#### Facebook Results Memo

ddd

8/27/2020

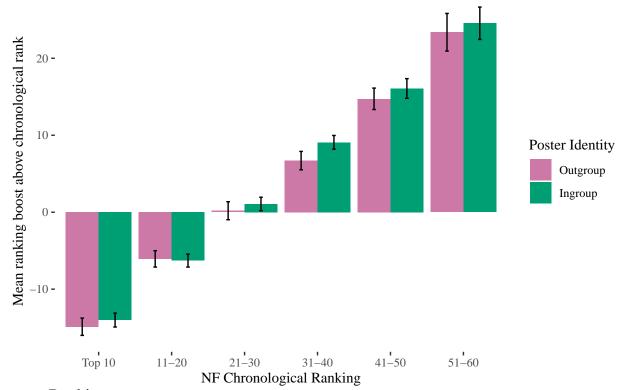
#### **Executive Summary**

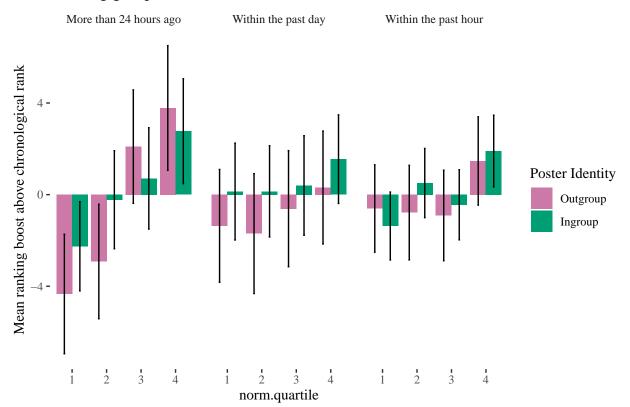
Artificial intelligence has become an important component of how social media platforms try to achieve the goal of bringing people together, by helping prioritize what we see and consume online. These algorithms have the potential to expand people's social networks, but – given evidence of bias with algorithms in other settings – also have the risk of narrowing the breadth of those with whom we interact online, and reinforcing or potentially even exacerbating the high levels of segregation that characterize 'normal' (real-life) interactions. To explore this possibility, we conduct an audit study in which each subject (along with an RA) records their first 60 news feed posts (NF) and the first 60 users recommended by the 'People You May Know' algorithm (PYMK).

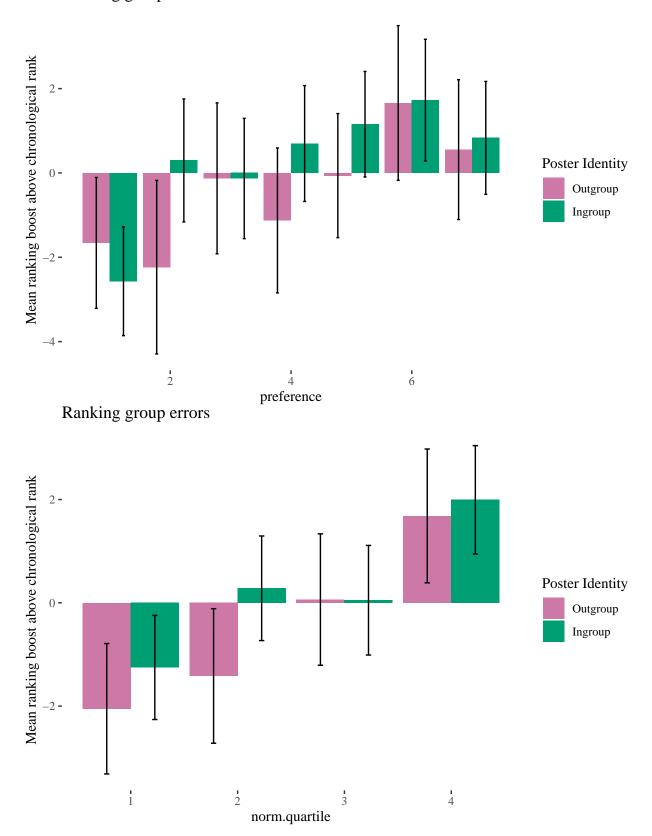
We find evidence of significant discrimination in the NF sorting. When the author and subject are of the same race, the post receives a boost equivalent to 20 percentile points of stated preference; a same-race post in the 50th percentile of stated preference is ranked the same on average as an opposite-race post in the 70th percentile. We find no evidence of discrimination in the PYMK recommendations. We reconcile these findings by distinguishing between behaviors dominated by System 1 (driven by implicit/subconscious attitudes) vs System 2 (driven by explicit/conscious attitudes).

# Paper Figures

#### Ranking group errors







% Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu

Table 1:

	Dependent variable:					
	new.rank					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
religion.in.group	$-1.006296^{***}$ $(0.339386)$			$-1.007704^{***}$ $(0.338416)$	$-0.931093^{***} \\ (0.330125)$	
I(100 *norm.pctle)		$-0.038949^{***} \\ (0.005737)$		$-0.038960^{***} \\ (0.005735)$		$-0.040080^{***} \\ (0.005579)$
$time\_rank$			$0.232724^{***} \\ (0.010967)$		$0.232392^{***} \\ (0.010963)$	0.233469*** (0.010932)
Constant	23.903490*** (0.263650)	25.246370*** (0.331596)	17.874620*** (0.302280)	25.855030*** (0.389394)	18.444260*** (0.363434)	19.864020*** (0.409220)
Observations $R^2$ Adjusted $R^2$	7,866 0.001117 0.000990	7,866 0.005826 0.005700	7,866 0.054160 0.054040	7,866 0.006946 0.006693	7,866 0.055116 0.054876	7,866 0.060329 0.060090

Note:

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0

Table 2:

	Dependent variable:						
	new.rank						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
religion.in.group	$-0.320043 \\ (0.351422)$			-0.173920 $(0.348483)$	-0.260766 $(0.351182)$		
I(100 * norm.pctle)		$-0.079599^{***} \\ (0.005687)$		$-0.079514^{***} \\ (0.005690)$		$-0.077353^{***} \\ (0.005939)$	
friend_rank			0.050286*** (0.009575)		0.050057*** (0.009580)	$0.013012 \\ (0.009923)$	
Constant	30.368040*** (0.287258)	34.141870*** (0.328728)	28.637850*** (0.332681)	34.253810*** (0.397966)	28.819020*** (0.412562)	33.636990*** (0.506265)	
Observations $R^2$ Adjusted $R^2$	$   \begin{array}{c}     10,882 \\     0.000076 \\     -0.000016   \end{array} $	10,882 0.017689 0.017599	10,882 0.002529 0.002437	10,882 0.017711 0.017531	10,882 0.002579 0.002396	10,882 0.017844 0.017664	

Note:

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.

<sup>%</sup> Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu

<sup>%</sup> Date and time: Mon, Jan 04, 2021 - 21:48:23

<sup>%</sup> Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu

Table 3:

	Dependent variable:						
	new.rank						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
religion.in.group	$-0.320043 \\ (0.351422)$			$-0.173920 \\ (0.348483)$	$-0.251979 \\ (0.350972)$		
I(100 * norm.pctle)		$-0.079599^{***} \\ (0.005687)$		$-0.079514^{***} \\ (0.005690)$		$-0.075465^{***} \\ (0.005937)$	
pct_friend_rank			$0.060297^{***} \\ (0.009570)$		$0.060085^{***} \\ (0.009574)$	0.023990** (0.009920)	
Constant	30.368040*** (0.287258)	34.141870*** (0.328728)	28.335990*** (0.332496)	34.253810*** (0.397966)	28.510760*** (0.412088)	33.211360*** (0.506023)	
Observations $R^2$ Adjusted $R^2$	$   \begin{array}{c}     10,882 \\     0.000076 \\     -0.000016   \end{array} $	10,882 0.017689 0.017599	10,882 0.003636 0.003544	10,882 0.017711 0.017531	10,882 0.003683 0.003500	10,882 0.018217 0.018036	

Note:

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.

#### control correlations

% Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu

% Date and time: Mon, Jan 04, 2021 - 21:48:27

Table 4: Correlations 1

	Pearson	Spearman	Kendall
NF Rank, Time	0.233	0.238	0.165
PYMK Rank, Pct Friends	0.060	0.060	0.041

Correlation matrix for benchmarks

#### preference correlations

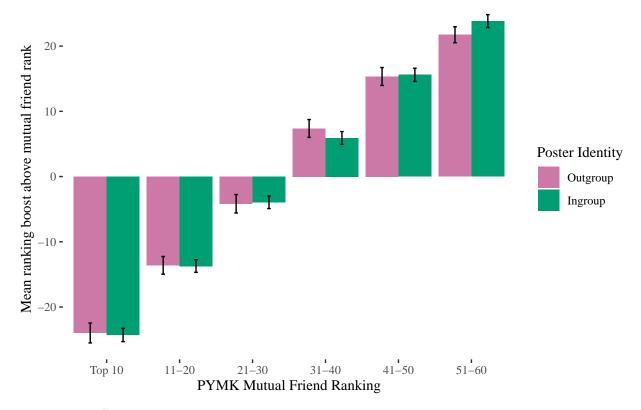
% Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu

% Date and time: Mon, Jan 04, 2021 - 21:48:29

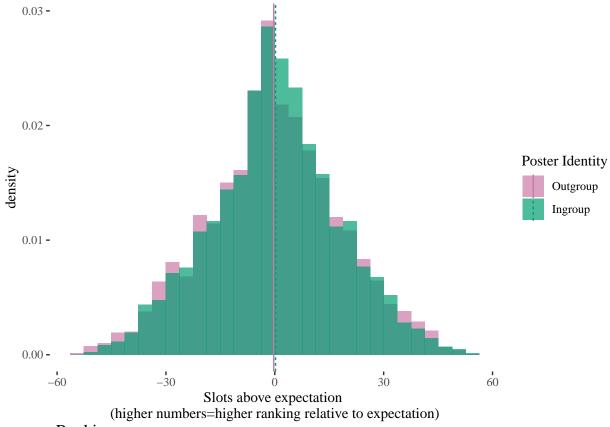
Table 5: Correlations 2

	Pearson	Spearman	Kendall
NF Rank, Preference	-0.078	-0.079	-0.053
PYMK Rank, Familiarity	-0.140	-0.134	-0.090

