UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Tyler Bowyer; Michael John Burke; Nancy Cottle; Jake Hoffman; Anthony Kern; Christopher M. King; James R. Lamon; Sam Moorhead; Robert Montgomery; Loraine Pellegrino; Greg Safsten; Salvatore Luke Scarmardo; Kelli Ward; and Michael Ward, Plaintiffs, v. Doug Ducey, in his official capacity as Governor of the State of Arizona; and Katie Hobbs, in her official capacity as Arizona Secretary of State, Defendants.	No. CV-20-02321-PHX-DJH **EXPERT REPORT OF PROFESSOR GARY KING**
MARICOPA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS; and ADRIAN FONTES, in his official capacity as Maricopa County Recorder, Intervenors.	

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I hereby verify that the following statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge:

Report of Gary King

In this report, I evaluate evidence described and conclusions drawn in several Exhibits in this case offered by the Plaintiffs. I conclude that the evidence is insufficient to support conclusions about election fraud. Throughout, the authors break the chain of evidence repeatedly – from the 2020 election, to the data analyzed, to the quantitative results presented, to the conclusions drawn – and as such cannot be relied on. In addition, the Exhibits make many crucial

assumptions without justification, discussion, or even recognition – each of which can lead to substantial bias, which was unrecognized and uncorrected. The data analytic and statistical procedures used in the Exhibits for data providence, data analysis, replication information, and statistical analysis all violate professional standards and should be disregarded.

Exhibit 2: "An Analysis of Surveys Regarding Absentee Ballots Across Several States" by William M. Briggs

1. *Summary:* The conclusions of this Exhibit are not supported by the evidence provided. The lack of crucial information provided about the survey violates professional standards in this field and is insufficient to support the stated conclusions.
2. Proper survey research requires precise details about all of the following (among others), none of which appear in the Exhibit:
    a. A *probability sample*, which normally involves (a) an enumerated list of all members of the target population of interest and (b) a *known* random mechanism of selecting members of the population to be interviewed. (For example, we could have a list of all voters and sample selection conducted by random lottery, where each voter has an equal probability of selection.)
    b. Detailed information about the *entire chain of evidence* from the election we are studying to the quantitative information in the dataset to be analyzed to the numerical results.
    c. The *response rate*, including precisely how this rate was computed, and precise information about *how those who responded to the survey differed from those who refused* (which indicates how representative the survey respondents are and whether adjustments need to be made during statistical analysis).
    d. *Carefully worded and validated survey questions.* Surveys are well known to be highly sensitive to the specific questions asked (for example, using the word "baby" in a question about "attitudes toward abortion rights" can completely change respondent answers) and so best practices in the field requires pretesting, cognitive debriefing, and clear, measurable validation. Without these steps, we cannot know whether the answer a respondent gives reflects the specific views we seek to measure.
    e. *Detailed information about survey response biases.* Retrospective surveys, such as this, are well known to have substantial biases which must be studied, known, and corrected. This retrospective survey, in particular, was conducted while the President was claiming election fraud, and so we need to know whether supporters and opponents of the President responded to this survey ways that might bias the results toward their favored positions. Even in elections without this behavior, retrospective studies are well known to give incorrect answers to who each respondent voted for and whether they turned out to vote in the first place. (For one of many examples, more survey respondents typically report having voted than there were voters.) These and other types of biases can be

large, but correcting them is impossible if – as in the present Exhibit – they are not measured and reported, and proper statistical techniques are not used.

f. Statistical analysis methods must be developed to adjust for all the information in items a-e. Applying simple means or counts to the data without adapting them to all of the above – as was done in the Exhibit – can yield highly misleading results.

g. Complete information must be provided about how the data was analyzed. The standard of information reporting (now used widely in the academic literature) is that it must be sufficiently detailed so that a third party would be able to replicate the results in the Exhibit without talking to the original author. See Gary King. 1995. "Replication, Replication." *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 28, Pp. 444-452. Copy at https://j.mp/2oSOXJL.

3. The following two sentences is a summary of the information Exhibit 2 provides about its sampling procedures: "Survey data was collected from individuals in several states, sampling those who the states listed as not returning absentee ballots. The data was provided by Matt Braynard."

   a. None of the terms in this sentence are defined. We do not know what "survey data was collected", who collected it, how it was collected, etc. The Exhibit does not say which "individuals" were surveyed or who was approached to answer a survey question. The terms "several states" is not defined. Where we can find "those who the states listed" is not reported.

   b. Thus, this Exhibit excludes information *necessary* for making valid scientific inferences and drawing accurate conclusions. The Exhibit itself violates academic standards, and cannot be relied on for the purposes claimed.

4. Exhibit 2A reports several undocumented and unexplained numerical tables apparently from the survey. If this is correct, the first table indicates that the survey researcher attempted to interview 81,704 people of which 684 completed the survey ("1-Completed Survey"), for a response rate of 0.008 (8 tenths of one percent), far below any professional standard for a modern survey.

5. The Exhibit does not measure or discuss how representative these 684 people are of the target population and how the broader group was selected, and likely biases are not addressed, corrected, quantified, or even noted.

6. To provide more information about the inadequacy of this report, I also list a few more specific examples from the report indicating undefined procedures, unprofessional methods, and unjustified analyses:

   a. The Exhibit indicates that "The survey asked respondents whether they (a) had ever requested an absentee ballot". Unfortunately, the precise survey question was withheld, which is sufficient to reject any conclusions based on this question, but if we take the phrase literally it means a respondent could answer yes if they requested an absentee ballot in any election, including those prior to the 2020 Presidential election, which is obviously irrelevant to the present case.

b. The Exhibit reads: "If so, (b) whether they had in fact returned the ballot". The Exhibit needs to provide evidence that the respondent is interpreting the word "returned" in the same way as the Exhibit, which itself is not precisely defined. Does it mean mailed, dropped off, received, counted, or something else? Apparently small issues like this can greatly bias statistical conclusions if not known and adjusted.
c. The Exhibit says "I produce predictions…" but does not indicate how these predictions were made. No information is provided and so the claimed "errors" have no relevance for drawing conclusions, since they could easily be errors in the authors' predictions, computed with secretive procedures.
d. Almost regardless of how the predictions were produced from survey data, it is inconceivable that the author could reliably estimate what the Exhibit calls "Error #1, those who were recorded as receiving absentee ballots *without* requesting them" or "Error #2, those who returned absentee ballots but whose votes went missing". Methods do not exist that can do this without knowing considerably more than the Exhibit provided.
e. "The size of the errors were large" – No metrics were provided for the errors and so "large" is undefined.
f. The report also apparently references data about official records, such as the number of absentee ballots and the number returned. The report does not give the origin for this information. The chain of evidence for this information (just as with the survey) must be made available. With any break in the chain – and the links in the Exhibit are mostly missing – no reliable conclusions can be drawn from the data.
g. The report fails to explain how the quantitative tables that appear in the body of the report were constructed. As such, they cannot be interpreted and no reliable conclusions can be drawn from them.
h. The report fails to provide information about how the figures in the Appendix were constructed. As such, no conclusions can be drawn from them.

