# Exhibit 57

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
**FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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| STATE OF NEW YORK, et al.,<br><br>Plaintiffs,<br><br>v.<br><br>DONALD J. TRUMP, *in his official capacity as President of the United States*, et al.,<br><br>Defendants. | 20-CV-5770 (JMF) |
| NEW YORK IMMIGRATION COALITION, et al.,<br><br>Plaintiffs,<br><br>v.<br><br>DONALD J. TRUMP, *in his official capacity as President of the United States*, et al.,<br><br>Defendants. | 20-CV-5781 (JMF) |

# Expert Declaration of Mr. John Thompson

## I. Introduction

1. On July 21, 2020 President Trump issued a Memorandum for the Secretary of Commerce on *Excluding Illegal Aliens from the Apportionment Base Following the 2020 Census* (in the remainder of this document I will use the term "Memorandum" to refer to this document). I am extremely concerned that this action will adversely affect the quality and accuracy of the 2020 Census.

2. The 2020 Census results will be of great importance to our nation. The Constitution requires that the census be used for reapportioning the Congress of the United States and the Electoral College. The 2020 Census will also be used for numerous other functions to support good

policymaking and economic growth including: redrawing congressional and state legislative voting districts; allocating over $1.5 trillion of federal funds annually; informing sound policy development; providing critical information for state, local and tribal government planning; and supplying critical information to large and small businesses to generate growth and job creation. Inaccuracies or errors in the 2020 Census will have grave consequences on these uses for the subsequent 10-year period.

3. I have carefully reviewed the Memorandum instructing the Secretary of Commerce to provide information to exclude undocumented persons from the Apportionment counts. I have also reviewed the 2020 Census Operational Plans as well as the documentation that the Census Bureau has issued describing the actions it is taking in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. I have two serious concerns regarding the Memorandum: (1) it will significantly increase the risk of larger total and differential undercounts, relative to previous censuses, for the hard-to-count populations, including immigrant communities; and (2) it lacks transparency as required by law and the Census Bureau Statistical Quality Standards that would allow for the assessment of the methodology that might be used in response to the direction to exclude undocumented persons from the 2020 Census Apportionment counts.

## II. Qualifications

4. Below I briefly describe specific aspects of my qualifications and work experience that establishes my credentials as an accomplished statistician and an expert on the Census Bureau and Decennial Census. I have also attached a copy of my CV to this declaration.

5. I have served as both the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau and as the career senior executive in charge of management of all aspects of the 2000 Decennial Census. I am also a distinguished professional in the area of statistics and survey design. I have a deep understanding of the processes that are necessary to achieve a complete and highly accurate Decennial Census.

6. I served as the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau from August 2013 to June 2017. Prior to becoming Director, I worked at the Census Bureau for 27 years (from 1975 to 2002). I started my career as a mathematical statistician in 1975. I spent the majority of my employment at the Census Bureau focused on the Decennial Census and ultimately served as the Associate Director for the 2000 Decennial Census, with management responsibility for all phases of the 2000 Decennial Census.

7. The Census Bureau is the largest Statistical Agency and produces a wide range of demographic and economic statistics including: the Decennial Census; the American Community Survey; the Current Population Survey; the National Crime Victimization Survey, the National Health Interview Survey; the Economic Census; the release of 13 principle key economic indicators on a monthly or quarterly basis; and conducts about 100 additional surveys. The Director of the Census Bureau is appointed by the President and

confirmed by the Senate.

8. My responsibilities as Director of the Census Bureau included overseeing the research and testing that produced the design for the 2020 Census. During my tenure, the original operational plan for conducting the 2020 Census was released, as was an updated version 2.0 of this plan. In addition, major field tests were conducted in 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016. The results of these tests informed the final 2020 Census Design that was tested in the 2018 end-to-end test. During my service, the Census Bureau reviewed the residence criteria used to determine where to count the residents of the United States. A preliminary proposal for the 2020 residence criteria was issued for public comment on June 30, 2016.[1] In particular, the Census Bureau was following the same principles that had guided each previous Decennial Census – the Constitution requires that everyone living in the United States should be included in the enumeration, regardless of immigration status, for all uses of the census, including Apportionment. The final 2020 Census residence criteria were issued on February 5, 2018, and again followed these same principles to count everyone living in the United States at their usual place of residence regardless of immigration status for Apportionment and all other uses.[2]

9. Prior to being appointed Director of the Census Bureau I was at National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago, serving as Executive Vice President from 2002 to 2008 and President from 2008 to 2013. NORC is an objective, non-partisan independent research institution that delivers reliable data and rigorous analysis to guide critical programmatic, business, and policy decisions. Clients include government, corporate, and nonprofit organizations around the world who partner with NORC to transform increasingly complex information into useful knowledge. NORC conducts research in five main areas: Economics, Markets, and the Workforce; Education, Training, and Learning; Global Development; Health and Well-Being; and Society, Media, and Public Affairs. NORC services include designing and conducting surveys (telephone, Internet, and in-person) as well as analytical studies.