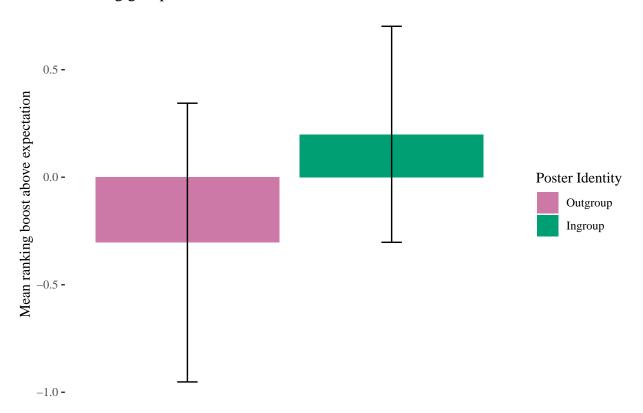
Correlation matrix for preferences

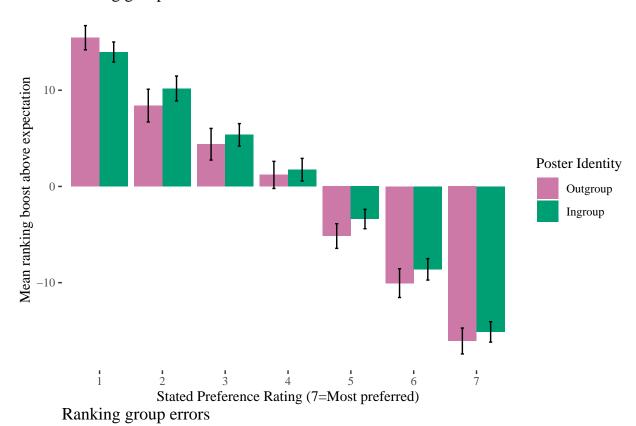


## `stat\_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



Ranking group errors

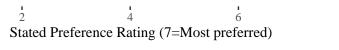




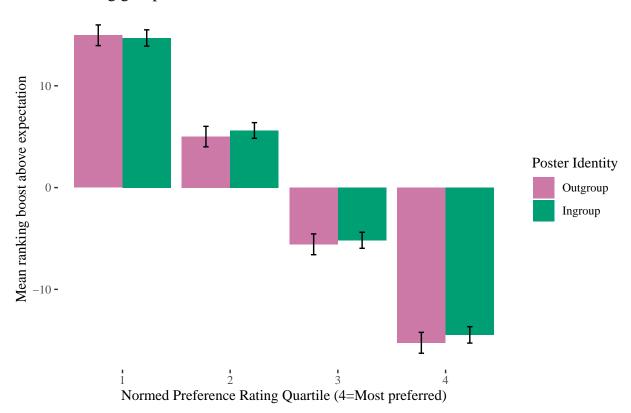




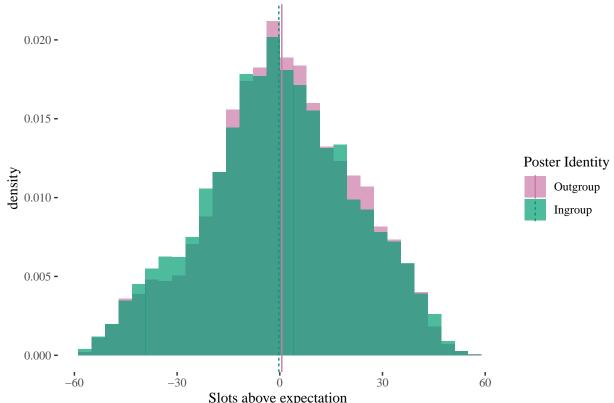




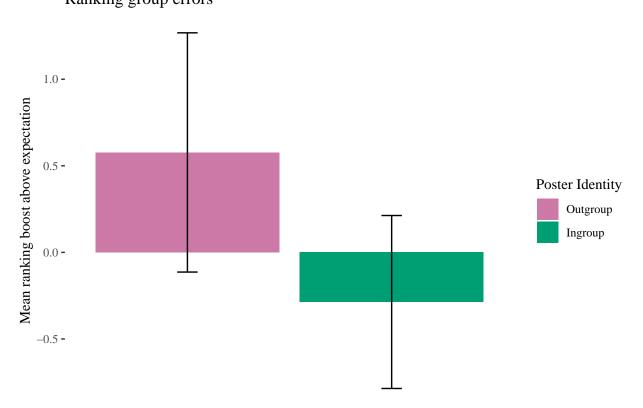
8

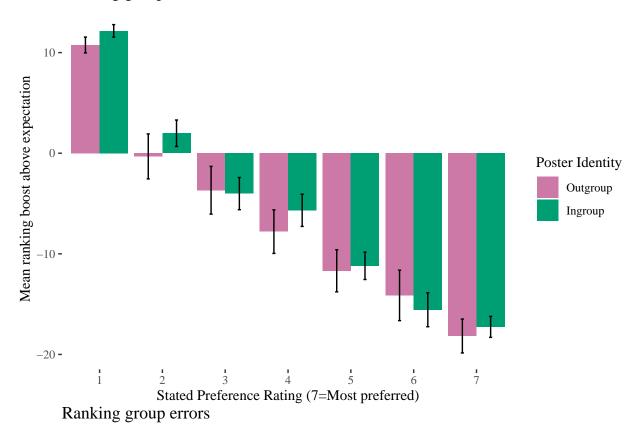


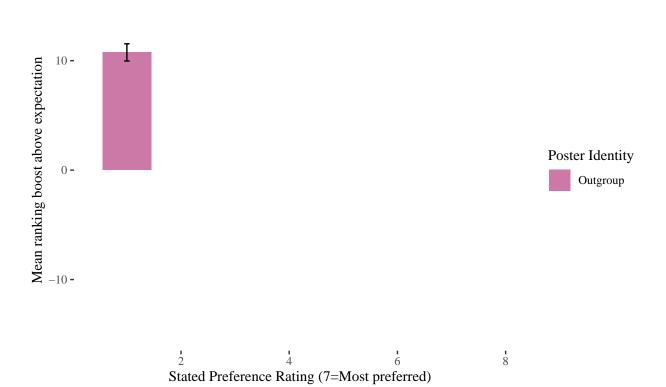




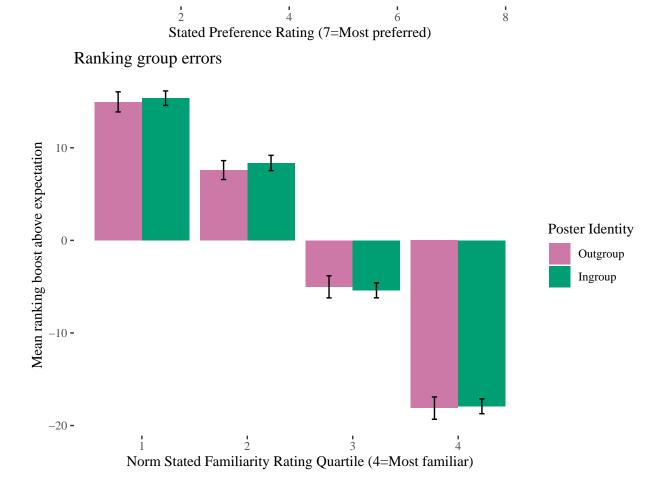
Slots above expectation (higher numbers=higher ranking relative to expectation)
Ranking group errors







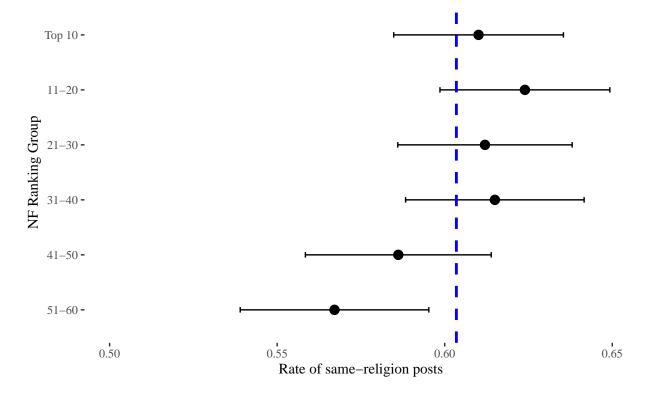




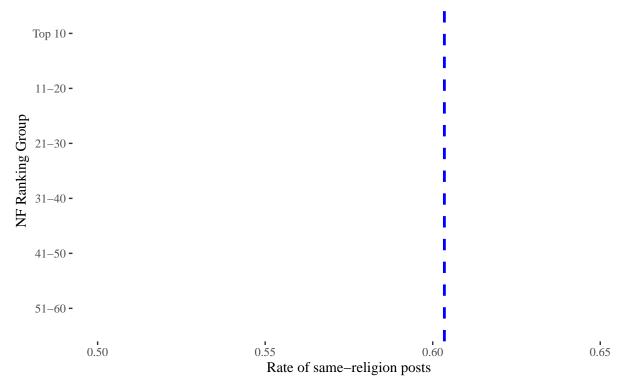
## geom\_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
## the group aesthetic?

#### Newsfeed preference for user's religion (India)

Same-religion posts get sorted closer to the top

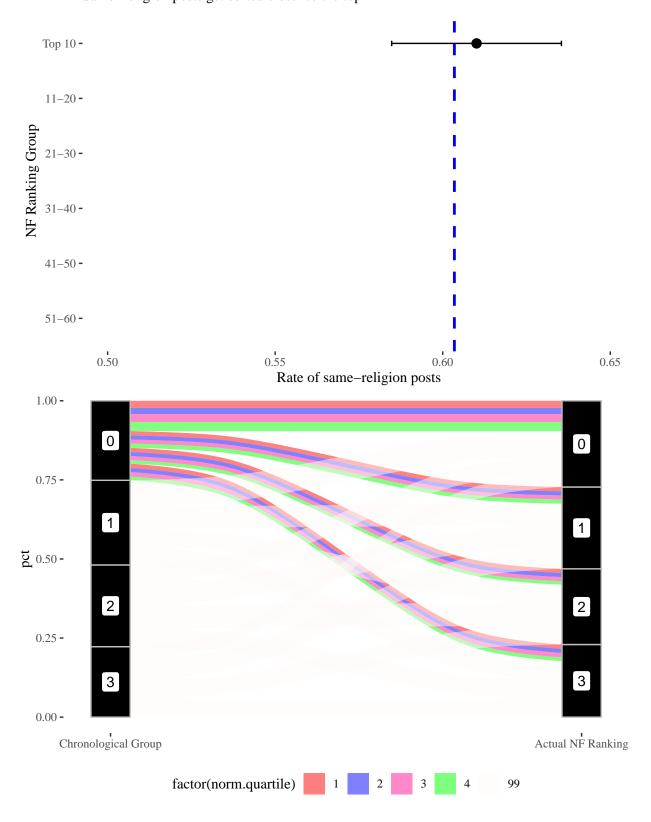


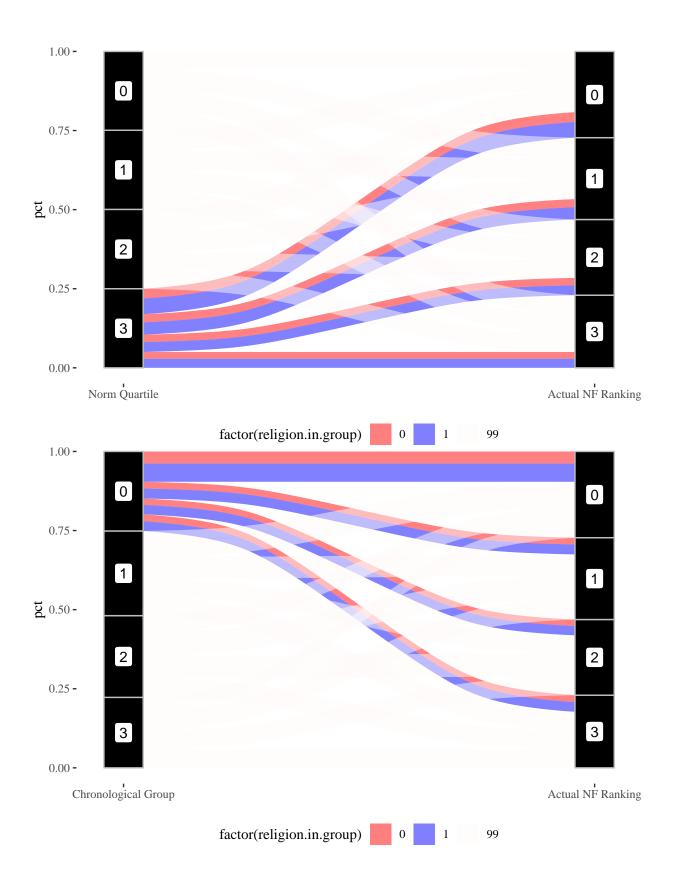
### Newsfeed preference for user's religion (India) Same-religion posts get sorted closer to the top