Exhibit 4: Declaration of [redacted]

1. *Summary:* The statistical methods used in this Exhibit do not represent best practice in current scholarship and can easily induce bias. The methods themselves are used incorrectly. No data is provided. Crucial information about how the analysis was performed was withheld. The conclusions in this Exhibit are not supported by the evidence provided.
2. The two statistical methods in this Exhibit are well known to be suboptimal and to induce bias in conclusions. Neither should be used for the task at hand.
    - The Exhibit is correct in claiming that the statistical analysis method in Item 7 (known as "CHAID") does not make *modeling* assumptions, but CHAID does make a host of *other* assumptions that are not defended, discussed, or even

listed; each can bias conclusions. For this reason, statisticians and data scientists mostly do not use CHAID any longer and have turned to more modern approaches.
        - The Exhibit provides no information about how this method was used, what assumptions were made, what the results look like, or how the results from the method generated its conclusions.
    - Matching is a popular method of statistical analysis, but current scholarship has shown that "propensity score matching" should not be used. This point was first described in this peer reviewed scholarly article: Gary King and Richard Nielsen. 2019. "Why Propensity Scores Should Not Be Used for Matching." *Political Analysis*, 27, 4. Copy at https://j.mp/2oTKhnd.
        - The Exhibit clearly violates best practices even in the use of this suboptimal method. It includes no diagnosis of whether the chosen propensity score model accomplished its narrow goal of reducing covariate balance. Often propensity scores makes imbalance worse, hence increasing bias relative to not using it at all, and so this checking is an essential step, without which no conclusions can be trusted.
        - The Exhibit also violates best practices by not providing any sensitivity analyses with alternative variables or alternative matching methods.
3. The Exhibit misrepresents the statistical concept of "p-values". No analysis described here can produce results that are a "statistical impossibility". Even "improbable" results are not "impossible": In other words, in the US voters are allowed to vote however they wish. Voters are sometimes predictable, but sometimes not. And even when they are predictable by some methods on average, individuals go their own way and vote on whatever basis they choose.
4. Item 10: the colors described in this Exhibit – for example, delineating which areas are used by Dominion voting machines – do not appear, as the report was scanned in black and white. This means that the central evidence claimed in this Exhibit does not appear in the Exhibit and cannot be regarded as admissible evidence in this case.
5. Item 16: This Exhibit misleadingly cherry picks only the *upper* bound of a 95% confidence interval without also mentioning the *lower* bound, which even under the Exhibit's assumptions are equally likely. In addition, even if the Exhibit's logic were correct, we would *expect* to see results outside the upper and lower bounds in 5% of elections like this one, making claims about "impossibility" incorrect.
6. Item 12: if voters are predictable, as claimed here, then prior voting behavior should be used as a predictor. This is standard practice in decades of scholarly literature, but it was ignored here, hence biasing the conclusions.
    - The data to do this would have been easy to include. Typically, the lagged vote share is the single best predictor of current vote share at the county level.
    - The national correlation at the county level between Trump's proportion of the vote in 2016 and 2020 is very high. This is a strong and reliable pattern across centuries of electoral data in thousands of elections; see Jonathan N. Katz, Gary

King, and Elizabeth Rosenblatt. 2020. "Theoretical Foundations and Empirical Evaluations of Partisan Fairness in District-Based Democracies." *American Political Science Review*, 114, 1, Pp. 164-178. Copy at https://j.mp/2BkgYTP

7. Item 14: The Exhibit provides no information about how the particular model used was chosen. If it is indeed the "best estimate", as claimed in the Exhibit, there must have been other models run. Yet, none of which were reported, again violating standard practice in the field.
8. In 10 swing states, pivotal in the election and the subject of litigation, President Trump won in 81% of the 351 counties that used Dominion and 79% of the counties that didn't; any statistical analyses -- parametric or non-parametric -- that contradict this empirical finding must provide sufficient justification that rejects this simple observation. No discussion of basic results such as these appear in the Exhibit. See for example https://wapo.st/36EOeEU.

Exhibit 6: Statement of Joseph T. Oltmann

1. This Exhibit claims to base conclusions on a statistical technique called "ARIMA", which is used to analyze *time series* data. Yet, no time series data is discussed in this Exhibit. No references to the underlying data appear. How this method was used is not discussed. No statistical results from this method are presented. None of ARIMA's considerable and consequential assumptions are considered or justified. No reliable conclusions can be drawn from this analysis.

Exhibit 9: Declaration of Seth Keshel

1. *Summary:* The conclusions of this Exhibit do not follow from the evidence provided, even assuming arguendo that the evidence is accurate.
2. For example, in Item 7: Just because Republicans outpace Democrats in post-primary registration rates does not, in and of itself, indicate that Trump would win in 2020. Voters are of course allowed to cast their ballots however they choose, including for candidates of another party if they wish. In fact, "split ticket voting" – where a person votes for different parties for different offices in the same election – has increased in many areas of the country in this election, as it has at different times throughout American history.
3. Item 11: Increases in Democratic votes in one county does not in and of itself indicate anything nefarious; voters are permitted to vote however they choose. The Exhibit also creates predictions in dubious ways, such as by choosing counties to compare to Maricopa on the basis of an arbitrary margin of votes. These counties may differ from Maricopa in myriad other ways, none of which are addressed in the Exhibit. The Exhibit's conclusion that the result is a "virtually impossible number" because the author's predictions were wrong does not follow from the evidence.

