EXHIBIT 3

HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS Civil Action No: 1:14-cv-14176-ADB
------------------------------X
STUDENTS FOR FAIR ADMISSIONS,
INC.,
V. $\quad$ Plaint
HARVARD COLLEGE
(HARVARD CORPORATION),
Defendant.
-------------------------------X
VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF
DAVID CARD, Ph.D.
Washington, DC
April 27, 2018
9:07 AM
Reported by:
Karen Brynteson, RMR, CRR, FAPR
Job No. 139809
D. Card

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: I have read the phrase, and I have some understanding of it.

BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. You're aware that that's -that's -- that's the phrase that Harvard applied to its own admissions process, I assume?
A. I am, yes.
Q. Okay. Have you written any papers that actually analyze the -- the extent to which various factors play a role in admission under a holistic admissions process?
A. Well, if one interprets holistic to mean evaluating different characteristics of students, potentially, I studied that indirectly, but I have not written any papers, I believe, that would use the word holistic admissions in them.
Q. Have you looked at -- have you written any papers that are specific to

> D. Card
the question of how race affects college admissions decisions by universities?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: I have written a paper on the effect of ending affirmative action policies in Texas and California on the probabilities that students send their SATs to different colleges, which would indirectly affect that, what colleges can do, I guess. BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. Am I right that that paper was about basically analyzing applicant behavior?
A. Yes.
Q. It wasn't -- it wasn't about analyzing what colleges did with those applications once they were received, was it?
A. Well, indirectly. There are -- there are figures and tables in that paper which show the changes in admission
D. Card
rates of different groups. So it has evidence on that.
Q. Did you -- did you purport in that paper to analyze the strength of various factors that were actually used by the Admissions Department in deciding who to admit and who to reject?
A. Well, indirectly I -- I guess
it does show that because it has changes in admission rates of different racial groups as a result of the end of affirmative action policies.
Q. Did you build a multivariate logit model to analyze the admissions processes for the universities that were the subject of that study?
A. No.
Q. You just basically reported how the -- how the rates of -- the admission rates of various groups changed in two different periods of time?
A. Among other things, yeah.
Q. What else?
A. Well, there was many
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institutions involved and there was multiple periods before and after.
Q. But until this case, I guess what I'm getting at, is have you ever been involved in the creation of $a--$ of a -- of a multivariate logit model to estimate the effects of factors on college admissions decisions?
A. I don't believe so, no.
Q. On -- have -- and I guess because my earlier questions were about papers you have written, I assume that your answer that you haven't built that kind of a model to measure the effect on college admissions of various factors necessarily means you haven't published any papers on that question either?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: Well, if I haven't written them, they haven't published them, yes, that's correct.

BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
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should exclude any other variables based on the potential that race was affecting them?
A. I -- when $I$ was finishing my -- in the process of trying to finish my rebuttal report, it was very clear that there were a number of disagreements between Professor Arcidiacono and me on a couple of issues.
And so I -- I was able to ask

Dean Fitzsimmons directly in a telephone conversation if race was involved in the personal rating, for example, and he said no.
Q. Did you do anything to verify his testimony?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: No.
BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. You're familiar with what it
means to interact a variable in the multivariate logit model?
A. In general terms, yes.
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a difference in a model?
MS. ELLSWORTH: Sorry. Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: Well, I think I
just showed that it does make a small difference. So I think
that's self-evident from what I
just said.
BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. You and Professor Arcidiacono, I think you just acknowledged, you made some adjustments to your models after reviewing each others' reports in this case?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. For example, in your rebuttal report you adopted Professor Arcidiacono's ratings methodology?
A. Yes.
Q. That had the effect of dropping many, but not all, of the perfect predictions from your model?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know about how many
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perfect predictions are still in your model, even after making that change?
A. No, not precisely. There is some perfect predictions that are perfect predict admits, so some people who would be predicted to get in with 100 percent probability, and there is some who would be predicted to not get in with 100 percent probability.
Q. Do you know what the relative breakdown is between the perfect predicts of admission and the perfect predicts of rejection?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: Not precisely, no.
(Card Deposition Exhibit 7, New Hard Models printout, was marked for identification.) BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. I have handed you what has been marked as Exhibit 7. I will represent to you that this is information

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that's taken from your workpaper that just shows the number of perfect predictions both for admits and rejects in your new model versus your old model. And I will also note for the record, and apologize that this should have been printed landscape form, so you kind of have to tear the two pages apart and hold them next to each other to read the exhibit.