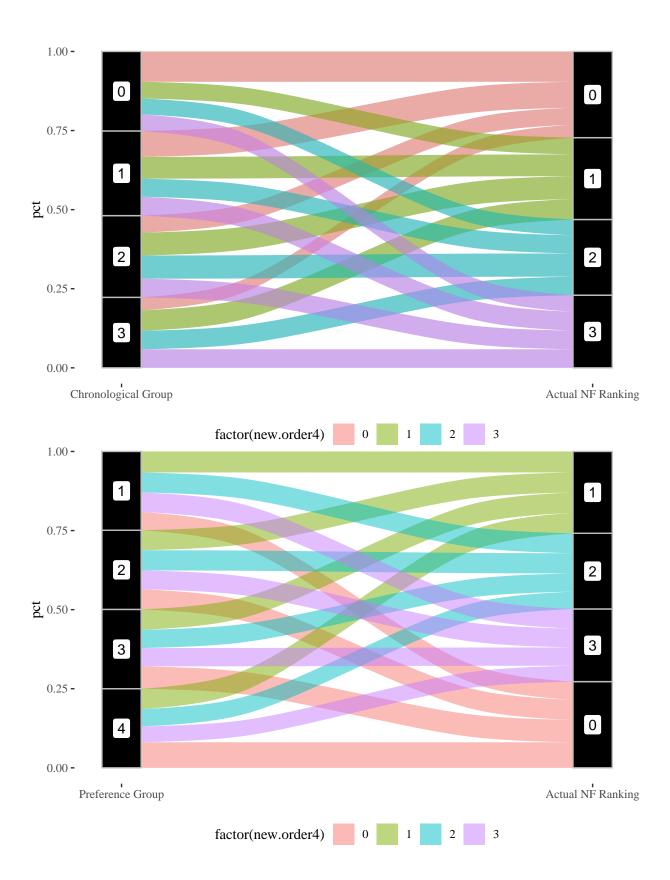


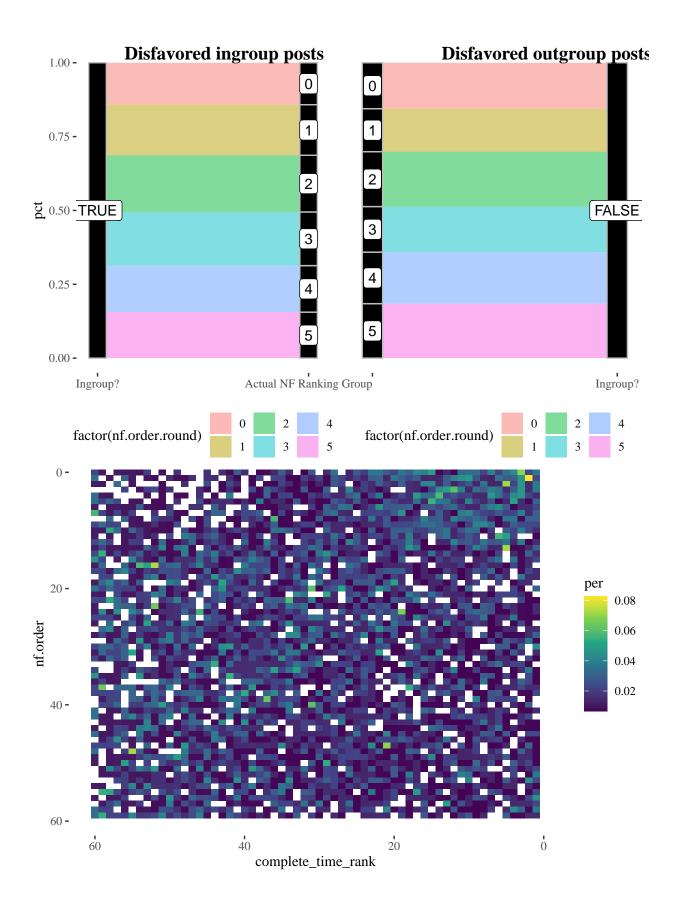
## geom\_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
## the group aesthetic?

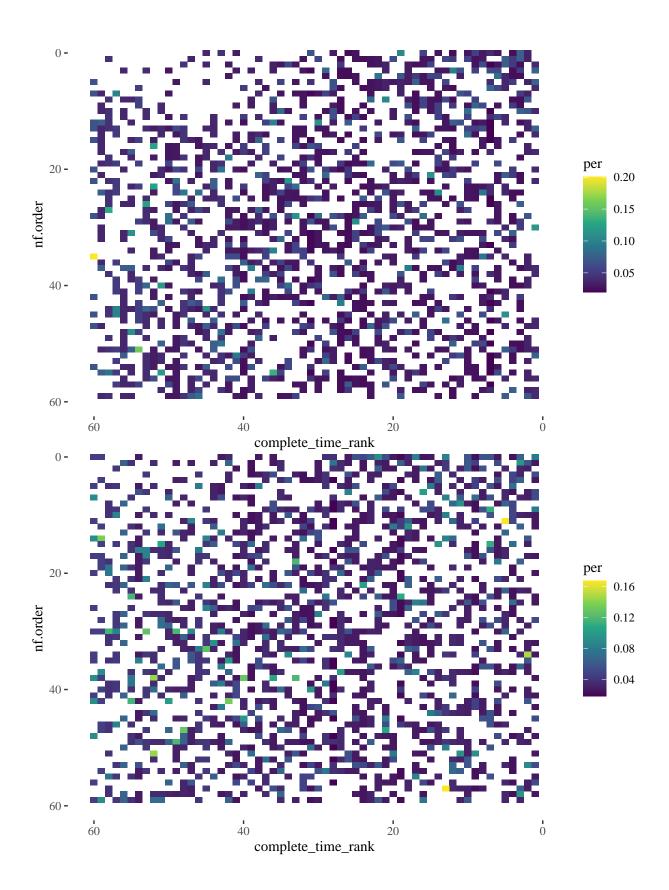
### Newsfeed preference for user's religion (India) Same-religion posts get sorted closer to the top