Exhibit 19: Declaration of Matthew Bromberg

1. *Summary:* The assumptions of the model used in this Exhibit to draw conclusions do not apply to the 2020 election, or almost any other. Conclusions in this Exhibit are based on a set of theoretical and largely counterfactual assumptions, ones that have no bearing on the case at hand. As such, conclusions from this report are unsupported.
2. The key assumption in this Exhibit is that "each person chooses their candidate independently". Political scientists have shown in hundreds of articles and books that voters do not flip coins to determine who to vote for (as the Binomial distribution the Exhibit uses assumes). In fact, few vote without any influence from the opinions of others around them. Much of the essence of politics is the collective expression of a population, which would not happen with each voter in a silo, isolated from all others. In fact, voters are routinely influenced by the campaign, the candidates, advertising, the media, and other voters. Assuming that none of these processes are operating – as the independence assumption in this Exhibit implies – turns the Exhibit into hypothetical discussion about nonexistent elections.
    a. The fatal flaws in this line of reasoning, and the fact that these assumptions are "not warranted by the data", are well known in the statistical and political science literatures. For example, see: Andrew Gelman, Gary King, and John Boscardin. 1998. "Estimating the Probability of Events that Have Never Occurred: When Is Your Vote Decisive?" *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 93, Pp. 1–9. Copy at https://j.mp/2ovXwOF
3. The Exhibit relies on data that has no known providence: the chain of evidence from the election we are studying to the Exhibit is broken in multiple places and so cannot be relied on.
    a. The website is a *wiki*, which means *anyone* can make edits without being identified: the site has no authentication, authorization, and even claimed identification by the data contributors, as email addresses and real names are not even required to deposit data. This is a wholly inadequate approach to providing supposedly empirical data. It cannot be relied on.
    b. The wiki site makes its problems explicit by writing in bold: "**Warning: There may be some vandalism from those who are denying the reality of the fraud - we've been expecting this. Most of the damage has been cleaned up.**" The operators of the site, thus, break the chain of evidence further by not explaining what "cleaned up" means, providing any information about data providers, or by giving evidence that they are acting as neutral arbiters and curators of data, wherever it originated.

Exhibits Plaintiffs Submitted Late

I understand that plaintiffs disclosed additional expert opinions on the evening of December 5, 2020, well after the deadline for disclosing expert materials. I have not yet had

an opportunity to consider these materials but, if asked to do so, may offer additional opinions on these new expert reports if the Court allows them to be considered.

Qualifications

Detailed information about my qualifications, including my bio and cv, can be found at GaryKing.org. My work on this report is pro bono.

I am the Albert J. Weatherhead III University Professor at Harvard University -- one of 25 with Harvard's most distinguished faculty title -- and Director of the Institute for Quantitative Social Science. I develop and apply empirical methods in many areas of social science, focusing on innovations that span the range from statistical theory to practical application. I have published widely in peer reviewed scholarly journals on elections, voting behavior, statistical analysis methods, political science, and social science.

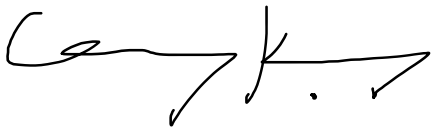
I am an Elected Fellow in 8 honorary societies (National Academy of Sciences, American Statistical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Society for Political Methodology, National Academy of Social Insurance, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Guggenheim Foundation) and have won more than 55 prizes and awards for my work. I was elected President of the Society for Political Methodology and Vice President of the American Political Science Association; have been a member of the Senior Editorial Board at *Science*, Visiting Fellow at Oxford, and have written more than 175 scholarly journal articles, 20 open source software packages, 15 patents, and 8 books.

My publications are widely cited in academic publications across scholarly fields and beyond academia. I was listed as the most cited political scientist of my cohort; among the group of "political scientists who have made the most important theoretical contributions" to the discipline "from its beginnings in the late-19th century to the present"; and on lists of the most highly cited researchers across the social sciences.

I have served on more than 30 editorial, nonprofit, and corporate boards; as founding editor of *The Political Methodologist***,** and on the governing councils of the American Political Science Association, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Society for Political Methodology, Midwest Political Science Association, Center for the Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, and the Institute for Data, Science, and Society at MIT.

With my coauthors, I developed the methods used by courts and parties to detect partisan gerrymandering. My “ecological inference” methods for inferring individual behavior from aggregate data are used in most jurisdictions in applying the Voting Rights Act to detect racial gerrymandering. I have consulted widely about these and other issues for both major political parties, the courts, and others.

I received a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison (1984). I then taught at NYU for three years before moving to Harvard in 1987.



Gary King, 6 December 2020

Curriculum Vitae

Gary King

September 6, 2020

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Education

Ph.D., Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1984.

M.A., Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1981.

B.A., *Summa Cum Laude*; Highest Honors in Political Science;
State University of New York at New Paltz, 1980.

Positions

Albert J. Weatherhead III University Professor, Harvard University, 2009 to the present.

David Florence Professor of Government, Harvard University, 2002 to 2009.

Professor of Government, Department of Government, Harvard University, 1990 to 2002.

John L. Loeb Associate Professor of the Social Sciences, Department of Government, Harvard University, 1989.

Associate Professor, Department of Government, Harvard University, 1987 to 1989.

Visiting Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Summer 1985.

Assistant Professor, Department of Politics, New York University, September, 1984 to 1987.

Honorary Societies

Elected Member, National Academy of Social Insurance, 2014.

Elected Member, National Academy of Sciences, 2010.

Elected Fellow, American Statistical Association, 2009.

Elected Fellow, Society for Political Methodology, 2008.

Elected Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 2004.

Elected Fellow, American Academy of Political and Social Science, 2004.

Elected Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1998.

Guggenheim Fellow, John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 1994–1995.

Prizes, Honors, Awards

Gwilym Gibbon Research Fellow, Nuffield College, Oxford University, 10/1/2019–9/30/2022.

Excellence in Mentoring Award, Society for Political Methodology, 2019.

Robert H. Durr Award, for "the best paper applying quantitative methods to a substantive problem" at the previous year's MPSA Conference, for "How to Measure Legislative District Compactness If You Only Know it When You See it," with Aaron Kaufman and Mayya Komisarchik, 2019.