If you flip over, if you are looking for the final in the old models, you have to flip over the page.
A. Okay.
Q. Sorry about that. Do you have any reason to doubt that these numbers accurately reflect the number of perfect predictions in your models?
A. If it is accurately taken from my workpaper, then it is correct, yeah. Q. I will represent that it has been.
A. Okay.
Q. Certainly if that's wrong, I'm
D. Card sure the folks on the other side of the table will let us know. But this indicates that for the old models that you used, that a number of perfect predictions was 29,445 perfect predictions of reject; is that right?
A. Right.
Q. And 527 perfect predictions of
admit?
A. Correct.
Q. And in the new model, the number of perfect predictions of reject is 5,675?
A. Yes.
Q. And the number of perfect predictions of admit is one.
A. Right.
Q. So that shows that the vast majority of perfect predictions both in your old model and in your new model, if this is accurate, were for rejects, correct?
A. Correct.
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Q. You also updated your model to incorporate the activity variables for extracurricular activities that Professor Arcidiacono used?
A. In one of the robustness analysis, I did, I used his preferred measures, yes. This would be Exhibit 16 of my rebuttal report.
Q. And is it your testimony that that adjustment is -- is in your new preferred model or only for one of the robustness models?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: I believe that
the full set of his preferred
specification is -- is in
Exhibit 16, his robustness
analysis.
BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. Did -- do any -- strike that.

Professor Arcidiacono's models
in both his first report and his second report include two different samples,
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any difference for the statistical analysis, so.

BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. And athletes is the only group that you do that for?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And the reason why, and

I guess you say it right -- right -right here in footnote 97, that your understanding is that recruited athletes are part of the same admissions process as all other applicants. Is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. I'm sorry, before we go there, let me just ask: Other than this model that you are referencing in footnote 97, you don't do any other modeling in either of your reports that looks separately at the non-ALDC population from the ALDC population?
A. No, because as I explain in my original report and, again, in my rebuttal report, I believe that there is
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a variety of evidence from the documentary -- or from the evidence from the depositions and from the other sources, including my direct query to the dean by telephone.

But also there is a question that was asked that shows up on a web site, asking about whether athletes at Harvard are part of the regular admissions process.

Anyway, my understanding is that these four groups are all part of the regular admissions process.
Q. And when you say on the web site, whose web site do you mean?
A. I believe it was on the Harvard admissions web site.
Q. And the dean himself told you that they are part of the regular admissions process?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: I asked him if
they were. He said they were.
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Q. And from that baseline, you then do a number of simulations that analyze the effect of various race-neutral alternatives, correct?
A. Correct. I do the kind of simulations that have been done in the literature before and that Professor Arcidiacono performs for Mr. Kahlenberg as well, yeah.
Q. And, in fact, your method closely follows that used by Mr. Kahlenberg, assisted by Professor Arcidiacono. Right?
A. Right, but this is a method that is pretty standard in the literature and was used by several of the other papers in the area.
Q. There were two key differences, I think, between your approach with -- between your approach and those of Mr . Kahlenberg's, at least in your initial report?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.
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Q. But in your -- I guess I just -- I just want to understand. You're on record as saying that this doesn't, this simulation, does a poor job of generating racial diversity.

Do you think it does a poor job of generating socioeconomic diversity?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Objection.
THE WITNESS: Well, the difference is that these are the categories of race that I'm using in this analysis.

Now, there are other categories of race, but -- and other ways of counting, for example, who is Asian American or who is African American.

But in socioeconomic diversity, for instance, I have, in my preferred specification of the model, I would like to take account of, in the admissions process, I would really like to take account
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of parental occupation. You might also want to take account of parental education.

So socioeconomic status is a very, very broad category, very important for understanding things.

These are the categories that I was able to come up with quickly, but -- in this analysis, come up with in this analysis, but you could -- I would be reluctant to make an assessment of socioeconomic diversity just on these four numbers.

BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. So basically the size of the increases here are not sufficient to convince you that this scenario does a good job of increasing socioeconomic diversity?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Objection, asked and answered.

BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. That's your testimony?
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BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. And, again, I'm just staying in paragraph 192.
A. He eliminates the preferences, yeah, and he changes the -- the four SES characteristics slightly.
Q. Right. And you determined that these simulations, you know, as he -- as he -- as he makes those adjustments, are insufficient because the race-neutral alternative "produces a class that is different from the current class in the dimensions I understand Harvard cares about."

That's in paragraph 195, correct?
A. Yes, that's what I say, yes.
Q. All right. So looking at the Exhibit 26 in your report.
A. Okay.
Q. Which differences in your view render this as insufficient because it produces a class that is different from the current class in dimensions that you
D. Card
Q. It's 26 percent compared to the 30 percent drop that you termed as dramatic, correct?
A. Right.
Q. But, again, do you -- do you have a -- do you have any understanding of what difference would be acceptable to Harvard, even if it were a decline in any of these racial categories?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: No.
BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. And you don't have a personal understanding as to what you think is an acceptable or not acceptable decline for purposes of a race-neutral alternative?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: No.
BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. Did the committee tell you
that an African American class that
represents 10 percent of the admitted
D. Card
table?
A. So if we look in my Exhibit 13.
Q. Your Exhibit 13?
A. Um-hum. We can see how starting with -- with my model at the bottom, now this is -- already I'm including ALDCs in my analysis, how the effect of interactions and personal rating and so on, of parental occupation, changes the -- changes the coefficients in my model and gets you from my model to Professor Arcidiacono's model.
Q. Right. Do you actually cite Table $4.2 N$ anywhere in your rebuttal report?
A. I can't say for sure I do cite that table directly, but $I$ cite or address each of the issues, I think, that he is trying to address here.
Q. Setting aside the disagreements that $I$ know you have with Professor Arcidiacono about his modeling choices, anywhere in your expert report
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do you challenge the calculations on Table 4.2N?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: So, in other words, you're asking me if we took what Professor Arcidiacono says is his model and estimated it the way he says he's doing it here, you would get these numbers?

BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. Right.
A. Yes, I believe that's correct.
Q. I mean, do you think he is
misstating his model? Not -- not do you disagree with his modeling decisions, but do you think he is not actually reflecting -- do you think his calculations somehow reflect a misunderstanding of his own model?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: Well, this is not his model. This is his
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adjustments to my model in my original report. BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. Thank you. Thank you. That's correct. So I guess my question is do you think he is misstating your -- you referred to his understanding of the model. Like I guess my question is do you think that, setting aside the modeling choices, there's something in here that makes the calculations incorrect because he is not accurately reflecting the data that underlies your model?
A. I think these calculations are correct. I would have to read carefully to understand if these -- if his row descriptions are a complete description of everything he has done, but my understanding, for example, row 1, tells us that right from the beginning, this is different than my -- the model in my original report because he has excluded the ALDCs. And then row 2 says he is
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doing interactions and so on.
Q. Right. But he didn't -- he didn't, as far as you know, and I guess your report doesn't contain any challenge to the calculations of the numbers that are reported here?
A. I don't believe we found any errors in this, $I$ found any errors in this calculation, no.
Q. Okay. You mention the fact that you do what you call a robustness analysis. And that's set forth in Exhibits 14 through 16 of your report or 18 of your report, rebuttal report?
A. And sometimes in the footnotes and other places, yes.
Q. Right. So let me just ask you about Exhibit 13, which you just referred to.
A. Yes.
Q. This is -- this is -- this is a chart in which you purport to demonstrate that if you make adjustments to Professor Arcidiacono's model, it has
D. Card
A. Yes.
Q. And that is, in fact, what this exhibit suggests, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Did you ever construct a model of the personal rating in either of your reports?
A. No.
Q. You referred several times to Professor Arcidiacono's model, but you did not do your own model of personal rating, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And is that because you felt that there was not enough observables in the data to estimate a reliable model of the personal rating?
A. I personally felt like we could use the personal rating and the academic rating and the extracurricular rating as ratings. We could include the other variables, some of the other variables that go into the determination of those ratings, and that it would be
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BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. But it could also be because of racial bias?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: Well, $I$ can't actually rule that out.

BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. Can you come up with a logical
explanation as to why the essays would
explain that difference?
MS. ELLSWORTH: Objection.
THE WITNESS: No. I haven't really given any thought to that. I -- it's pretty standard in this kind of statistical analysis to have unobserved components and to be carefully thinking about what exactly is missing and how that could potentially play a role, but it's -- in my experience it isn't always useful to speculate much more beyond that, just other than to notice that there are lots of
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look at is Professor Arcidiacono's model, correct?
A. Correct, because I'm -- my personal view is that we should use the personal rating, rather than a model of the personal rating. You should take the personal rating as given.
Q. Because Dean Fitzsimmons told you race doesn't affect it?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: Well, because
among other pieces of evidence in the records, it seems like the general belief is that race is not a component of a personal rating, yeah.

BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. Do you think that -- do you think that -- do you agree that there is a gap in the personal ratings that white applicants receive versus Asian applicants?
A. Yes. Well, that's what we
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incentives of Harvard.
And I disagree with that type
of analysis -- that type of conclusion on
the basis of statistical evidence.
MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Can we take
a short break?
MS. ELLSWORTH: Okay.
THE VIDEO OPERATOR: The time
is 3:13. We are off the record.
(A recess was taken at
3:12ï¿i/2p.m., after which the deposition
resumed at 3:28 p.m.)
THE VIDEO OPERATOR: The time
is 3:28. We are back on the record. BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. Do you think that Asian Americans on average have less attractive personal qualities than white applicants in Harvard's application pool?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Objection.
Are you asking for a personal opinion?

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: No.


MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the

THE WITNESS: Well, if -- if
effervescence was, indeed, a
significant determinative personal
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rating conditional on the other factors then -- and you could measure effervescence and you found that, I guess I would -- then I would say, well, you found that and I would agree with it, but no one has done that exercise so I don't really know what to say.

BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. Well, someone's assigned personal ratings to all of the applicants?
A. They are, yes.
Q. Right. So I am just asking, do you -- do you think that an explanation for the gap in the personal ratings between Asian Americans and white applicants is a lack of effervescence in the Asian American pool?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: I think the -my understanding is that the readers look for something they
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call personal qualities. And I don't exactly know what those are, but they -- they talk about that in some of the materials I've seen. And so I think that what I would probably believe to be true is that they see slightly fewer personal qualities conditional on academic qualities. Again, this is all conditional on academic qualities.

BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. And why do you think that's the case?
A. I don't know exactly.
Q. Well, you can't rule out the fact that it is racial bias. What other explanation could there be for why the white applicants in Harvard's pool receive higher personal ratings than the Asian American applicants?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Objection.
THE WITNESS: I don't really
-- I haven't really given that any
D. Card
thought directly. BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. Isn't that the entire question that we need to answer when we decide whether the personal ratings should be included in the model?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: No, not at all, because we see a difference between Asian applicants and white applicants in their extracurricular rating and their academic rating, statistically significant positive gap.

I don't think that -- and, in
fact, I would never conclude that
that means that there is positive
racial bias in favor of Asian
applicants. So the presence of a significant coefficient doesn't say
that there is a racial animus against whites in the assignment of academic credentials.
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break, one question would be: Do Asian Americans as a whole have higher or lower or the same personal qualities as, say, white Americans?

But that's not really what's relevant for my statistical model. And I -- my interpretation of how someone might answer that would be they might be thinking, well, as a whole, they are the same, but when I'm assigning the personal rating, what's relevant is I have got some of these characteristics that I can see, and some that I can't. There is a deficit on some of the ones that $I$ can't see.