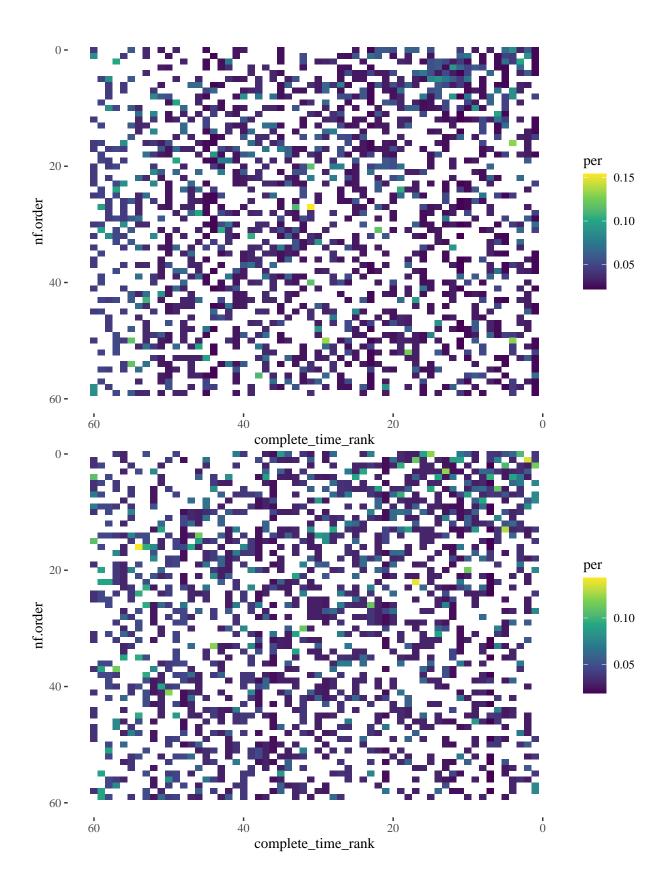


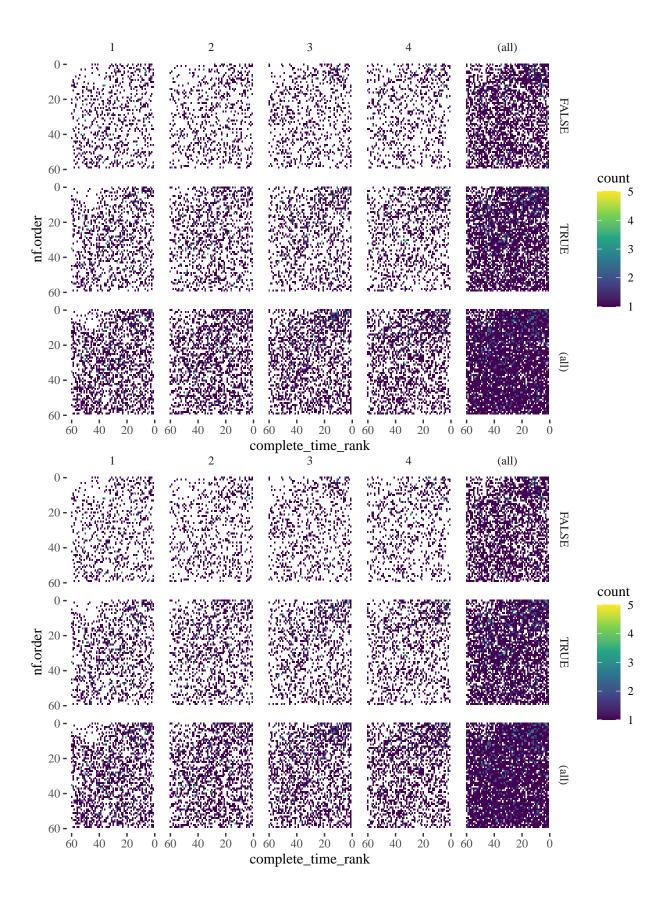


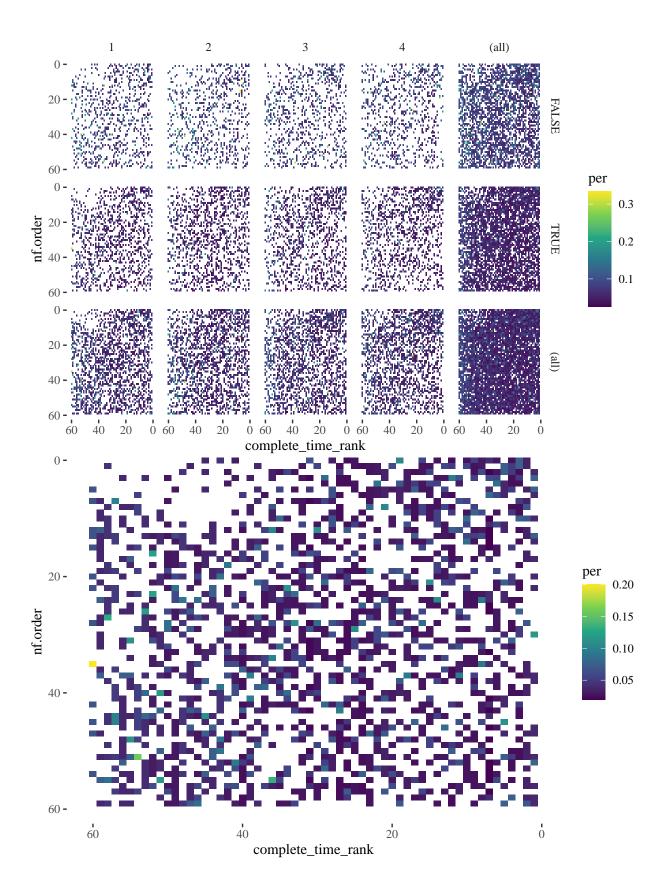


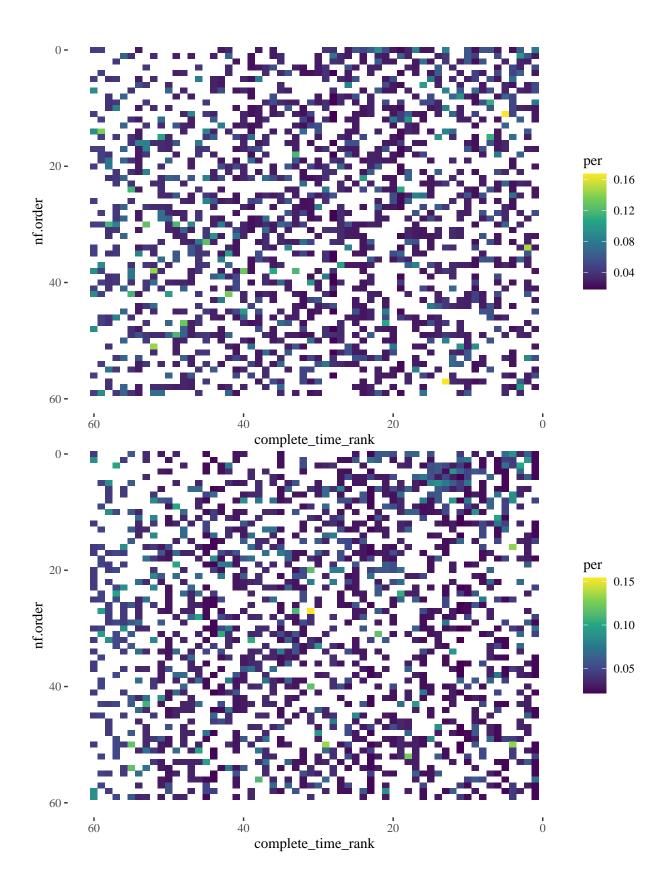


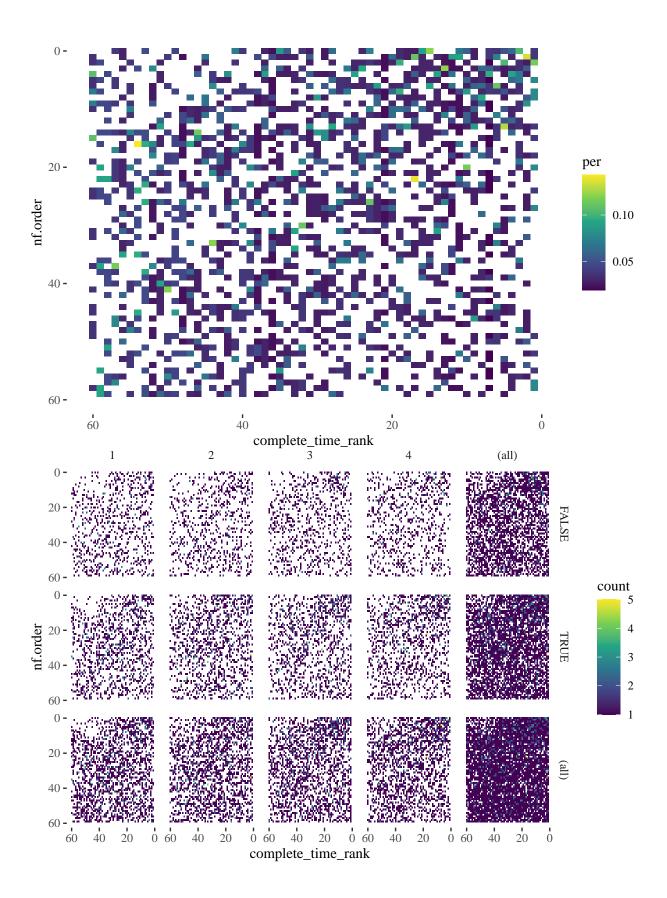


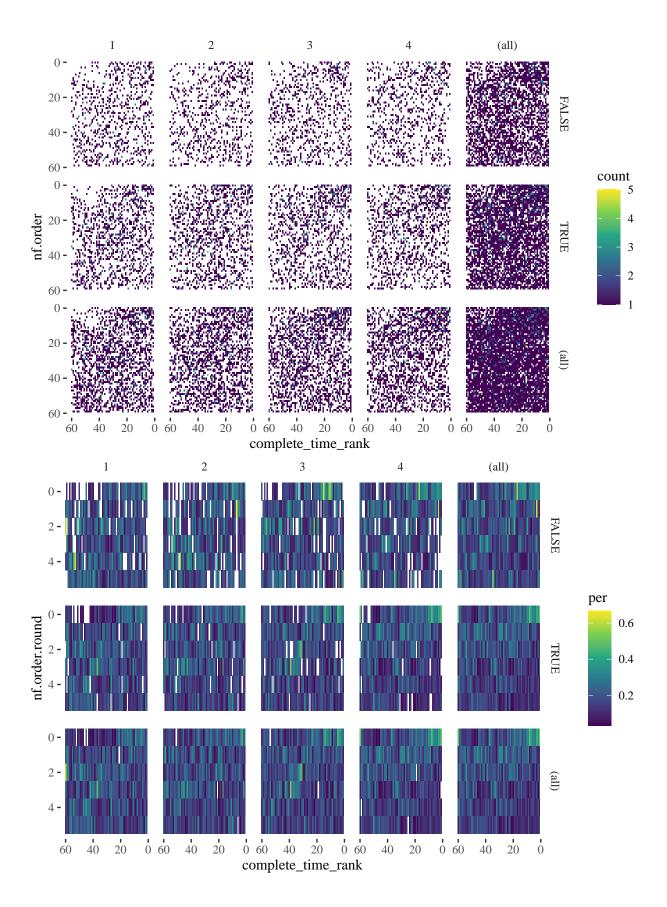


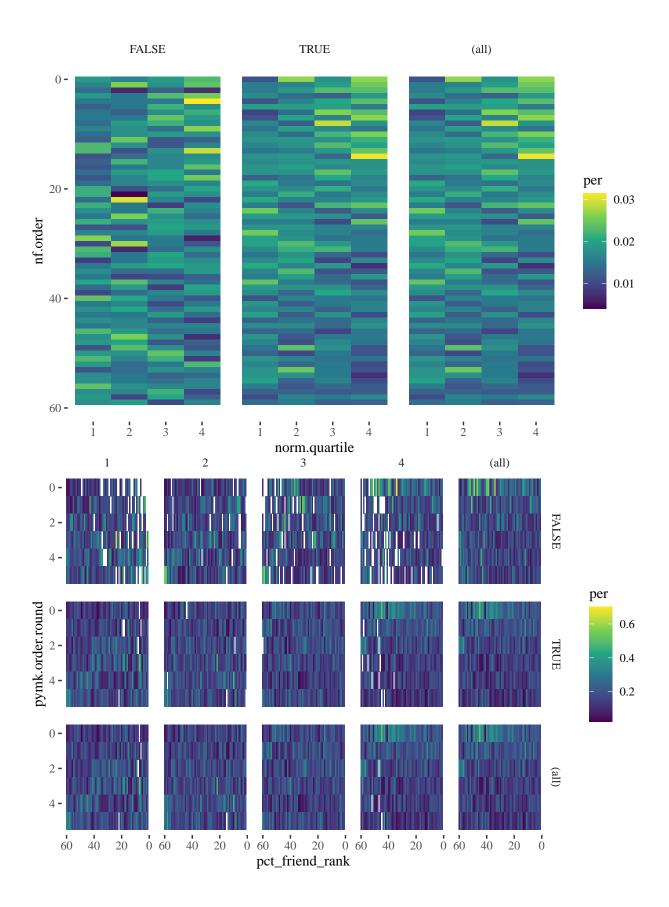


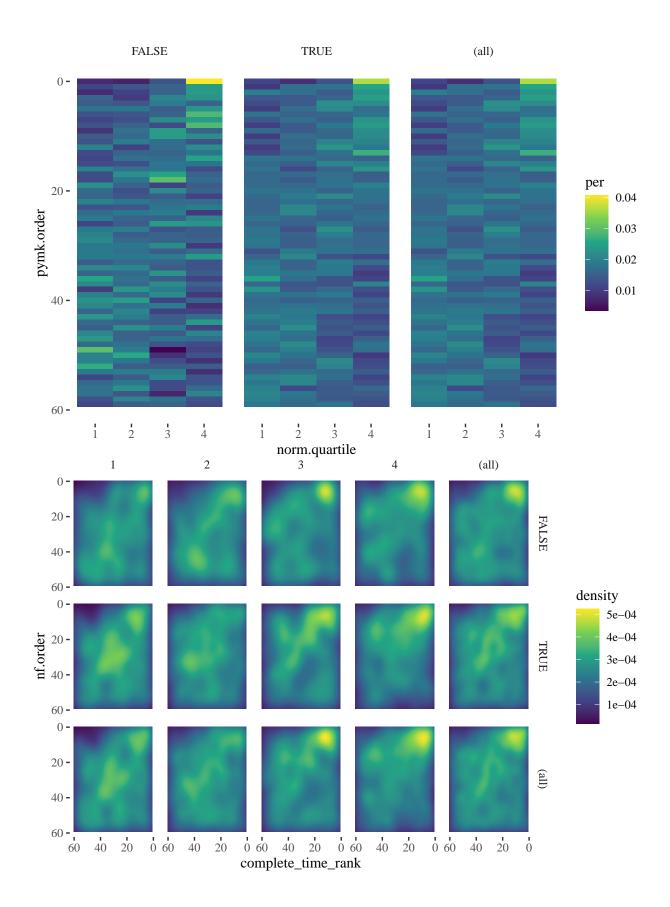


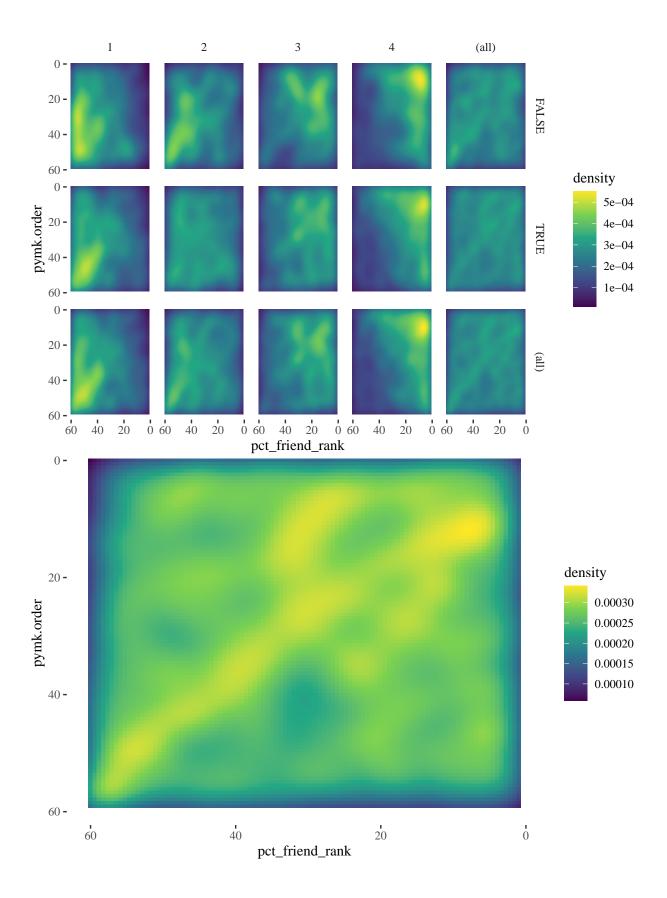




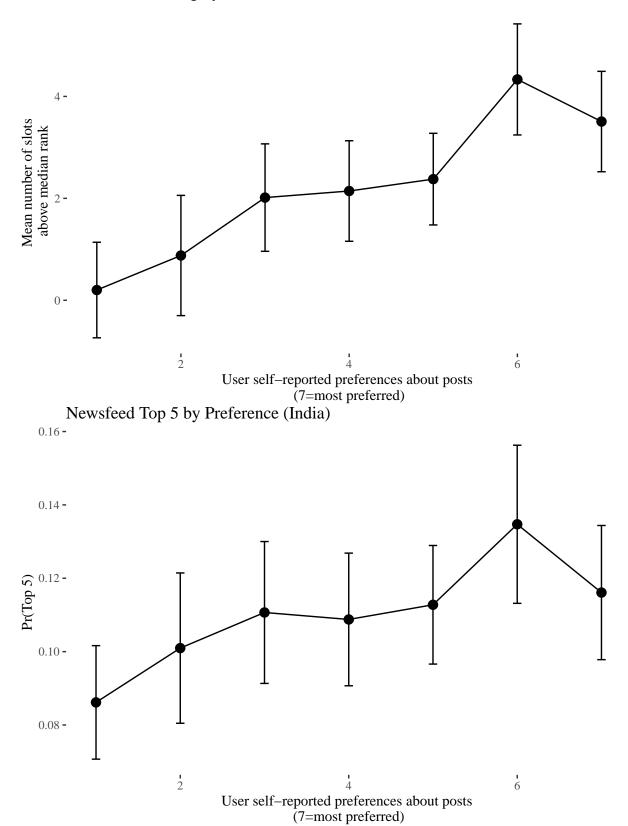