Miembro Vitalicio (Lifetime Member), Asociación Mexicana de Ciencias Políticas (Mexican Political Science Association), 2017.

Best Paper Award, Political Communication Division, International Communication Association, 2017, for "How the Chinese Government Fabricates Social Media Posts for Strategic Distraction, not Engaged Argument" with Margaret Roberts and Jennifer Pan.

Dartmouth Ventures Entrepreneurship Competition, 2nd place, for Thresher, with Rebecca Fair, 2015.

Warren E. Miller Award for Meritorious Service to the Social Sciences, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 2015.

Accelerator Award, Harvard University, Office of Technology Development, for "Let Machines Score so Teachers can Teach," which became Perusall.com, with Eric Mazur, 2015.

MPSA Kellogg/Notre Dame Award, from the Midwest Political Science Association, for the best paper in Comparative Politics, 2014, for "Reverse Engineering Chinese Censorship through Randomized Experimentation and Participant Observation," with Margaret Roberts and Jennifer Pan.

Statistical Software Award, Society for Political Methodology, 2014, for Amelia II, by James Honaker, Gary King, and Matthew Blackwell.

Highly Cited Researcher, and listed in *World's Most Influential Scientific Minds*, Thompson-Reuters, 2014.

Everett Mendelsohn Excellence in Mentoring Award, Harvard Graduate Student Council, 2011.

Elected Fellow, American Political Science Association, Information Technology & Politics Section, 2011.

Career Achievement Award, Society for Political Methodology, 2010.

Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters, State University of New York at New Paltz, 2010.

New Hot Paper, for the most-cited paper in Economics and Business in the last two months among papers published in the last year, for "Misunderstandings among Experimentalists and Observationalists about Causal Inference" by Kosuke Imai, Gary King, and Elizabeth A. Stuart, named by Thomson Reuters' ScienceWatch, 2009.

Miller-Converse Lecturer, Center for Political Studies, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 2009.

Warren Miller Prize for the best article published in *Political Analysis*, for "Matching as Nonparametric Preprocessing for Reducing Model Dependence in Parametric Causal Inference" by Daniel E. Ho, Kosuke Imai, Gary King, and Elizabeth Stuart, awarded by the Society for Political Methodology and Oxford University Press in 2008.

Fast Breaking Paper, for the article with the largest percentage increase in citations among those in the top 1% of total citations across the social sciences in the last two years, for "Matching as Nonparametric Preprocessing for Reducing Model Dependence in Parametric Causal Inference" by Daniel E. Ho, Kosuke Imai, Gary King, and Elizabeth Stuart, named by Thomson Reuters' ScienceWatch, 2008.

APSA (ITP Section) Best Instructional Political Science Website Award, for Dataverse, by Gary King, Merce Crosas, and the Dataverse team, 2008.

Elected to the Nominating Committee for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section on Social, Economic, and Political Sciences, 2/20-2007–2/22/2010.

Named in 2006 to ISI's list of the "most highly cited researchers in the social sciences," Thomson Reuters.

The McGraw-Hill Award for the best journal article on law and courts written by a political scientist and published during the previous calendar year for "The Supreme Court During Crisis: How War Affects only Non-War Cases" by Lee Epstein, Daniel E. Ho, Gary King, and Jeffrey A. Segal, 2006.

Law and Society Association Prize, Runner up, to "recognize exceptional scholarship in the field of sociolegal studies for an article published in the previous two years," for "The Supreme Court During Crisis: How War Affects only Non-War Cases" by Lee Epstein, Daniel E. Ho, Gary King, and Jeffrey A. Segal, 2006.

Best Instructional Innovation in the Social Sciences or Social History, Honorable Mention, 2005 ICPSR Prize, for "Publication, Publication," by Gary King.

Pi Sigma Alpha Award, for the best paper delivered at the previous year's MWPSA Conference, for "The Supreme Court During Crisis: How War Affects only Non-War Cases" by Lee Epstein, Daniel E. Ho, Gary King, and Jeffrey A. Segal, 2005.

Robert H. Durr Award, for "the best paper applying quantitative methods to a substantive problem" at the previous year's MWPSA Conference, for "The Supreme Court During Crisis: How War Affects only Non-War Cases" by Lee Epstein, Daniel E. Ho, Gary King, and Jeffrey A. Segal, 2005.

APSA Research Software Award, for The Virtual Data Center, by Micah Altman, Gary King, and Sidney Verba, 2005.

American Judicature Society Award, Honorable Mention, for the best paper presented at the previous year's meetings of the American, Midwest, Northeastern, Southern, Southwest, or Western Political Science Associations, for "The Supreme Court During Crisis: How War Affects only Non-War Cases" by Lee Epstein, Daniel E. Ho, Gary King, and Jeffrey A. Segal, 2005.

Elected Vice President, American Political Science Association, for 2003–2004.

Listed in *American Political Scientists: A Dictionary* (2002), giving the "consensus group of 193 political scientists who have made the most important theoretical contributions" to the discipline "from its beginnings in the late-19th century to the present".

ISI Emerging Research Front Article, for authoring an article cited more often in the fields of Psychiatry and Psychology than any other, October, 2002 (for Gary King, James Honaker, Anne Joseph, and Kenneth Scheve's "Analyzing Incomplete Political Science Data: An Alternative Algorithm for Multiple Imputation," *American Political Science Review*), Thomson Reuters' ScienceWatch.

Clifford C. Clogg Memorial Lecturer in Sociology and Statistics, Pennsylvania State University, 2002.

Vision Distinguished Lecturer, Florida State University, 2001.

Outstanding Statistical Application Award, for the outstanding application of statistics in any substantive field, for "Not Asked and Not Answered: Multiple Imputation for Multiple Surveys," with Andrew Gelman and Chuanhai Liu, from the American Statistical Association, 2000.

The Gosnell Prize, for the best work in political methodology presented at any political science conference in the preceding year, for "Improving Quantitative Studies of International Conflict: A Conjecture," with Nathaniel Beck and Langche Zeng, 1999.

The Okidata Best Research Software Award, for "Clarify: Software for Interpreting and Presenting Statistical Results," with Michael Tomz and Jason Wittenberg, 1999, from the American Political Science Association.