10. From July 2017 to August 2018, I served as the Executive Director of the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS). COPAFS is an organization with a membership consisting of professional associations and research organizations that depend on and support high quality federal statistics. The Executive Director of COPAFS must have a deep understanding of the Federal Statistical System and the wide range of data products that are produced. Serving as the Executive Director of COPAFS reinforced my appreciation of the importance of high-quality Decennial Census data to the entire Federal Statistical System.

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[1] Federal Register, 81 FR 42577, Proposed 2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations, June 30, 2016.
[2] Albert E. Fontenot, Jr., 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, 2020 Census Program Memorandum Series: 2018.04, February 5, 2018.

11. In addition to the work experience described above, I am an elected Fellow of the American Statistical Association and was selected to serve on the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine Committee on National Statistics.

## III. Concerns

### *A. Background on the Decennial Census*

12. The uses of the data generated by the Decennial Census are extremely important for all components of our democracy and economy, including: the constitutionally required reapportionment of the Congress; redrawing congressional and state legislative voting districts; allocating over $1.5 trillion in federal funds annually; supporting evidence based policy making by state, local and tribal governments; and allowing informed decisions by large and small business to generate economic growth and job creation. Inaccuracies or undercounts in Decennial Census data will result in under-representation of the affected population groups not just in the immediate term, but for ten subsequent years until the next Decennial Census results are available.

### *B. The 2020 Census was already facing unprecedented challenges prior to the release of the Memorandum.*

13. The COVID-19 pandemic forced the delay of key operations out of concerns for the safety of both census workers and the general public. The in-person components of the local partnership program to increase response rates of the traditionally hard-to-count populations were delayed, as was the operation to collect responses from those households that do not self-respond. This operation is referred to as nonresponse follow-up or NRFU. In my opinion, NRFU is the most critical operation to achieving a fair and accurate enumeration. Currently the national self-response rate is 63 percent, which means that over 37 percent or over 50 million housing units and their occupants must still be enumerated.[3] A successful NRFU is therefore essential to achieving a complete enumeration for the 2020 Census.

14. The NRFU operation had been scheduled to start on May 15, 2020 and run through July 31, 2020. However, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Census rescheduled it to start in most of the United States on August 11, 2020 and initially planned to complete it by October 30, 2020.

15. In order to accommodate this delay, the Census Bureau had requested, through the Department of Commerce, a four-month extension of the legal deadlines[4] to deliver Apportionment and redistricting data. For Apportionment this would extend the current deadline of December 31, 2020 to April 30, 2021. For redistricting data, the requested

[3] US Census Bureau 2020 Census daily response rate tracker, https://2020census.gov/en/response-rates.html (last accessed August 6, 2020).
[4] Title 13, US Code, Section 141, (b) and (c).

extension was from March 31, 2021 to July 31, 2021.

16. However, the Census Bureau has announced that the deadlines will not be extended, and that the NRFU will now be completed by September 30, 2020.[5] The Census Bureau will have to take steps to complete the NRFU more rapidly than they planned.

17. In this situation the risk that the hard-to-count populations will be underrepresented increases greatly. Cooperation on the part of the households in NRFU is going to be essential. However, as I discuss below, the issuance of the Memorandum will most likely decrease cooperation and willingness to participate further reducing the effectiveness of NRFU in achieving a fair and accurate enumeration.

*C. The confidence of respondents that the 2020 Census will be confidential will be significantly eroded leading to increased undercounts*

18. The Census Bureau has made good progress since the 1990 Decennial Census, and had great success during both the 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses in reducing undercounts. A key component of this success has been the deployment of a combined national and local advertising and local partnership program to deliver a message to hard-to-count populations that the census is important to their community, and that the data collected through the census is completely confidential. No individual's information is shared with any other organization or law enforcement entities.