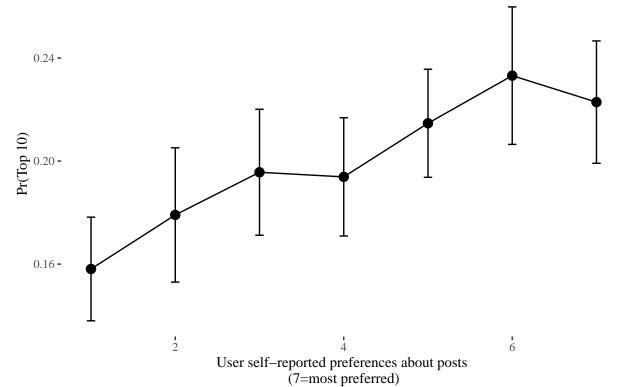


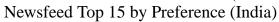


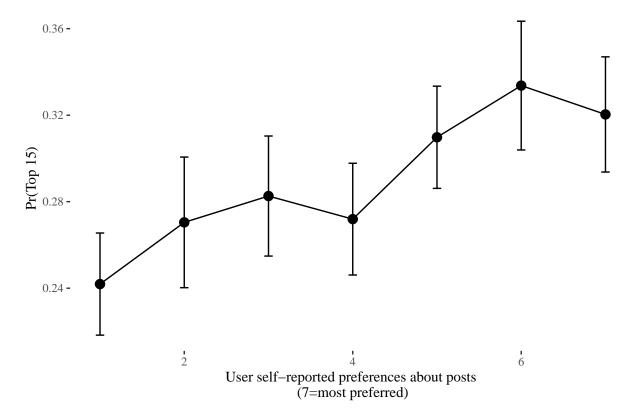
#### Newsfeed Ranking by Preference (India)



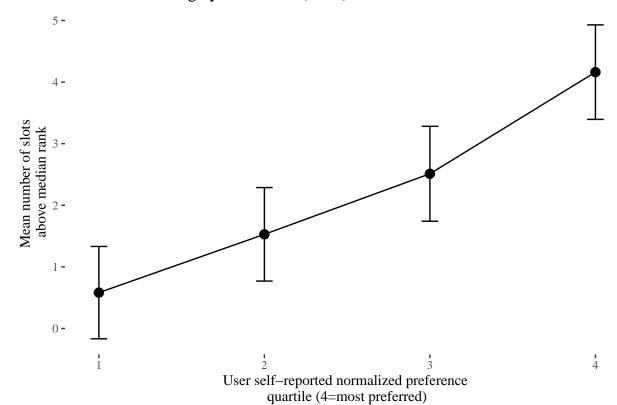
#### Newsfeed Top 10 by Preference (India)



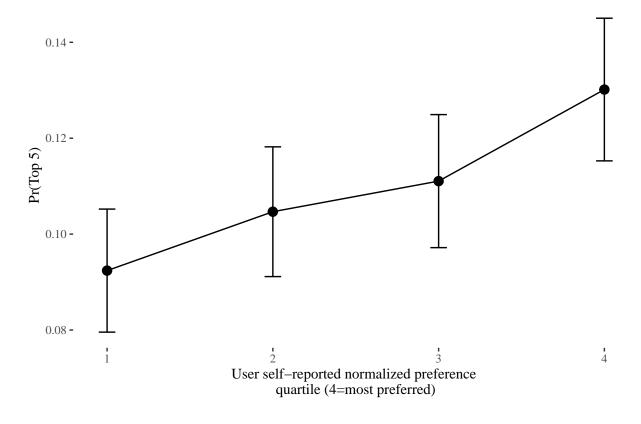




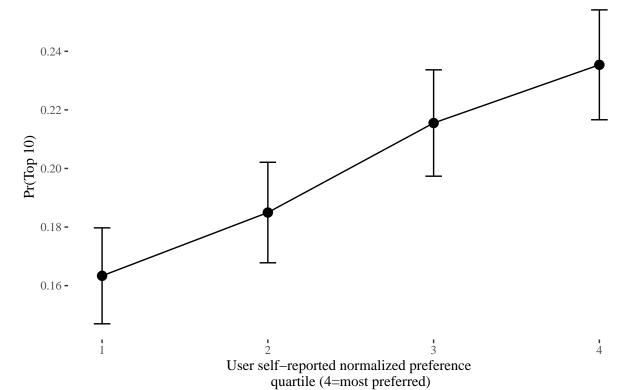
#### Newsfeed Ranking by Preference (India)



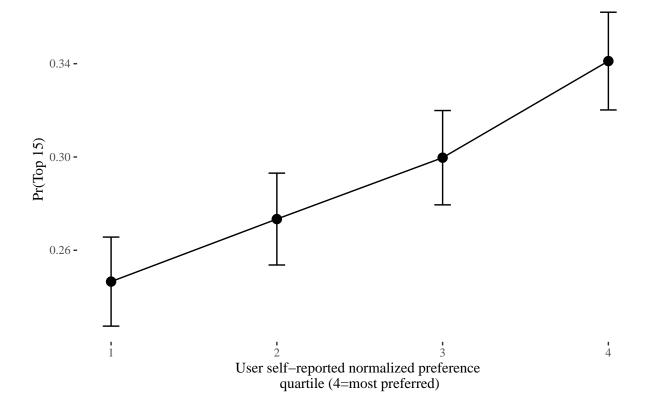
Newsfeed Top 5 by Preference (India)