The Okidata Best Research Web Site Award, for the Record of American Democracy project and the Harvard-MIT Data Center, 1999, from the American Political Science Association.

Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper ("A Statistical Model for Multiparty Electoral Data" with Jonathan Katz) at the previous year's meetings of the Midwest Political Science Association, 1998.

The Donald Campbell Award for the "outstanding methodological innovator in public policy studies," from the Policy Studies Organization, 1997.

The Gosnell Prize, for the best work in political methodology presented at any political science conference in the preceding year, for the work published as *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data* (Princeton University Press, 1997).

Elected President, Society for Political Methodology, 1997–1999.

Alumnus of the Year, State University of New York at New Paltz Alumni Association, 1997.

The APSA Research Software Award for "EzI: A(n Easy) Program for Ecological Inference" (with Kenneth Benoit) from the American Political Science Association, Computer Section, 1997.

State University of New York Alumni Honor Roll (an award created to honor alumni who demonstrate outstanding professional achievement and significant contributions to higher education and/or public service), from the Chancellor of the State University of New York, 1997.

The Heinz Eulau Award, for the best article published in the *American Political Science Review*, from the American Political Science Association, for "Enhancing Democracy Through Legislative Redistricting," (with Andrew Gelman) Vol. 88, No. 3 (September, 1994): Pp. 541–559.

Elected Vice President, Society for Political Methodology, 1995–1997.

Visiting Fellow, Nuffield College, Oxford University, Summer, 1994.

The APSA Research Software Award for "COUNT: A Program for Estimating Event Count and Duration Regressions," from the American Political Science Association, Computer Section, 1994.

The Mills Award, for the "outstanding contributor in the field of public policy under age 35," from the Policy Studies Organization, 1993.

Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper ("Why Do U.S. Presidential Election Polls Vary So Much When the Vote is So Predictable?" with Andrew Gelman) at the previous year's meetings of the Midwest Political Science Association, 1993.

The APSA Research Software Award for "JudgeIt: A Program for Evaluating Electoral Systems and Redistricting Plans," (with Andrew Gelman), from the American Political Science Association, Computer Section, 1992.

Curriculum Development Challenge Award, "Undergraduate Research Participation in Political Science," New York University, 1987.

Research Challenge Award, "Public Opinion and Executive Behavior: Toward a New Presidency Research Agenda," New York University, 1986.

University Fellowship, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1983–84.

Research Grants

"OpenDP: An Open-Source Suite of Differential Privacy Tools," Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Grant No. G-2019-12331, 07/01/2019–09/30/2020, with Salil Vadhan, Merce Crosas, and James Honaker, ($884,838).

"Citation++: Data Citation, Provenance, and Documentation," National Science Foundation, ACI-1448123, 1/01/2015–12/31/2017, With Margo Seltzer and Merce Crosas, ($300,000).

"Applying Theoretical Advances in Privacy to Computational Social Science Practice," Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, 5710003879, G-2014-13661 4/01/2015–9/30/2017 with Salil Vadham, Urs Gasser, Merce Crosas, and Micah Altman ($616,000).

"Preparing Social Science Research Infrastructure for the Potential Inversion of Its Largest Successes and Failures," Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, G-2015-14108, with Merce Crosas, 12/31/2015–5/31/2017, ($751,941).

"Alfred P. Sloan Fellowships: Toward the Creation of Interdisciplinary Fellowships in Data Science," Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, G-2015-20166009, with Richard McCullough, 1/01/2016–6/30/2018, ($124,994).

"RAPID: Measuring the Intent of Chinese Leaders through Censorship Behavior," National Science Foundation, SES-1500086, With Jennifer Pan and Margaret Roberts, 3/01/2015–2/29/2016 ($200,000).

"Causal Inference Methods for Estimating Long Term Health Effects of Air Quality Regulations," Health Effects Institute/Environmental Protection Agency, 4909-RFA11-1/12-3; CR-83467701, with Corwin Zigler et al., 5/01/2012–10/31/15, ($1,033,958).

"Statistically Defensible Comparison of Similar but Disparate Tests," Charles River Analytics Inc./Department of Defense SC1220801 EVIDENT; FA9550-13-C-0028, 2/15/2013–11/14/2013, with Wayne Thornton et al. ($75,000).

"A Bridge from Publishing Words to Publishing Data," Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, G-2014-13659, 1/1/2015–12/31/2017, with Merce Crosas, Tom Carsey, and Jonathan Crabtree ($845,000).

"Privacy for Social Science Research," National Science Foundation #CNS-1237235, 10/01/2012–9/30/2017, with Salil Vadhan, Edoardo Airoldi, Phillip Malone, Latanya Sweeney, ($5,992,707).

"BetterBirth: A Trial of the WHO Safe Childbirth Checklist Program," Gates Foundation #OPP1017378, 5/12/2011–4/28/2015, with Atul Gawande, Jonathan Spector, Stuart Lipsitz, Sue Goldie, and Stephen Resch, ($14,149,388).

"Center for Historical Information and Analysis (CHIA)," National Science Foundation #BCS-1244667, 1/1/13–12/31/2015, with Patrick Manning, ($91,600).

"DataBridge — A Sociometric System for Long-tail Science Data Collections," National Science Foundation #OCI-1247602, 11/1/2012–10/31/2016, with Arcot Rajasekar, Thomas Carsey, Hye-Chung Kum, Howard Lander, Sharlini Sankaran, Justin Zahn, ($463,263).

Disney Research Grant, 2012, ($35,000).

"Helping Journals to Upgrade Data Publication for Reusable Research," 2012-3-2, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation #219264, 6/1/2012–1/1/2015, with Micah Altman and John Willinsky ($1,058,994).

"Text Clustering," Amazon Web Services in Education Research Grant, 2011.

"Measuring, Understanding, and Responding to Covert Social Networks," Department of Defense, Multidisciplinary University Research Initiative (MURI) #W91INF-11-1-0036-DOD35CAP, 11/23/2010–11/22/2016 with Patrick Wolfe, Edo Airoldi, Mung Chiang, David Lazer, Devavrat Shah, and Burton Singer ($6,240,927).