19. This messaging program was responsible for dramatic gains in the accuracy and coverage of the 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census relative to the 1990 Census, which did not include such a program. For example, the undercount of Black or African Americans dropped from 4.6 percent in 1990 to 2.1 percent in 2010.[6] For the Hispanic population the undercount dropped from 5.0 percent to 1.5 percent.[7]

20. Census Bureau research conducted in planning for the 2020 Census has identified serious concerns that potential respondents have with respect to the confidentiality of their information prior to the release of the Memorandum. For example:

    a. Census Bureau researchers conducted qualitative research that was presented at the 2018 American Association of Public Opinion Research annual conference that

[5] Statement from U.S. Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham: Delivering a Complete and Accurate 2020 Census Count, https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/delivering-complete-accurate-count.html, August 3, 2020.

[6] P. Cantwell, DSSD 2010 Census Coverage Measurement Memorandum Series # 2010-G-01, (May 22, 2012), https://www.census.gov/coverage_measurement/pdfs/g01.pdf.

[7] P. Cantwell, DSSD 2010 Census Coverage Measurement Memorandum Series # 2010-G-01, (May 22, 2012), https://www.census.gov/coverage_measurement/pdfs/g01.pdf.

indicated that fear of government was higher than had been experienced in prior years.[8]

b. The 2020 Census Barriers Attitudes and Motivators Study was conducted to understand the concerns of potential respondents to help shape the 2020 Census advertising and communication program themes and messages. The study found that the two most significant barriers to participation in the 2020 Census were: (1) concerns that the Census Bureau would share information with other government agencies; and (2) that the information that respondents provided would be used against them[9]. Non-White and Hispanic groups were much more concerned than the White non-Hispanic group. In addition, respondents that were not proficient in English were much more concerned than those who were (39 percent compared to 23 percent).

c. The Census Bureau also conducted research on the potential effects of adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Census questionnaire.[10] This research indicated that the question would reduce self-response of the non-citizen population. Furthermore, the research found that it was likely that households that refuse to respond to the census questionnaire because of the citizenship question are also likely to not respond to NRFU enumerators. It is my opinion, based on my experience in implementing the 2000 Census and my work in leading the design and planning for the 2020 Census, that the Memorandum is likely to have similar effects on NRFU response.

21. In order to address these concerns, a cornerstone of the 2020 Census advertising and partnership program, is a message that respondent information is confidential. The Census Bureau will not share it with any outside entities, including law and immigration enforcement. It is my opinion that the Memorandum will reduce the effectiveness of the 2020 Census advertising and partnership program in gaining the confidence of respondents in traditionally hard-to-count communities.

22. For example, a critical factor in underlying response and participation in the 2020 Census is the macro environment under which the NRFU is being conducted. While the 2020 Census advertising and partnership program is designed to positively influence this environment, other factors such as the issuance of the Memorandum can have the opposite effect. As Census Bureau Chief Scientist, Dr. John Abowd, acknowledged during recent trial testimony[11] in the matter considering the potential effects of adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Census questionnaire, the macro environment was likely to be affected by actions to

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[8] AAPOR Panel on *Changes in Respondent Privacy, Confidentiality, and Data Sharing Concerns*, Meyers, Goerman, Harris-Kojetin, Terry, and Fobia, Denver, Colorado, May 18, 2018

[9] CBAMS report

[10] J. David Brown, Misty L. Heggeness, Suzanne M. Dorinski, Lawrence Warren, and Moises Yi *Understanding the Quality of Alternative Citizenship Data Sources for the 2020 Census*, August 6, 2018.

[11] Trial Testimony of Dr. John Abowd, Nov. 13, 2018, *New York Immigration Coalition, et al. v. United States Department of Commerce, et al.*, 18-CV-5025-JMF (S.D.N.Y), at 926-27.

add a citizenship question. Furthermore, Dr. Abowd acknowledged that the political environment around immigration could amplify the effects of a citizenship question on decreased response.

23. It is my opinion that the effects of the Memorandum on the current macro environment are likely to be as great if not greater than the addition of a citizenship question. Therefore, immigrants and the families of immigrants will be reluctant to participate in the NRFU and many will not be enumerated. It is also likely, in my opinion, that this reluctance to participate will extend to other hard-to-count populations as well. The issuance of the Memorandum has significantly increased the risk of larger total and differential undercounts, relative to previous censuses.