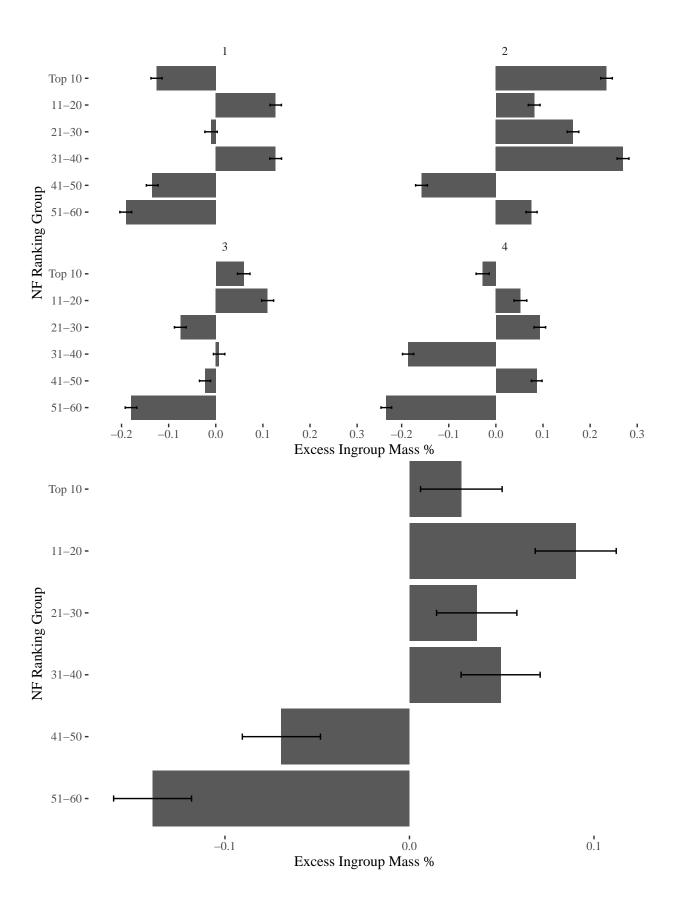


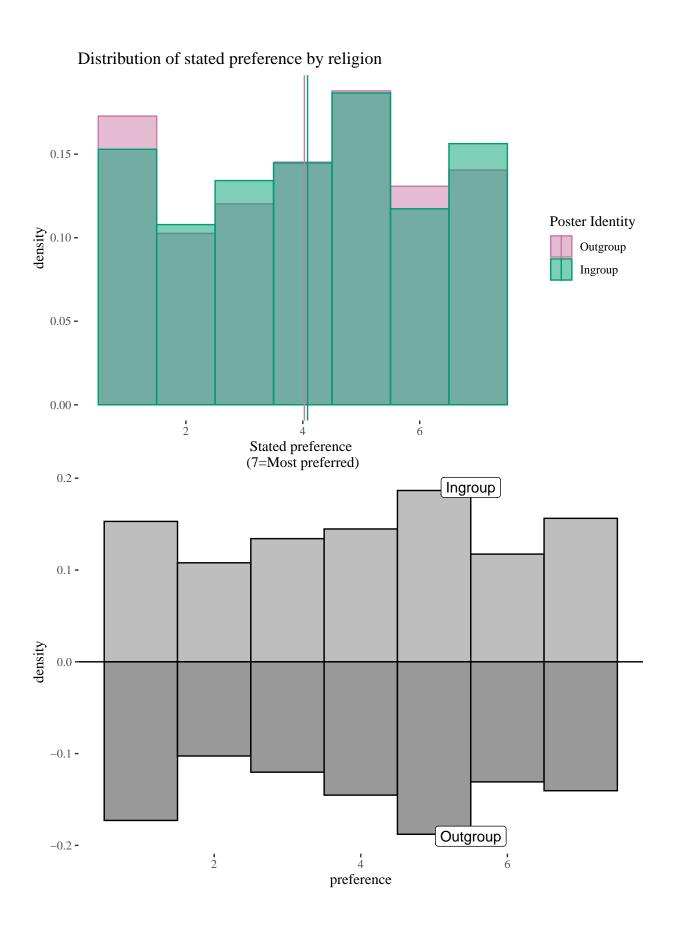
#### Newsfeed Top 10 by Preference (India)



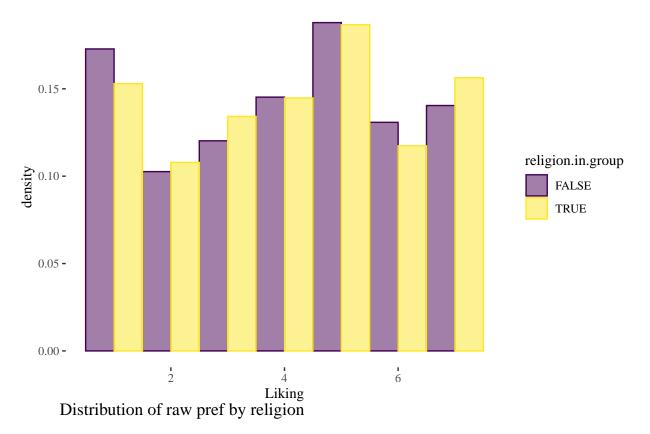
Newsfeed Top 15 by Preference (India)

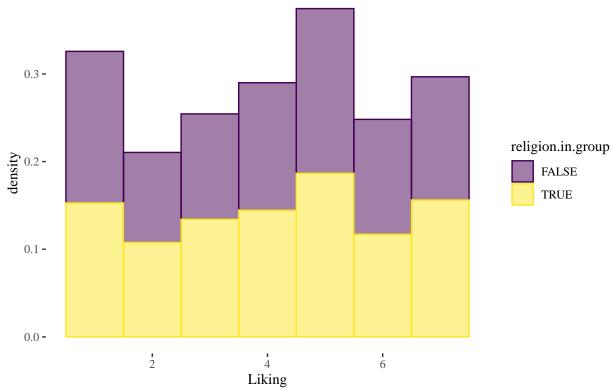


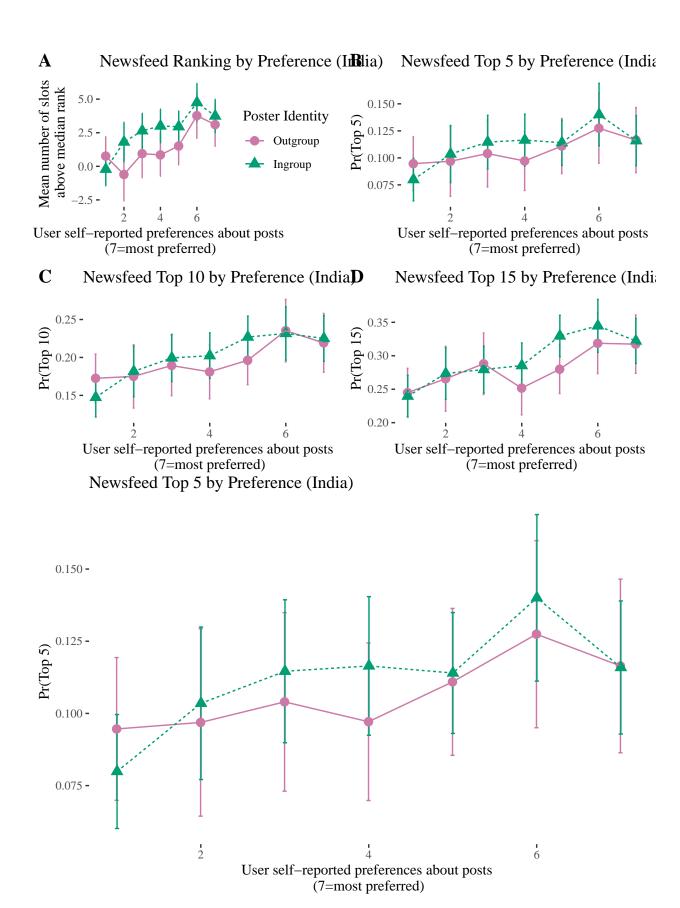


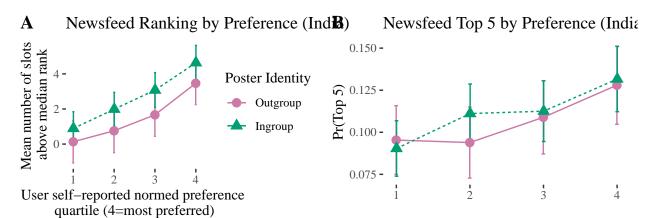


# Distribution of raw pref by religion

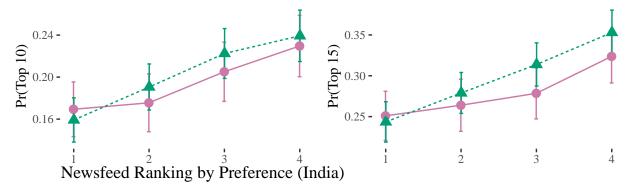


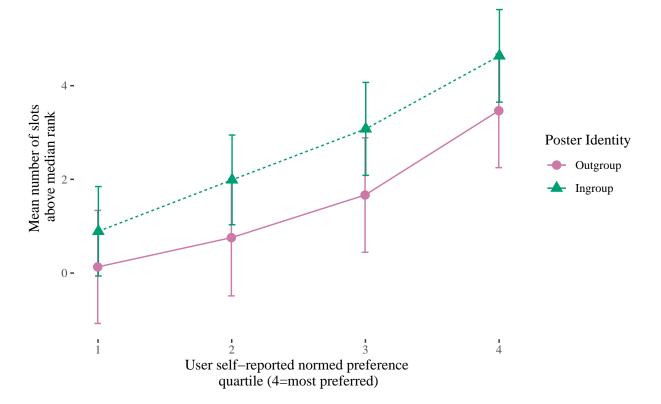




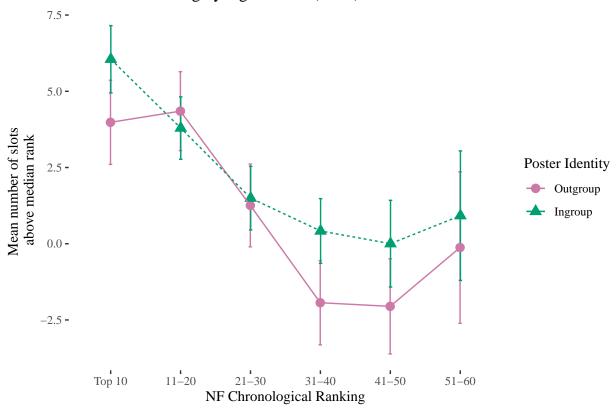


## C Newsfeed Top 10 by Preference (India D Newsfeed Top 15 by Preference (India



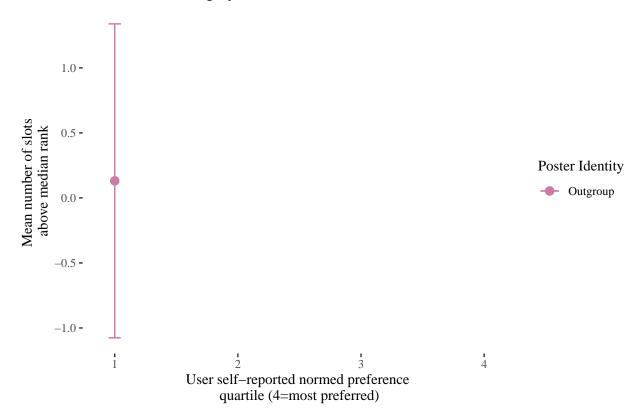


## Newsfeed Ranking by Age of Post (India)



## geom\_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
## the group aesthetic?

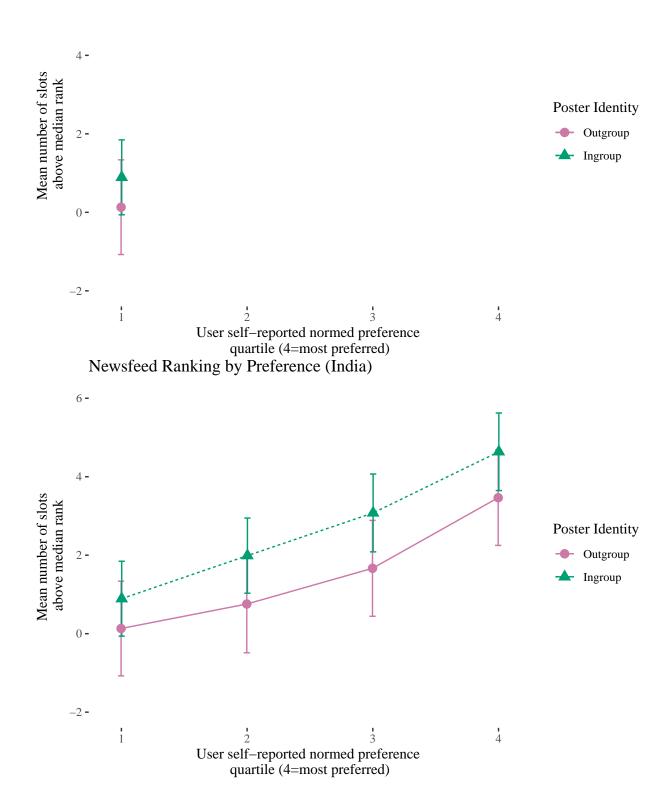
#### Newsfeed Ranking by Preference (India)