Institute for Museum and Library Services, "Simple Verified Distributed Preservation: A Policy Based Archival Replication System for Libraries, Archives, and Museums using a Virtual Private LOCKSS," LG-05-09-0041-09, with Mark Abrahamson, Ken Bollen, and Nancy McGovern, 10/1/2009–9/30/2012 ($823,016).

National Science Foundation, CDI-Type II: Collaborative Research, "Bibliographic Knowledge Network," DMS-0835500, with James Pitman et al., 10/1/2008–9/30/2011 ($1,211,433).

Library of Congress, "Extension to the Digital Social Science Acquisitions and Preservation Partnership," with Myron Gutmann, Mark Abrahamson, and Ken Bollen, 2009-2010, ($274,832).

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Initiative for Innovative Computing, "GenePattern and the Dataverse Network," with Jill Mesirov, 9/1/2006–8/31/2008, ($250,000).

Time Sharing Experiments for the Social Sciences, "Priming to Increase the Information Content in Survey Responses," with Daniel Hopkins (survey time).

Library of Congress, "The Digital Social Science Acquisitions and Preservation Partnership," PA#NDP03-1, 9/1/2004-3/30/2010, with Myron Gutmann, Ken Bollen, David Weakliem, and Louise Richardson ($2,037,595).

Ministry of Health, Mexico, "Evaluation of the System for Social Protection in Health," 8/1/2004–12/31/2006, ($1,049,981).

National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Aging grant, "Software Development for Resolving Interpersonal Incomparability in Survey Research," Supp. to "Adapting Statistical Methods for Public Health Research," P01 AG17625-01 7/2003–8/2005 ($28,659).

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, "Scholars in Health Policy Research Program," 9/2003–8/2007, with Nicholas Christakis and Joe Newhouse ($4,564,391).

World Health Organization, "Improved Methods of Demographic Forecasting," 9/2001–8/2003 ($90,000).

Swiss Peace Foundation grant, "International Relations Events Data and Methods Development," 9/2002-8/2003 (two research fellows).

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation planning grant, "Scholars in Health Policy Research Program," 9/2002–8/2003, with Nicholas Christakis, Jennifer Hochschild, and Joe Newhouse ($199,967).

National Science Foundation grant, "A Feasible Uniform Standard for Deep Citation of Social Science Data," grant SES-0112072, 9/1/2001–8/31/06, with Jim Alt and Micah Altman ($805,102).

Toyota Foundation, "Projecting International Conflict," 6/25/01–6/25/02 (a graduate research fellowship).

National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Aging grant, "The Global Burden of Disease in Aging Populations: Adapting Statistical Methods for Public Health Research," with Christopher J.L. Murray et al., grant 1 P01 AG17625-01, 9/30/2000–8/31/2005 ($8,656,009).

Weatherhead Initiative grant, "Military Conflict as a Public Health Perspective," Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, with Christopher J.L. Murray, 2000–2002 ($250,000).

World Health Organization and the National Institutes of Aging grant, "Forecasting Death by Age, Sex, Cause, and Country," 1998–2001 ($529,040).

Digital Library Initiative grant (sponsored by the National Science Foundation, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, National Library of Medicine, Library of Congress, National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Aeronautics & Space Administration) for the "Virtual Data Center Project" with Micah Altman and Sidney Verba et al., grant IIS-9874747, 7/1/1999–6/31/2004 ($2,400,000).

National Science Foundation Grant, Co-PI, "Summer Meetings of the Society for Political Methodology," with Charles Franklin, SBR-9905798, ($68,976).

Intel Corporation, "Geospatial Liboratory Project," with Micah Altman, Susan Lee, Paul Bergen, David Cobb, Arlene Olivero, Thomas Parris, and William Wei, ($150,000).

ICPSR, Data Documentation Initiative Test, with Micah Altman, Michael McDonald, and Michael Ting, ($1,750).

National Partnership for Advanced Computational Infrastructure, supercomputer allocation grant for "Ecological Inference and Voting for the Nazis," with Ori Rosen and Martin Tanner, June 1998 to May 1999.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Division of Diabetes Translation), 15 July 1998–14 July 1999, ($90,311).

Global Forum for Health Research grant, 1998–1999, ($10,000).

National Science Foundation Grant SBR-9729884, "Missing Information in Survey Research," 1 March 1998–28 February 2000 ($175,000).

National Science Foundation Grant SBR-9321212, "The Record of American Democracy, 1984-1990," 1 March 1994–31 August 1997, ($140,996).

Fairness for the 90s Foundation Grant, "The Record of American Democracy, 1984-1990." ($\approx$$3,500,000).

National Science Foundation Grant SBR-9223637, "Generalizing Multiple Imputation to Time Series Data, with Application to Survey Research and Evaluating Electoral Systems and Redistricting Plans," 1 August 1993–31 January 1996, (with Andrew Gelman), $70,000.

National Science Foundation Grant SES-89-09201, "Modeling Representation in District-Based Electoral Systems," 1 July 1989–31 December 1991 ($78,429).

National Science Foundation Grant, Co-PI, "Political Methodology Summer Workshops," 1 June 1990–1 January 1992 ($37,601, with John Jackson, Larry Bartels, Henry Brady, Stanley Feldman, and Gary King).

Smith Richardson Foundation Grant, "Representation and Gerrymandering in American Electoral Systems," 1 August 1989–1 September 1990 ($45,227).

National Science Foundation Grant, "Democratic Representation in District-Based Electoral Systems: A Stochastic Model of Legislative Redistricting," 1 February 1988–31 July 1989 ($37,000).

National Science Foundation, URP grant, Summer, 1979.

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King, Gary; Brian Lukoff; and Eric Mazur. 2018. "Management of Off-Task Time in a Participatory Environment," U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Patent No. US 9,965,972 B2, Issued 5/8/2018. Copy at http://j.mp/2I6IKEj.

King, Gary and Justin Grimmer. 2016. "Method and Apparatus for Selecting Clusterings to Classify a Data Set." U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Patent No. US 9,519,705 B2, Issued 12/13/2016. Copy at http://j.mp/2hSsNnl.

King, Gary; Brian Lukoff; and Eric Mazur. 2016. "Cross-Classroom and Cross-Institution Item Validation." U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Patent No. US 9,508,266, Issued 11/29/2016. Copy at http://j.mp/2gG9Dkk.