*D. Lack of transparency*

24. At this point, little is known about the ultimate quality and accuracy of the 2020 Census. The location and magnitude of errors caused by potential undercounts and overcounts has not been determined. In addition, the level of inclusion of undocumented persons in the 2020 Census is also unknown.

25. It will be very challenging for the Census Bureau to determine the number of undocumented persons that are included in the 2020 Census at the time when Apportionment data is required to be reported. It is critical for the Census Bureau and the Department of Commerce to describe the methodology that they intend to utilize to estimate the numbers of undocumented persons enumerated in the 2020 Census and what are appropriate measures of accuracy that would support the usage of such methodologies. The Memorandum does not provide any specific directions and the Census Bureau has not described how it will comply with the Memorandum.

26. There are legal and statistical standards that the Census Bureau has followed and should continue to follow with respect to transparency:

    a. The Census Bureau is a Federal Statistical Agency and as Director Dillingham noted in sworn testimony July 29, 2020, the Census Bureau intends to follow the principles and practices identified by the Committee on National Statistics for Federal Statistical Agencies.[12] Principle 2, *Credibility among Data Users*, states: "Also essential to building credibility are for an agency to be open and transparent about its data sources and their limitations, demonstrate understanding of users' needs and priorities, fully document the processes used to produce and disseminate statistical products, and take proactive steps to preserve data for future use."

[12] Committee on National Statistics, Principles and Practices for a Federal Statistical Agency 2 (6th ed. 2017).

b. The Office of Management and Budget issued a Memorandum on April 24, 2019 *Improving Implementation of the Information Quality Act* to the Heads of all Executive Departments and Agencies strengthening previous guidance in this area.[13] This document states: "The IQA requires agencies conduct pre-dissemination review of their information products. During this review, each agency should consider the appropriate level of quality for each of the products that it disseminates based on the likely use of that information."

27. In 2013 the Census Bureau issued Statistical Quality Standards that are currently guiding the conduct of all their programs including the 2020 Census.[14]

    a. In particular: Statistical Quality Standard F1, *Releasing Information Products Requirement F1-6* states: "Information products must comply with the Census Bureau's statistical quality standards and must be free of serious data quality issues in order to be released outside the Census Bureau without restrictions." Statistical Quality Standard F2, *Providing Documentation to Support Transparency in Information Products* Requirement F2-2 states: "Documentation must be readily accessible in sufficient detail to allow qualified users to understand and analyze the information and to reproduce (within the constraints of confidentiality requirements) and evaluate the results."

28. The most important information produced and released by the Census Bureau is the constitutionally mandated Apportionment data. Because this information is so vital to our democracy, it is critically important that the Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau are transparent in their adherence to their legal and statistical standards. At a minimum, the Census Bureau has an obligation to assure the public and stakeholders that any methods it develops for determining the number of undocumented individuals is statistically sound.

## VI. Conclusion

In conclusion, it is my opinion that the issuance of the Memorandum will significantly increase the risk of much larger undercounts for the 2020 Census than measured in previous censuses, including undercounts of immigrant communities. In addition, there is no transparency or documentation of how the quality and fitness for use of the Apportionment counts will be determined, nor is there any documentation of how the number of undocumented persons potentially included in the 2020 Census will be determined.

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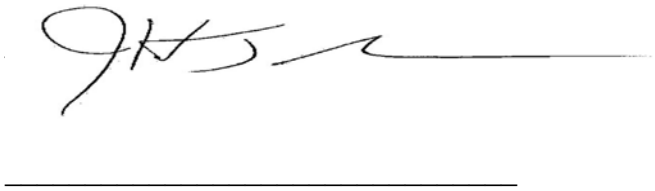
[13] Russel T. Vought, Acting Director OMB, Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, Subject: *Improving Implementation of the Information Quality Act* (Apr. 24, 2019).
[14] U.S. Census Bureau Statistical Quality Standards (Jul. 2013).

Executed on August 6, 2020 at Bend, Oregon.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.



John Thompson

# Appendix A

# JOHN H. THOMPSON

## BRIEF CAREER HISTORY

Extensive Senior Executive leadership in the non-profit and federal sectors, with experience in social science research and statistics, congressional advocacy, building coalitions, operational management, business development, stakeholder relations, innovation, and strategic vision.