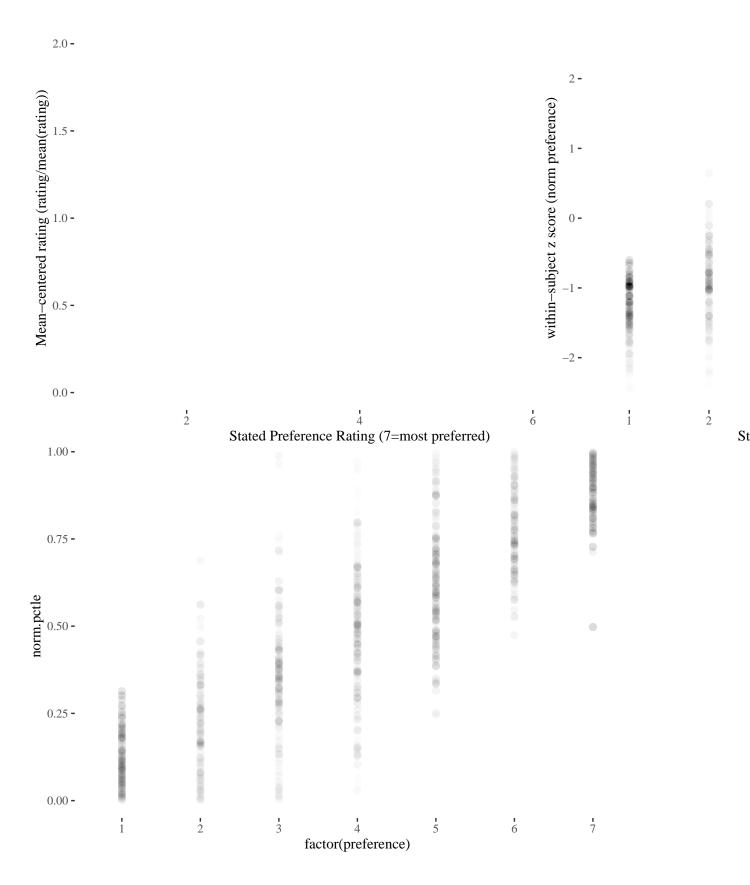


## geom\_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
## the group aesthetic?

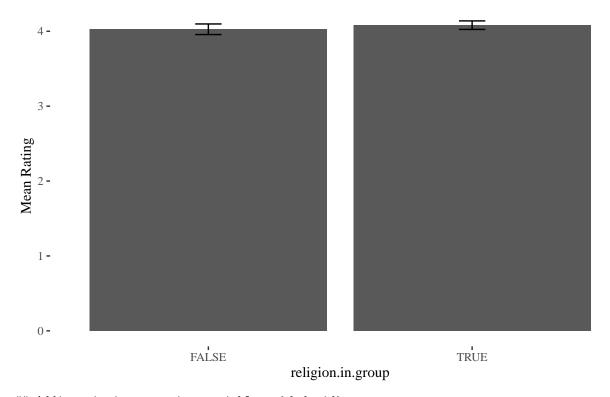
### Newsfeed Ranking by Preference (India)







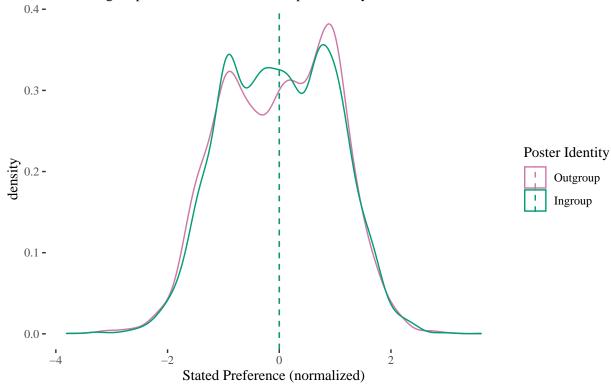
# Raw Reported Preference by Race Group Same–religion posts are slightly more preferred



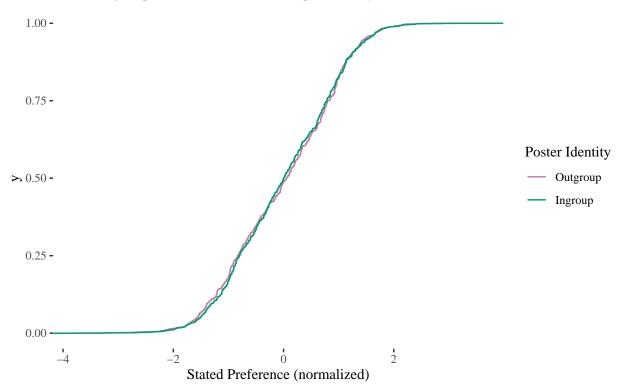
## Adding missing grouping variables: `dedupid`

### Distribution of normalized preference by religion

Same-religion posts are not rated as more preferred by the user



Cumulative distribution of normalized preference by religion Same–religion posts are not rated as more preferred by the user



## Adding missing grouping variables: `dedupid` ## Adding missing grouping variables: `dedupid`

% Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu

% Date and time: Mon, Jan 04, 2021 - 21:49:46

Table 6: Time Results - Rank

	(1)	(2)	(3)	
	all	all2	base	
I(100 *norm.pctle)	$-0.048^{***}$ $(0.007)$	$-0.048^{***}$ $(0.007)$	$-0.047^{***}$ $(0.007)$	
time_rank	0.164*** (0.021)	0.150*** (0.013)		
religion.in.group	-0.510 (0.736)	$-1.078^{***}$ (0.394)	$-1.126^{***}$ $(0.397)$	
$time\_rank: religion. in. group$	-0.024 (0.027)			
Constant	27.529*** (0.657)	27.864*** (0.545)	31.340*** (0.457)	
Observations $R^2$ Adjusted $R^2$	7,866 0.024 0.023	7,866 0.023 0.023	7,866 0.007 0.007	
Note:		<0.1; **p<0.0		

<sup>%</sup> Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu

<sup>%</sup> Date and time: Mon, Jan 04, 2021 - 21:49:46

<sup>%</sup> Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu

<sup>%</sup> Date and time: Mon, Jan 04, 2021 - 21:49:46

Table 7: Time Results - Top 10

	Dependent variable:  nf.order			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	all	days	hours	mins
religion.in.group	$-1.078^{***}$ (0.394)	$-1.106^{***}$ $(0.397)$	-0.520 (0.617)	0.061 $(1.635)$
I(100 *norm.pctle)	$-0.048^{***}$ $(0.007)$	$-0.049^{***}$ $(0.007)$	$-0.039^{***}$ $(0.011)$	-0.005 $(0.028)$
time_rank	0.150*** (0.013)	$0.147^{***} \\ (0.013)$	$0.147^{***} \\ (0.034)$	0.168 $(0.225)$
Constant	27.864*** (0.545)	28.015*** (0.550)	27.484*** (0.830)	27.718*** (2.090)
Observations $R^2$ Adjusted $R^2$	7,866 0.023 0.023	7,758 0.023 0.023	3,512 0.010 0.009	542 0.001 -0.004

Note:

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Table 8: Time Results - Top 10

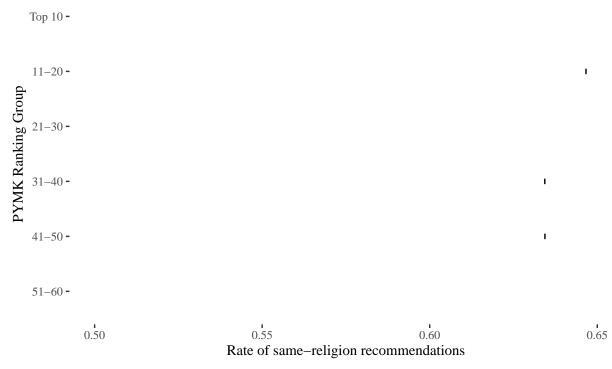
	Dependent variable:  nf.order			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	all	recent10	recent20	recent30
religion.in.group	$-1.078^{***}$ $(0.394)$	$-1.476^*$ (0.847)	-0.605 $(0.598)$	-0.615 (0.491)
I(100 *norm.pctle)	$-0.048^{***}$ $(0.007)$	$-0.047^{***}$ $(0.014)$	$-0.043^{***}$ $(0.010)$	$-0.044^{***}$ (0.008)
time_rank	0.150*** (0.013)	0.096 $(0.144)$	0.176*** (0.051)	0.187*** (0.028)
Constant	27.864*** (0.545)	27.974*** (1.246)	26.779*** (0.863)	26.796*** (0.704)
Observations $R^2$ Adjusted $R^2$	7,866 0.023 0.023	1,922 0.008 0.006	3,721 0.008 0.008	5,317 0.014 0.014

Note:

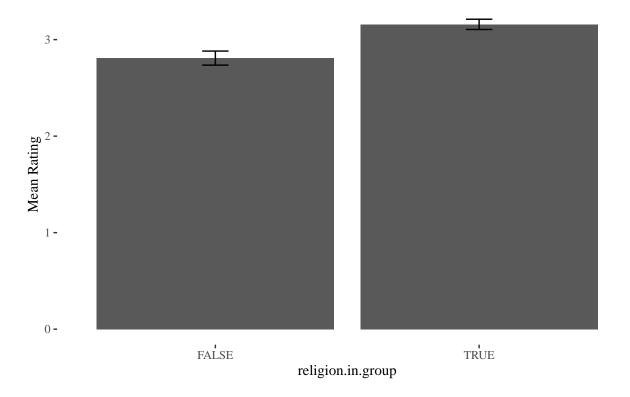
\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

#### PYMK preference for user's religion (India)

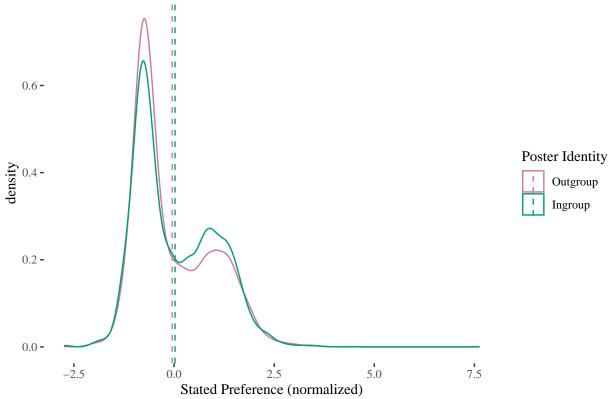
Same-religion recommendations are not sorted closer to the top



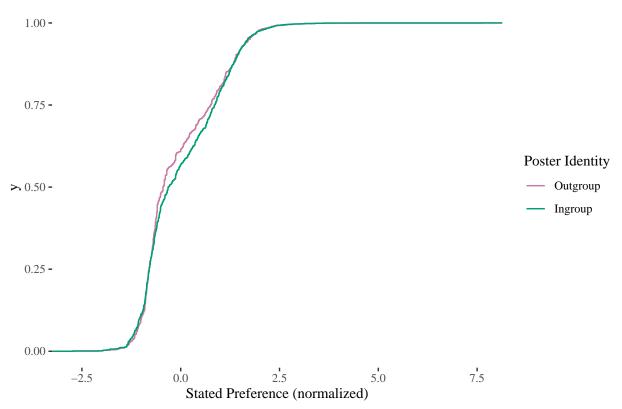
## Raw Reported Preference by Race Group Same–religion posts are slightly more preferred