Firat, Aykut; Mitchell Brooks; Christopher Bingham; Amac Herdagdelen; and Gary King. 2016. "Systems and methods for calculating category proportions," U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Patent No. US 9,483,544, Issued 11/1/2016. Copy at http://j.mp/2mqwX8f.

King, Gary; Brian Lukoff; and Eric Mazur. 2015. "Participant Grouping For Enhanced Interactive Experience," U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Patent No. US 9,219,998 B2, Issued 12/22/2015. Copy at http://j.mp/2IEZJSV.

King, Gary; Daniel Hopkins; and Ying Lu. 11/17/2015. "System for Estimating a Distribution of Message Content Categories in Source Data (2nd)," United States of America US 9,189,538 B2 (U.S Patent and Trademark Office). Copy at http://j.mp/2CeNXs5.

King, Gary; Brian Lukoff; and Eric Mazur. 2014. "Participant Grouping For Enhanced Interactive Experience," U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Patent No. US 8,914,373 B2, Issued 12/16/2014. Copy at http://j.mp/1EkBPSZ.

King, Gary and Justin Grimmer. 2013. "Method and Apparatus for Selecting Clusterings to Classify A Predetermined Data Set," U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Patent No. US 8,438,162 B2, Issued 5/7/2013, Copy at http://j.mp/12cmMDZ.

Hopkins, Daniel; Gary King; and Ying Lu. 2012. "System for Estimating a Distribution of Message Content Categories in Source Data," U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Patent No. US 8,180,717 B2, Issued 5/15/2012, Copy at http://j.mp/14SQsbp.

US Supreme Court Amici Briefs

Gerken, Heather K.; Jonathan N. Katz; Gary King; Larry J. Sabato; and Samuel S.-H. Wang. 2017. "Brief of Heather K. Gerken, Jonathan N. Katz, Gary King, Larry J. Sabato, and Samuel S.-H. Wang as Amici Curiae in Support of Appellees," Filed with the Supreme

Court of the United States in *Beverly R. Gill et al. v. William Whitford et al.* No. 16-1161. Copy at http://j.mp/2iJAMZl.

Imbens, Guido; Donald B Rubin; Gary King; Richard A Berk; Daniel E Ho; Kevin M Quinn; James D Greiner; Ian Ayres; Richard Brooks; Paul Oyer; and Richard Lempert. 2012. "Brief of Empirical Scholars as Amici Curiae," Filed with the Supreme Court of the United States in *Abigail Noel Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin, et al.* No. 11-345, Copy at http://j.mp/2ox5M0U.

Gary King, Bernard Grofman, Andrew Gelman, and Jonathan Katz. 2005. "Brief of Amici Curiae Professors Gary King, Bernard Grofman, Andrew Gelman, and Jonathan Katz in Support of Neither Party," Filed with the U.S. Supreme Court in *Jackson v. Perry.* Copy at http://j.mp/2gw1W1R.

Companies Founded

OpenScholar (TheOpenScholar.com), founded by Jessica Drislane and Gary King, 2017–.

Perusall (Perusall.com), founded by Gary King, Brian Lukoff, Eric Mazur, and Kelly Miller, 2015–.

Thresher (Thresher.io), founded by Rebecca Fair and Gary King, 2015–.

Learning Catalytics (LearningCatalytics.com), founded by Gary King, Brian Lukoff, and Eric Mazur, 2011–2013, (acquired by Pearson).

Crimson Hexagon (CrimsonHexagon.com), founded by Candace Fleming and Gary King, 2007–2018, (merged with Brandwatch).

Corporate and Nonprofit Boards

Co-founder and Co-chair, *Social Science One*, 2018–.

Board of Directors, *InMoment*, Inc., 2018–2019 (InMoment acquired; board disbanded).

Editorial Board Member, *Swiss Political Science Review*, 2017–.

Senior Editorial Board, *Science Magazine*, 2015–2016.

Editorial Board Member, *World Politics*, 2013–2019.

Board of Directors, *Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences*, 9/1/2011–2020.

Board of Directors, *Crimson Hexagon*, Inc., Member 2007–2018. Chair, 2012–2018.

Board Observer, *Brandwatch*. 2018–.

Board of Directors, *Thresher*, LLC, Chair, 2015–.

Editorial Board Member, *Journal of Experimental Political Science*, 2013–.

Editorial Board Member, *GigaScience*, 2011–.

Editorial Board Member, *American Sociological Review*, 2010–2013.

Academic Review Board Member, *International Public Policy Review*, 2010–2011.

Member, Quantified Self Advisory Board, 2009–2013.

Editorial Board Member, *Environmental Economics*, March 2009–2012.

Editorial Board Member, *Statistics, Politics, and Policy*, 2009–.

Advisory Board Member, American Human Development Report, 2009.

Chair, Durr Award Committee, Midwest Political Science Association, 2008.

Scientific Oversight Group, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, 2008–.

Advisory Board Member, *Political Methods: Quantitative Methods*, Social Science Research Network, 2007–.

Editorial Board Member, *American Political Science Review*, July 2007–.

Editorial Advisory Board, *The Annals*, American Academy of Political and Social Science, 2006–.

Editorial Board Member, *Journal of Information Technology and Politics*, 2006–.

Editorial Board Member, *Political Research Quarterly*, 2006–2011.

Editorial Board Member, *Concepts and Methods Working Paper Series* of the International Political Science Association, 2005–2007.

Steering Committee, ESRC Oxford University Spring School in Quantitative Methods of Social Research, 2002.

Editorial Board Member, *Population Health Metrics*, 2002–.

Editorial Board Member, *Evidence for Health Policy*, 2002–2005.

Editorial board member, *American Journal of Political Science*, 1988–1991, 2002–2009.

Member, U.S. National Committee on Data for Science and Technology (USNC/CODATA), National Research Council, 12/2001–6/2004.

Member, Privacy in the Information Age Committee, National Research Council (Computer Science and Telecommunications Board), 2/2002–.

Senior Science Advisor, World Health Organization, 1998–2003.

Editorial Board member, *New England Journal of Political Science*, 2005–.

Editorial Advisory Board member, *Encyclopedia of Social Measurement*, Academic Press.

Governing Council member, American Political Science Association, 1999–2001.