**Independent Consultant, August 2018 to present**

Consulting service focusing on survey methodology, executive leadership, the Federal Statistical System, and decennial census. Activities have included:

- Expert witness for the plaintiffs in two court cases opposing the addition of a citizenship question to the 2020 Census
  - New York Immigration Coalition, et al v. United States Department of Commerce and Wilbur Ross, U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, and
  - Robyn Kravitz et al., v. United States department of Commerce, et al
- Training news media journalists on the 2020 Census with Georgetown University, the Poynter Center, and the Harvard Shorenstein Center.
- Providing consultation services to NORC at the University of Chicago

**Executive Director, Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics – July 2017 to August 2018**

The Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS) was founded in 1981 to coordinate activities of a number of Associations, Organizations, and Businesses that rely on federal statistics to support good governance and economic growth. COPAFS now represents a growing body of stakeholders that support the production and use of high quality statistics. The Executive Director represents these stakeholders in realizing their mission to *Advance Excellence in Federal Statistics*. Activities include:

- Advocated on behalf of federal agencies. For example, COPAFS is a co-chair of the Friends of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Friends of the National Center for Health Statistics;
- Worked with stakeholder coalitions to support proper funding for the 2020 Census and the American Community Survey;
- Ensured members of Congress, COPAFS members, and other stakeholders were informed of critical issues facing agencies that produce federal statistics;
- Alerted members and stakeholders of breaking issues that needed immediate support and attention;
- Organized and supported ongoing educational efforts for members of Congress and their staff on the value and importance of federal statistics both nationally and in their own states and districts;
- Created and joined in powerful coalitions of organizations and businesses to advocate on behalf of federal agencies that produce statistics, building broad support across a wide spectrum of data users;

- Built partnerships with foundations that help fund critical research in the statistical agencies and academia to ensure the on-going modernization of how statistical data are created and made available to the public and researchers, and to fund educational efforts;
- Worked closely with the Chief Statistician of the United States and the statistical agencies to help inform and promote modernization efforts underway and assist agencies in keeping abreast of new stakeholder data needs; and
- Hosted events to demonstrate the importance of federal statistics such as the 2018 Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology Research and Policy Conference.

**Director, United States Census Bureau – August 2013 to June 2017**

Appointed by the President as Director of the largest federal statistical agency, with a staff of over 5,000 headquarters employees and approximately 10,000 to 15,000 staff spread across the United States in six regional offices and a major production facility in Indiana, with an annual budget exceeding $1 billion. Key accomplishments include:

- Worked successfully with the executive and legislative branches of the federal government, including the White House, the Office of Management and Budget, Cabinet officials, and members of Congress and congressional staff, to accomplish a major transformation of the Census Bureau into a forward-looking 21st century statistical agency. Testified at 6 congressional hearings on the Census Bureau;
- Provided a conceptual vision and lead a redesign of the 2020 decennial census that is estimated to save $5 billion through effective use of operations research-driven reengineering of field operations, innovative use of technology, and partnership with key stakeholders;
- Lead outreach to key stakeholders including representatives of state local and tribal governments; advocacy organizations; professional associations, business groups, various media; and academic researchers;
- Put in place a robust research program to support mission critical activities, such as linking administrative records, disclosure avoidance methods, economic studies, statistical research, survey methodology, big data, and data dissemination;
- Lead efforts to maintain congressional support and funding for the American Community Survey, a critical data asset of the federal government, including mobilizing a diverse group of key stakeholders to effectively advocate in support of the survey, personally visiting almost all of the House of Representatives and Senate members of the Census Bureau appropriations and oversight committees, and establishing a program of research directly related to the concerns that had been raised;
- Improved economic statistics through research on using alternatives to direct survey data collection to produce statistics that are timelier and have increased granularity, and carrying out three initiatives to advance the release of principal economic indicators on trade, retail sales and services, which allowed the Bureau of Economic Analysis to significantly reduce revisions to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates;
- Recruited outstanding research staff including new senior leadership for Research and Methodology, the Director of a newly established big data center, and seven former Presidential Innovation Fellows; and
- Improved data dissemination to the public, including development of a platform to deliver data in ways that will meet the rapidly evolving demands of a growing body of users. In addition,

in order to meet immediate targeted demands two new tools were released: City SDK (Software Development Kit) to allow easy developer access; and Census Business Builder a tool that combines small area demographic and economic data in a way that is easily accessible for entrepreneurs and small business owners.