So that could contribute to a negative coefficient for Asians in that assignment, just as there must be some or there -- my interpretation is there must be some unobserved characteristics of the academic credentials of Asian Americans, conditional on this broad set of other academic qualities that we can observe in the data and that Professor Arcidiacono

| A. Let me look at my -- the |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| appendix -- you don't have tabs on |  |
| appendices here, so I am having a little |  |
| bit of trouble finding the right tabs. |  |
|  | If I told you it was 46, does |
| that number sound more or less correct? |  |
| A. | 46 per year? |
| Q . | 46 parental occupations. |
| A. | It seems to show in my |
| Exhibit | of my -- of my rebuttal report |
| that th | is 28 categories -- 23 |
| categor | excuse me. |
| Q. | 23 categories for fathers, |
| right? |  |
| A. | Yes. |
| Q . | And 23 categories for mothers? |
| A. | Yes. |
| Q . | So that's 46, right? |
| A. | Correct. And then there is |
| one omitted for each. |  |
| Q . | So 47? |
| A. | 44. |
| Q . | 48? |
| A. | 44. |

D. Card
A. Let me look at my -- the
appendix -- you don't have tabs on appendices here, so I am having a little bit of trouble finding the right tabs.
Q. If I told you it was 46, does that number sound more or less correct?
A. 46 per year?
Q. 46 parental occupations.
A. It seems to show in my

Exhibit 28 of my -- of my rebuttal report
that there is 28 categories -- 23
categories, excuse me.
Q. 23 categories for fathers,
A. Yes.
Q. And 23 categories for mothers?
A. Yes.
Q. So that's 46, right?
A. Correct. And then there is one omitted for each.
Q. So 47?
A. 44 .
Q. 48 ?
A. 44 . D. Card
prevent them from performing a stronger role as they would in the model, if I had some measures that did not have that misclassification error.
Q. We discussed this earlier, but I just want to make sure I understand. When you were deciding to put the parental occupations in, did you test for statistical significance?
A. I'm not entirely sure of whether, at what stage of the analysis that kind of exercise would have been done, so I can't say for sure.
Q. You don't dispute that some of the parental occupation categories vary substantially from year to year?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: I don't dispute
that, for example, the category
unemployed disappears in some
years, and so one of the reasons --
or is much less frequent in some years.
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for each race, your model?
A. No.
Q. None of that is disclosed anywhere in your report, I take it?
A. That I --
Q. There is no -- there is no such estimations disclosed anywhere in your report?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the
form.
BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. If you didn't do it, you couldn't put it in your report?
A. I believe that would be true.
Q. It's not a trick question. It's just late in the day.

Can you turn to Table 5.1 N of Mr. Arcidiacono's rebuttal report.
A. Would this be in the text or
in the appendix?
Q. It is page 47 of the report.
A. Okay.
Q. Did you in your rebuttal
report disclose any -- any dispute with

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    the calculations on this table?
    A. No, I don't think so. No.
    Q. Is it also true with respect
    to Table 5.2N, which is on page 50?
    A. I agree with the calculations
    underlying this table, yeah.
    Q. And is that also true with
    respect to 5.3N?
        MS. ELLSWORTH: What is the
    question exactly?
BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
    Q. Does he have any dispute with
    those calculations?
        MS. ELLSWORTH: Just want to
        know if there is any dispute --
            THE WITNESS: I do have a
        dispute with the calculation in
        Table 5.3N, yes.
    BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
        Q. Did you disclose that dispute
        in your rebuttal report?
        A. No.
        Q. What is your dispute?
        A. Well, this gets to a question
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A. Oh. Yes.
Q. So you conclude that the -that given the years that you just described and the different racial categories, that the actual probability of seeing a pattern over a three-year period is about 17 percent?
A. Assuming for the sake of simplicity that there's a 0.2 chance that the group's average rate matches the average admission rate for other applicants, so that would be the same kind of calculation that he does, so assume that number, then take the 92 combinations, that's what $I$ did.
Q. You earlier said you didn't challenge that number, you hadn't challenged that calculation?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the
form.
THE WITNESS: That 0.2 is his
calculation, yes.
BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. The -- your calculation
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assumes that each of those outcomes is independent with one another?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that true?
A. It would not be exactly true. It would be -- it might be approximately true, depending on the race group you are thinking of.
Q. What makes something "approximately true"?
A. Well, the actual calculation for the permutations, I didn't try and do. I tried to do a simplified calculation. That's what I have done here.
Q. For example, you would agree, right, that the Hispanic methodology between IPEDS and the new methodology does not differ?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the
form.
THE WITNESS: No, I would
disagree with that.
BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:

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one-pagers -- do you know what $I$ mean by a one-pager?
A. I have a vague understanding of what that is, yeah.
Q. Have you seen any one-pagers prepared by the admissions office during the committee meeting process listing IPED statistics before January 2013?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: Repeat the
question again?
BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. Have you seen a one-pager prepared by the admissions office during the committee meeting process that lists the IPED statistics prior to January 2013?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: I have -- I have only seen a couple of these forms, and so I can't say I have done an exhaustive search. I was never
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searching for that. But I don't
believe I would have seen that.
I believe the forms I looked
at are the ones that are referred
to in Professor Arcidiacono's report.

BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. And you also referred to some in some documents in your report, right?
A. I did.
Q. Have you -- did you see

Professor Arcidiacono's note that the
IPEDS' number was stored differently in the admissions database as it was produced to him before the 2017 admissions cycle versus after?
A. I believe that there is a different field that it is captured in, that's right.
Q. And your report doesn't challenge the -- that statement in Professor Arcidiacono's report?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Objection to form.
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THE WITNESS: I don't know whether that field existed before, but that's my understanding. That information has to be obtained from a different field.

BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. You noted that there was a calculation error in calculating the standard error of his double difference in chart 2.6 N in your rebuttal report?
A. Yes.
Q. He has acknowledged that error?
A. Yes.
Q. I will go ahead and mark the supplemental report.
(Card Deposition Exhibit
14, Errata to Rebuttal Expert Report of Peter S. Arcidiacono, was marked for identification.)

THE WITNESS: Yes.
BY MR. STRAWBRIDGE:
Q. Do you dispute the math for
his new calculation for standard error?



April 27, 2018 Deposition of David Card - Errata Sheet

| Page | Line | Instruction | Reason for Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | 14 | Change "into" to "of" | Clarification |
| 37 | 10-14 | Change "What - what we were showing was that children from - from black and Hispanic families were - of high academic ability - were" to "What we were showing was that children of high academic ability from black and Hispanic families were" | Clarification |
| 54 | 20 | Change "New Hard Models" to "New Card Models" | Mistranscription |
| 57 | 7 | Change "analysis" to "analyses" | Mistranscription |
| 67 | 7 | Change "it's a Canadian" to "as a Canadian" | Mistranscription |
| 81 | 7 | Change "the" to "an" | Clarification |
| 89 | 12 | Change "a fact" to "effect" | Mistranscription |
| 100 | 25 | Change "model was fed pooling" to "model was fit pooling" | Mistranscription |
| 101 | 21 | Change "class of always fitting" to "approach of always fitting" | Clarification |
| 107 | 10 | Change "score is not" to "score is, it is not" | Clarification |
| 118 | 11 | Change "Yes" to "Yes, 3.5 percentage points" | Clarification |
| 136 | 17 | Change "criteria, very important criteria" to "criterion, very important criterion" | Mistranscription |
| 148 | 23 | Change "unacceptable word" to "word unacceptable" | Clarification |
| 158 | 23-25 | Change "she is - she is defining - first of all, she is not - she is using as a sample, or as a" to "she is using a" | Clarification |
| 167 | 6 | Change "selectivity matric" to "selectivity matrix" | Mistranscription |
| 212 | 4 | Change "some more" to "similar" | Mistranscription |
| 274 | 13 | Change "attention to the committee" to "attention of the committee" | Clarification |
| 287 | 15 | Change "that that's" to "that" | Clarification |
| 291 | 3 | Change "rating scores and the - and the" to "rating scores and not the" | Clarification |
| 294 | 4 | Change "order probit" to "ordered logit" | Clarification |
| 294 | 6 | Change "indexes" to "indices" | Mistranscription |
| 297 | 8 | Change "coefficients" to "positive coefficients" | Clarification |
| 302 | 13 | Delete "sort of" | Clarification |


| 314 | 3 | Change "of complicated variable" to "of <br> a complicated variable" | Clarification |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 325 | 22 | Change "observable" to "unobservable" | Clarification |
| 363 | 7 | Change "IPEDS"" to "IPEDS" | Punctuation |