Governing Council member, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1998–2000. Chair, Director Search Comittee.

Executive Council member, Midwest Political Science Association, 1997–1999. Chair, Publications Committee.

Editorial Board member, *Encyclopedia of Public Health*, Academic Press.

Editorial Committee member, *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 1999–.

American Political Science Association liaison to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section K, 2002.

Editorial Board Member, *American Political Science Review*, 1995–2001.

Editorial Board member, *Sage Publications, Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences, monograph series*, 1994–.

Chair, National Science Foundation, Committee of Visitors review panel for the political science program, 1994.

Editorial board member, *International Studies Quarterly*, 1994–2001.

Editorial board member, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 1993–1996.

National Science Foundation, political science panel member, 1991–1993.

Editorial board member, *American Politics Research* (formerly *American Politics Quarterly*), 1992–2010.

Editorial board member, *Journal of Politics*, 1991–1997.

Editorial board member, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 1991–1995.

Editorial board member, *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1990–.

Editorial board member, *Sociological Methods and Research*, 1989–.

Editorial board member, *Political Analysis*, 1988–.

Founding Editor, *The Political Methodologist*, Newsletter of The Society for Political Methodology and the Methodology Section of The American Political Science Association, 1988–1990.

Program Committee Co-chair, Political Methodology Section and Organized Section Head of the Political Methodology Group, American Political Science Association annual meeting, 1990.

Member, Steering Committee, Presidency Research Group, American Political Science Association, 1989–1993.

Member, Richard F. Fenno, Jr. Prize Committee, Legislative Studies Section, American Political Science Association, 1990.

Selected Conference Activities

[Needs updating!]

Invited Address, "The Dataverse Network," UseR! The R User Conference, Technische Universität Dortmund, Germany, 12-14 August 2008.

Keynote Address, "What to do about Biases in Survey Research," Association Française de Science Politique (French Political Science Association), Toulouse, France, September, 2007.

Invited Address, American Association for Public Opinion Research, Nashville, May, 2003.

Keynote address in methods, American Sociological Association, San Francisco, August, 1998.

Keynote Address in Political Geography, Association of American Geographers, Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 1998.

Short Courses (3-6 hours) offered on *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data* at the American Political Science Association (August, 1997), the Boston Chapter of the American Statistical Association (November, 1997), the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (July 1998), and the Social Science History Association (November 1998).

"Not Asked and Not Answered: Multiple Imputation for Multiple Surveys," the *Journal of the American Statistical Association* (by Andrew Gelman, Gary King, and Chuanhai Liu), Applications Invited Discussion Paper at the American Statistical Association annual meetings in Dallas, Texas, August, 1998.

"Meet the Author: Gary King's *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data*," panels at the annual meetings of the Midwest Political Science Association, 10–12 April 1997, and the American Political Science Association, 28–31 August 1997.

"Meet the Authors: King, Keohane, and Verba's *Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research*," annual meetings of the American Political Science Association, 2–4 September 1994.

"The State of Political Methodology: Looking Back at Achen (1983), King (1990), and Bartels and Brady (1993)," at the annual meetings of the American Political Science Association, 2–5 September, 1993.

"Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research," (a roundtable on a draft version of Gary King, Robert Keohane, and Sidney Verba's *Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research*) annual meetings of the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., 29 August–1 September, 1991.

"On Political Methodology," presented to a panel about this paper at the annual meetings of the American Political Science Association, Atlanta, 31 August to 3 September 1989.

"Maximum Likelihood: Costs and Benefits," (on *Unifying Political Methodology: The Likelihood Theory of Statistical Inference*) at the annual meetings of the Southern Political Science Association, Memphis, Tennessee, 2–4 November 1989.

Selected University Service Activities

[Needs updating!]

University-Wide Social Sciences Advisory Committee (and Chair of the Infrastructure Committee), 2009–2011.

Social Sciences Priority Committee, 2008–2016.

FAS Priorities Committee, 2008–2009.

Director, Institute for Quantitative Social Science, 2005–.

Director, Center for Basic Research in the Social Sciences, 2004–2005.

Director, Harvard-MIT Data Ce nter, 1987–.

Visiting Committee Member, Harvard School of Public Health, 2003–2009.

Standing Committee on Higher Degrees in Health Policy, 1998–.

FAS Resources Committee, 1997–.

Knafel Center Planning Committee, 1997–2005.

Standing Committee on Information Technology, FAS, 1992–.

Chair, Joint Junior Faculty Recruitment Committee, Department of Government, 1997–98, 2003–04, 2004–05, 2005–06, 2006-07.

Chair, Information Technology Subcommittee on Libraries and Databases, 1996–97.

Faculty Council, Harvard University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, 1992–94.

Placement Director, Department of Government, 1993–94, 1996–97.

Standing Committee on the College Library, FAS, 1993–94.

Steering Committee, Political Economy and Government Ph.D. program, FAS and JFK School of Government, Harvard, 1991–94.

Standing Committee on Research Policy, FAS, 1992–93.

Standing Committee for Undergraduate Education, FAS, 1992–93.

Chair, Political Methodology Recruitment Committee, 1993.

Chair (1991—93) and member (1989–91, 2001–02), Admissions Committee, Department of Government, Harvard.

Junior Faculty Recruitment Committee, Department of Government, Harvard, 1987–89, 1990–92.

Chair, James Phelps Stokes Lecture Committee, Department of Politics, NYU, 1986–87.

Fellowship, Evaluation, and Progress Committee, Department of Politics, NYU, 1986–87.

Undergraduate Curriculum Committee, Department of Politics, NYU, 1986–87; completed review and revision of the entire undergraduate curriculum.

Methodology Field Head, Department of Politics, NYU, Fall, 1986.

Graduate Curriculum Committee, Department of Politics, NYU, 1985–86; completed review and revision of the entire graduate curriculum.

Admissions Committee, Department of Politics, NYU, 1985–86.

Faculty Adviser, Political Science Graduate Student Association, Department of Politics, NYU, 1985–86.

Computer Planning Committee, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, NYU, 1984–1987.

Lecture Committee, Department of Politics, NYU, 1984–85.

Politics Computing Advisory Committee, Department of Politics, NYU, 1984–85.

Social Science Computing Advisory Committee, NYU, 1985–1987.