**President and Executive Vice President, NORC at the University of Chicago – July 2002 to August 2013**

NORC is a national non-profit organization that conducts high quality social science research in the public interest. As President, I had responsibility for all NORC corporate activities and for the quality of all NORC research efforts. I provided vision for NORC to establish the organization as a leader in the social science research industry. My accomplishments included:

- Strengthened the organization's high-quality, diverse staff;
- Broadened the scope of the collaborations between NORC and the University of Chicago;
- Realized nearly 50 percent growth in revenue and greatly expanding NORC's portfolio of business and research programs; and
- Provided leadership in the social science research community - selected to be a Fellow of the American Statistical Association (ASA), elected to serve a term as Chair of the Social Statistics Section of the ASA, and chaired the 2009 ASA Committee on Fellows. Also elected as a member of the Committee on National Statistics, serving on two National Academy of Sciences panels addressing 2010 and 2020 Census concerns.

As Executive Vice President of Survey Operations (2002 – 2008), I provided oversight and direction to the Economics, Labor Force, and Demography Research Department, the Statistics and Methodology Department, and Survey Operations for field and telephone data collection. My major accomplishments included:

- Provided leadership and guidance for a major corporate initiative, the National Immunization Survey, which is conducted on behalf of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and is the largest telephone survey in the United States conducted via random digit dialing for scientific purposes.
- Significantly increased the productivity and cost effectiveness of NORC's overall data collection activities;
- Successfully utilized skills in directing large project start-ups, and in managing large complex operations, directing the project through the completion of the first contract phase, which included the first year of data collection and the delivery of the first data set; and
- All survey operations were completed on schedule, and within budget including the delivery of an extremely complex data set, and a public use file.

**Principal Associate Director and Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs, United States Census Bureau – 1997 to July 2002**

Served as the senior career executive responsible for all aspects of the 2000 Decennial Census. This was the largest peacetime mobilization undertaken by the U.S. government, with a budget of $6.5 billion, establishment of over 500 field offices, a temporary workforce that peaked at over 500,000, and establishment of telephone capacity to receive over 5 million calls over a period of one month. I was also chairman and director of the Executive Steering Committee for Accuracy & Coverage Evaluation Policy for the 2000 Census. This Committee was charged with making a recommendation as to whether or not to adjust the 2000 Census redistricting data for coverage errors, an issue fraught with political disagreement and controversy. This work was widely recognized as superb – with the Committee's recommendation supported by numerous reviews, including the National Academy of Sciences Panel on evaluating Census 2000.

## EDUCATION

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| M.S. | Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1975 Mathematics<br>Graduate course work in statistics - George Washington University 1977-1981 |
| B.S. | Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1973 Mathematics |

## PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND ASSOCIATIONS

American Statistical Association, 1975 to Present

Chair, Social Statistics Section – 2011

Chair, ASA Committee on Fellows - 2009

National Academy of Sciences,

Member of the Committee on National Statistics – 2011 - 2013

Member of the Panel on the Design of the 2010 Census Program of Evaluations and Experiments

Member of the Panel to Review the 2010 Census

## HONORS AND AWARDS

Virginia Tech College of Science Hall of Distinction inaugural class, 2013

Presidential Rank Award of Meritorious Executive, 2001

Department of Commerce, Gold Medal, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000

Elected Fellow of the American Statistical Association, 2000

Department of Commerce, Silver Medal, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1998

Department of Commerce, Bronze Medal, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1988

## PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

2018 Thompson, John H and Yablon, Robert. Issue Brief: "Preparing for the 2020 Census Considerations for State Attorneys General". American Constitution Society., October 10, 2018

2012 Thompson, John H. (Panel Member). "Panel Discussion: Considering Changing Sectors in the Research Industry?: Advice From Those Who Have Done It!" AAPOR 67th Annual Conference, Orlando, Florida, May 19, 2012

2012 Thompson, John H. (Discussant). "Future is Now: Realignment of Current Survey Management and Operations at the Census Bureau". Population Association of America 2012 Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California, May 4, 2012.

2012 Thompson, John H. (Discussant). "Use of Administrative Records in the 2020 Census." Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, Washington, DC., January 10, 2012

2011 Weinberg, Daniel H. and Thompson, John H., "Organization and Administration of the 2010 U.S. Census." In Margo J. Anderson, Constance F. Citro, and Joseph J. Salvo (eds.) *Encyclopedia of the U.S. Census,* Second Edition, CQ Press., July 2011

2010 Thompson, John H., "Challenges, Innovation and Quality for the 21st Century" Keynote Speech at the 2010 FCSM Statistical Policy Seminar, Washington, DC, December 14, 2010.

