at all, I'm kidding. Some of it is.

Janice says, thanks for the good and useful information. All kinds of shutouts. Thank you, thank you. That's terrific.

Thank you guys so much.

This has been a great webinar and audience, it's really good. Any other comments or questions for Sonnet? We have a little bit of time.

That's the thing, I am interested in genealogically and in terms of our melting pot but people will think it's more about the citizenship status. Even if the 72 year rule is bulletproof and there is no way it can be used against them, people won't believe it.

Deborah asked, with country of origin you get problems with people interpreting that as their citizenship status. Excellent presentation overall. I think you just commented on that.

Sorry about that.

No worries, this is great. Any other comments or questions for Sonnet? We will wait a couple minutes. I don't want to cheat anybody out of a good question since we have a little bit of time. I learned a lot. Sometimes I do, sometimes I have to refresh myself, but I learned a bunch from this webinar. Here is a question, are you coming to a away -- AOA University of Washington?

I wish, but if any of you are coming to New Orleans, feel free to say a -- hello. We will have a booth and I will wander around. I would love to talk to anybody interested in any type of government information. ILA -- ALA is going to be fun, it will be hot, but fun.

You can't not have a good time in New Orleans.

Exactly, and it's our 300 anniversary. Yes, New Orleans is 300 years old this year, so there will be all sorts of fun stuff going on.

Any last questions for Sonnet? We have one more minute. You Paxton a lot of good information.

Thank you.

Last call for questions.

Okay. Reluctantly, I think I will have to close it down. This has been terrific, I really enjoyed it and I know the audience did. It was great. Thank you Sonnet, for a fantastic webinar. Thank you Sean and audience. Please come back to the FDLP Academy for more great webinars. Come back next Tuesday and have a great rest of the day, thank you. [Event Concluded]