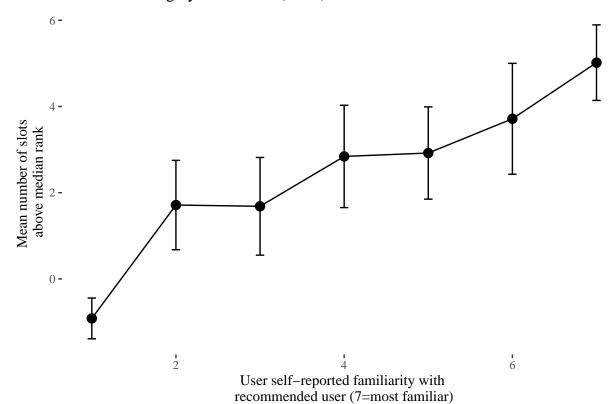
## Distribution of normalized preference by religion



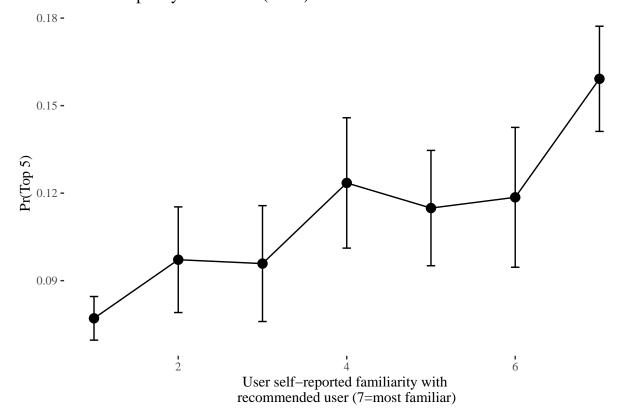
Cumulative distribution of normalized preference by religion



## PYMK Ranking by Preference (India)



PYMK Top 5 by Preference (India)



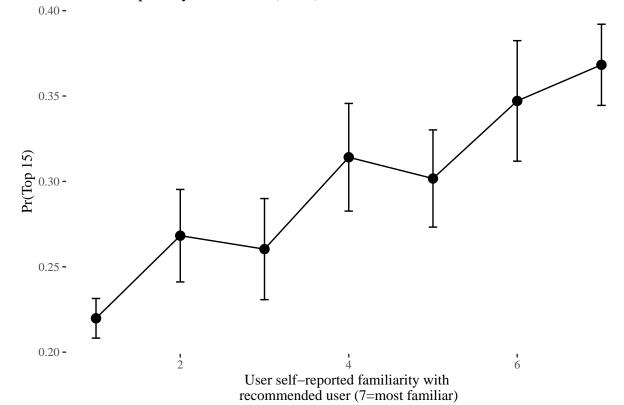




User self-reported familiarity with recommended user (7=most familiar)

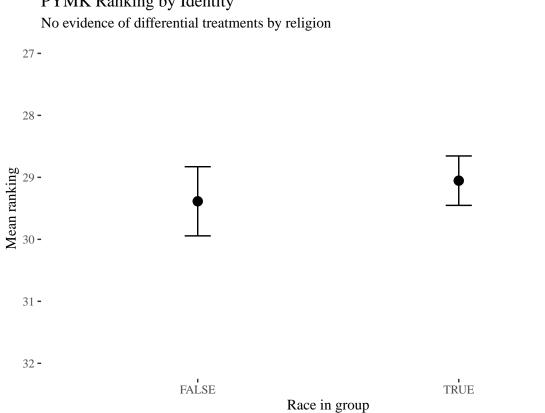
## PYMK Top 15 by Preference (India)

2

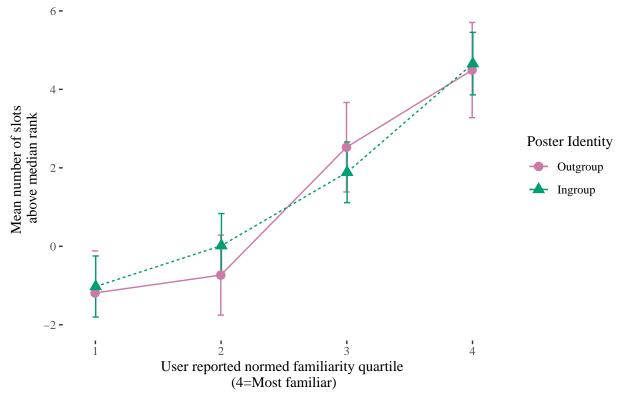


## geom\_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
## the group aesthetic?

#### PYMK Ranking by Identity

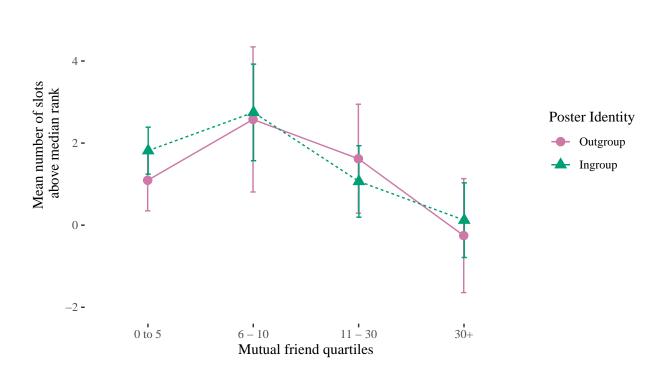


#### PYMK Ranking by Familiarity (India)

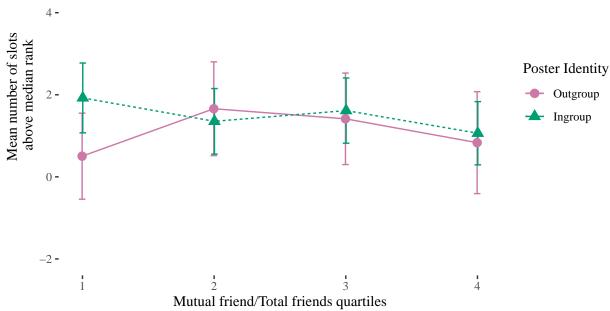


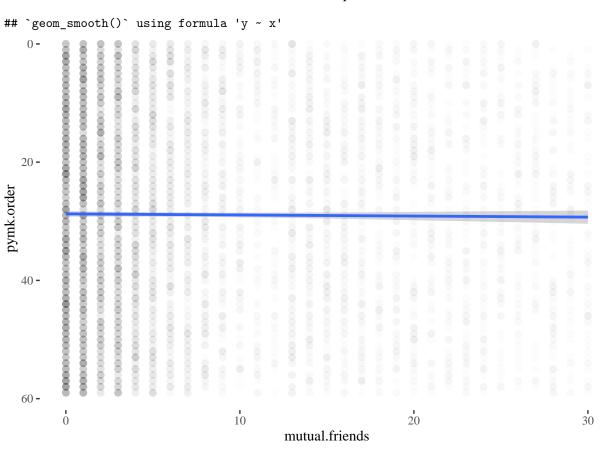
## PYMK Ranking by Familiarity (India)

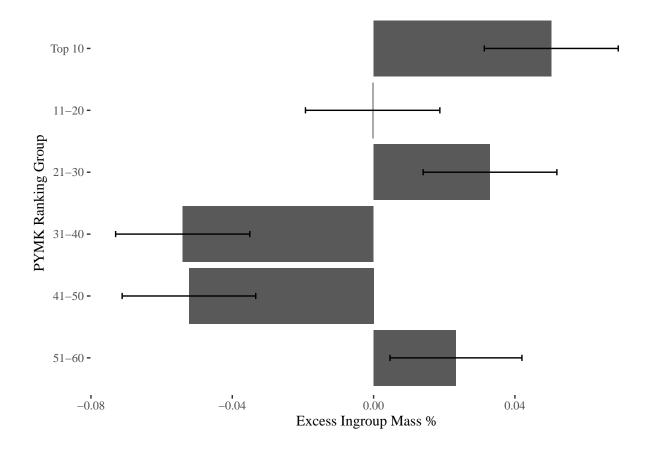
6 **-**



6 -







#### **Regression Tables**

- % Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu
- % Date and time: Mon, Jan 04, 2021 21:50:01
- % Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu
- % Date and time: Mon, Jan 04, 2021 21:50:01
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- % Date and time: Mon, Jan 04, 2021 21:50:02
- % Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu
- % Date and time: Mon, Jan 04, 2021 21:50:02

Table 9: Primary NF Rank Results

	Dependent variable:  nf.order			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	all.mdl	hindu.mdl	muslim.mdl	other.mdl
religion.in.group	1.126*** (0.397)	1.492*** (0.538)	0.958 $(0.692)$	2.420 $(2.156)$
I(100 *norm.pctle)	0.047*** (0.007)	0.046*** (0.009)	0.043*** (0.012)	0.107*** (0.033)
Constant	$-31.340^{***}$ $(0.457)$	$-31.614^{***}$ $(0.627)$	$-30.949^{***}$ $(0.745)$	$-34.107^{***}$ $(2.003)$
Observations R <sup>2</sup>	7,866 0.007	4,912 0.007	2,521 0.006	319 0.036
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.007	0.007	0.005	0.030

Note:

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Table 10: Primary NF Top 10 Results

	Dependent variable: top10			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	all.mdl	hindu.mdl	muslim.mdl	other.mdl
I(100 *norm.pctle)	0.001*** (0.0002)	0.001*** (0.0002)	0.001*** (0.0003)	0.002*** (0.001)
religion.in.group	$0.005 \\ (0.009)$	$0.002 \\ (0.012)$	$0.015 \\ (0.015)$	$0.060 \\ (0.049)$
Constant	0.134*** (0.010)	0.136*** (0.014)	0.138*** (0.017)	0.076* (0.046)
Observations	7,866	4,912	2,521	319
$\mathbb{R}^2$	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.030
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.023

Note:

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Table 11: Primary PYMK Rank Results

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	all.mdl	hindu.mdl	muslim.mdl	other.mdl
religion.in.group	0.186	0.200	0.561	-2.191
	(0.349)	(0.540)	(0.584)	(2.241)
I(100 *norm.pctle)	0.080***	0.077***	0.089***	0.041
,	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.028)
Constant	-33.272***	-33.282***	-33.639***	-31.209***
	(0.398)	(0.592)	(0.647)	(1.639)
Observations	10,882	6,833	3,449	480
$\mathbb{R}^2$	0.018	0.017	0.022	0.007
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.018	0.017	0.021	0.003

Note:

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Table 12: Primary PYMK Top 10 Results

	$\frac{Dependent\ variable:}{\text{top}10}$			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	all.mdl	hindu.mdl	muslim.mdl	other.mdl
I(100 *norm.pctle)	0.002*** (0.0001)	0.001*** (0.0002)	0.002*** (0.0002)	0.001 (0.001)
religion.in.group	0.003 $(0.008)$	$0.015 \\ (0.012)$	-0.007 $(0.013)$	-0.027 $(0.050)$
Constant	0.107*** (0.009)	0.100*** (0.013)	0.103*** (0.015)	0.139*** (0.037)
Observations	10,882	6,833	3,449	480
$R^2$ Adjusted $R^2$	0.013 $0.013$	$0.012 \\ 0.012$	$0.017 \\ 0.016$	$0.006 \\ 0.002$

Note:

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01