2010 Thompson, John H., "The Future of Survey Research: Opportunities and Challenges" Paper presented at the Applied Demography Conference, San Antonio, Texas., January 11, 2010 and at the Population Association of America 2010 Annual meeting, Dallas, Texas, April 15, 2010.

2008 Thompson, John H. (Panel Member). "Panel Discussion: The American Community Survey: Promise, Products and Perspectives." Population Association of America Annual Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 17, 2008.

2006 Thompson, John H. (Discussant). "Census 2010: A New Census for the 21st Century." Population Association of America Annual Meeting, Los Angeles, California, March 30, 2006.

2004 Thompson, John H., "Interviewer Falsification of Survey Data." Paper presented at the Joint Meetings of the American Statistical Association, Toronto, Canada, August 11, 2004.

2003 Thompson, John H., "Is Interviewer Falsification Scientific Misconduct?" Roundtable paper presented at the American Association for Public Opinion Research 58th Annual Conference, Nashville, Tennessee, May 16, 2003.

2002 Thompson, John H. (Discussant). "Eliminating the 2010 Census Long Form? – Current Status of the American Community Survey." Population Association of America Annual Meeting, Atlanta, Georgia, May 9, 2002.

2001 Thompson, John H., "Decision on Release of Statistically Corrected Redistricting Data." Invited paper presented at the Joint Meetings of the American Statistical Association, Atlanta Georgia, August 6, 2001.

1999 Thompson, John H., "Census 2000 – Innovations and New Technology." Paper presented at the Economic Commission for Europe's Conference of European Statisticians Meeting, Geneva, Switzerland, February 15-17, 1999.

1998 Thompson, John H. and Robert E. Fay, "Census 2000: The Statistical Issues." Paper presented at the Joint Meetings of the American Statistical Association, Dallas, Texas, August 9-13, 1998.

1996 Thompson, John H. and Karen Mills, "Census 2000 Content: Tradeoffs on Cost, Quality, and Quantity." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, New Orleans, Louisiana, May 9-11, 1996.

1995 Thompson, John H., Mary H. Mulry, Susan M. Miskura, "Census 2000: Statistical Issues in Reengineering the Decennial Census." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association, Orlando, Florida, August 13-17, 1995.

1992 Fay, Robert E. and John H. Thompson, "The 1990 Post-Enumeration Survey: Statistical Lessons in, Hindsight." Paper presented at the Annual Research Conference, March 22-25, 1992, Arlington, Virginia.

1989 Edson, Robert G. and John H. Thompson, "1990 Decennial Census Coverage Improvement Program." Paper presented at the Annual Winter Meetings of the American Statistical Association, San Diego, California, January, 1989.

1988 Navarro, Alfredo, John H. Thompson, and Linda Flores-Baez, "Results of Data Switching Simulation." Paper presented to the Census Advisory Committees at the Joint Advisory Committee Meetings, Oxon Hill, Maryland, April, 1988.

1987 Griffin, Richard A. and John H. Thompson, "Confidentiality Techniques for the 1990 Census." Paper presented to the Census Advisory Committees at the Joint Advisory Committee Meetings, Oxon Hill, Maryland, October, 1987.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Programs to Improve Coverage in the 1980 Census," by John H. Thompson. Evaluation and Research Reports, PHC80-E3.

1986 Thompson, John H. and David Franklin, 'Test Census Results and Applications for the 1990 Planning." Paper presented at the Census Bureau Second Annual Research Conference, Reston, Virginia, March, 1986.

1984 Miskura, Susan M., John H. Thompson, Henry F. Woltman, "Uses of Sampling for the Census Count." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August, 1984.

Fan, Milton C., Martha L. Sutt, and John H. Thompson, "Evaluation of the 1980 Census Precanvass Coverage Improvement Program." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August, 1984.

Keeley, Catherine and John H. Thompson, "The 1980 Census Nonhousehold Sources Program." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August, 1984.

1983 Miskura, Susan M. and John H. Thompson, "1980 Census Findings and Their Implications for 1990 Census Planning." Presented at the Joint Statistical Meetings, Toronto, Canada, August, 1983.

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