Facebook Results Memo

ddd

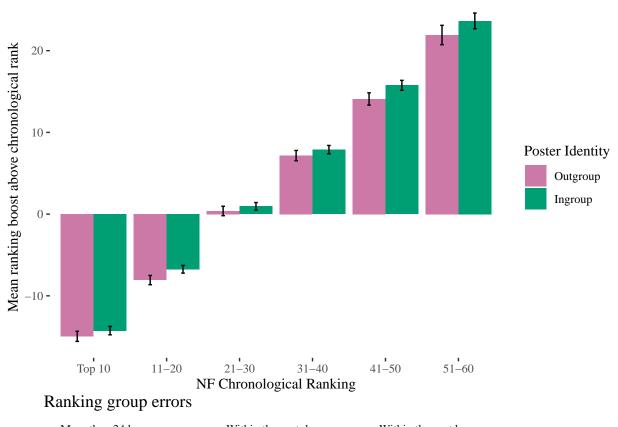
8/27/2020

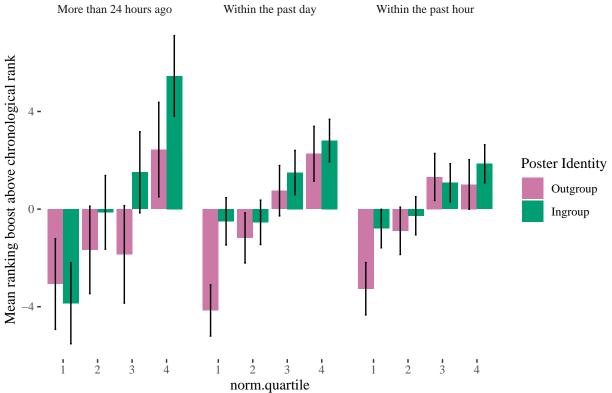
Executive Summary

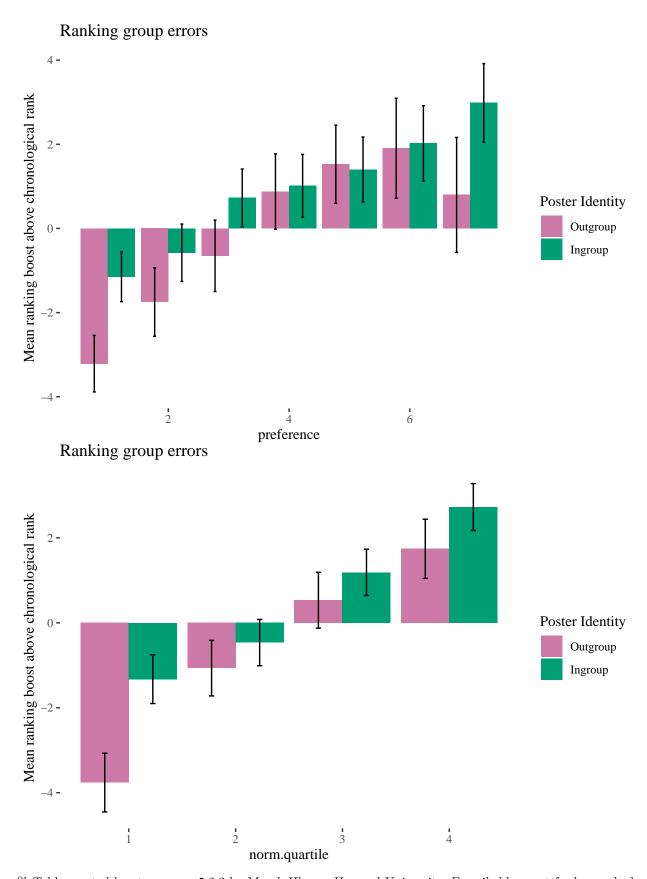
Artificial intelligence has become an important component of how social media platforms try to achieve the goal of bringing people together, by helping prioritize what we see and consume online. These algorithms have the potential to expand people's social networks, but – given evidence of bias with 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







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

Table 1:

			د	Dependent variabl	e:	
	new.rank					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
race.in.group	$-0.901313^{***} \\ (0.181439)$			$-0.876670^{***} \\ (0.180704)$	$-0.973360^{***} \\ (0.176252)$	
I(100 *norm.pctle)		$-0.047033^{***} \\ (0.003064)$		-0.046901^{***} (0.003063)		$-0.050966^{***} \\ (0.002975)$
$time_rank$			$0.236778^{***} \\ (0.005758)$		$0.237093^{***} \\ (0.005755)$	0.239879*** (0.005731)
Constant	$24.525740^{***} \\ (0.140915)$	26.332270*** (0.176808)	18.288560*** (0.163135)	26.854450*** (0.206934)	18.868090*** (0.193901)	20.760670*** (0.217174)
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	28,348 0.000870 0.000835	28,348 0.008245 0.008210	28,348 0.056295 0.056262	28,348 0.009067 0.008997	28,348 0.057310 0.057243	28,348 0.065966 0.065900

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0

Table 2:

14010-2.						
				Dependent variabl	e:	
	new.rank					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
race.in.group	$0.055384 \\ (0.219362)$			$0.227486 \\ (0.216976)$	$0.018597 \\ (0.219569)$	
I(100 *norm.pctle)		-0.090238^{***} (0.003704)		-0.090365^{***} (0.003706)		$-0.097824^{***} \\ (0.003790)$
$friend_rank$			$-0.019711^{***} \\ (0.005651)$		-0.019688^{***} (0.005658)	$-0.052120^{***} \\ (0.005719)$
Constant	30.301490*** (0.167764)	34.851030*** (0.213997)	30.954010*** (0.208068)	34.724300*** (0.245773)	30.942410*** (0.249121)	36.870530*** (0.307819)
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	25,593 0.000002 -0.000037	25,593 0.022669 0.022630	25,593 0.000475 0.000436	$\begin{array}{c} 25,593 \\ 0.022711 \\ 0.022634 \end{array}$	25,593 0.000475 0.000397	25,593 0.025830 0.025754

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0

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

[%] Date and time: Wed, Jan 06, 2021 - 23:35:32

[%] 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)	
race.in.group	$0.055384 \\ (0.219362)$			$0.227486 \\ (0.216976)$	$0.116784 \\ (0.218006)$		
I(100 *norm.pctle)		-0.090238^{***} (0.003704)		$-0.090365^{***} (0.003706)$		$-0.088493^{***} \\ (0.003683)$	
pct_friend_rank			0.101516*** (0.005617)		0.101563*** (0.005618)	$0.097926^{***} \\ (0.005557)$	
Constant	30.301490*** (0.167764)	34.851030*** (0.213997)	27.140020*** (0.206802)	34.724300*** (0.245773)	27.070240*** (0.244410)	31.682750*** (0.278514)	
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	25,593 0.000002 -0.000037	25,593 0.022669 0.022630	$\begin{array}{c} 25,593 \\ 0.012602 \\ 0.012564 \end{array}$	25,593 0.022711 0.022634	25,593 0.012613 0.012536	25,593 0.034387 0.034312	

*p<0.1; **p<0.

control correlations

Note:

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% Date and time: Wed, Jan 06, 2021 - 23:35:51

Table 4: Correlations 1

	Pearson	Spearman	Kendall
NF Rank, Time	0.237	0.243	0.169
PYMK Rank, Pct Friends	0.112	0.125	0.086

Correlation matrix for benchmarks

preference correlations

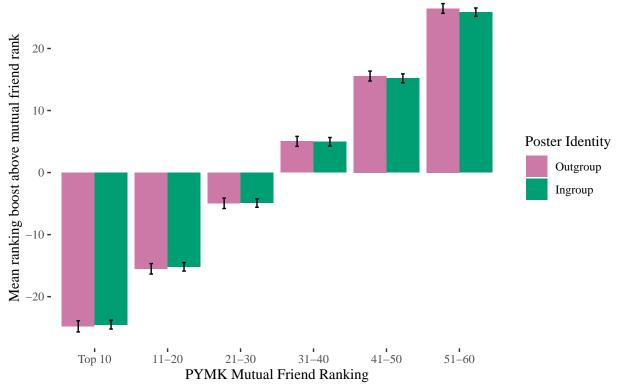
% Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu

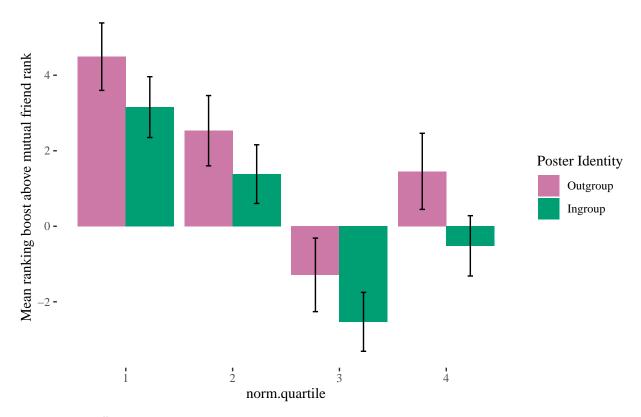
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Table 5: Correlations 2

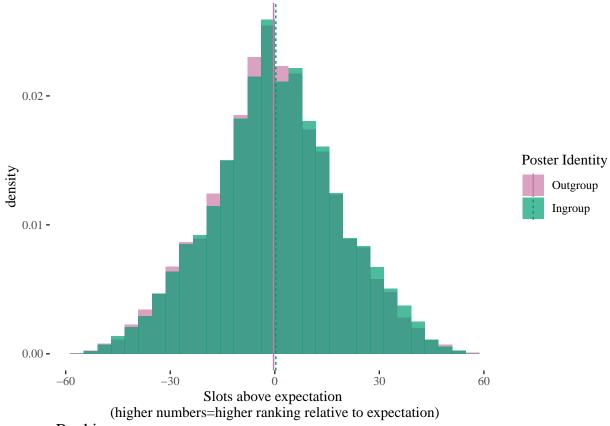
	Pearson	Spearman	Kendall
NF Rank, Preference	-0.095	-0.092	-0.062
PYMK Rank, Familiarity	-0.164	-0.151	-0.102

Correlation matrix for preferences

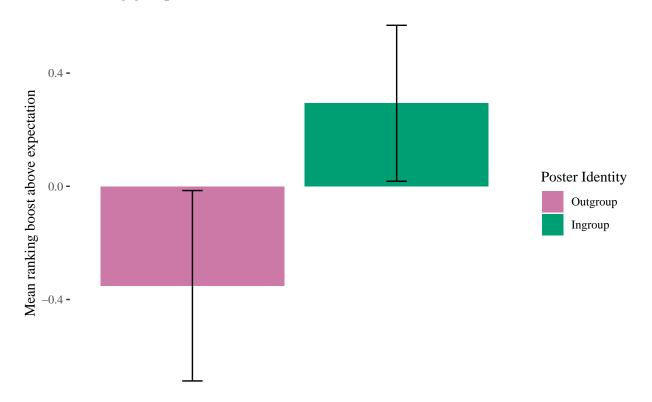


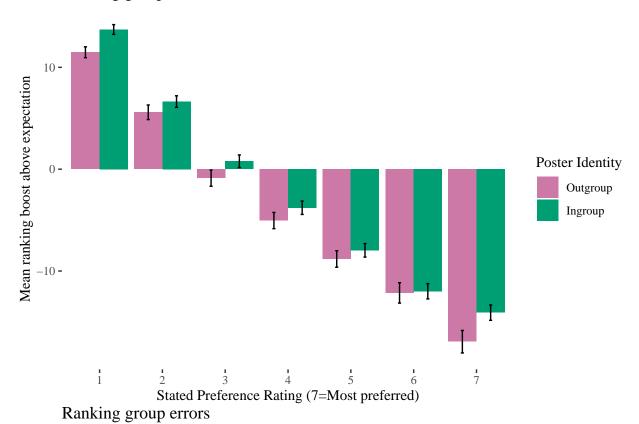


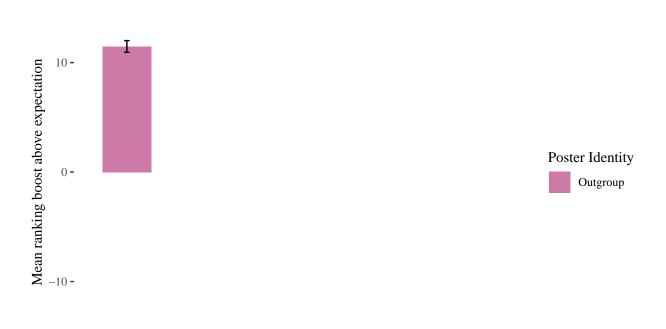
`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



Ranking group errors

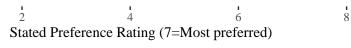


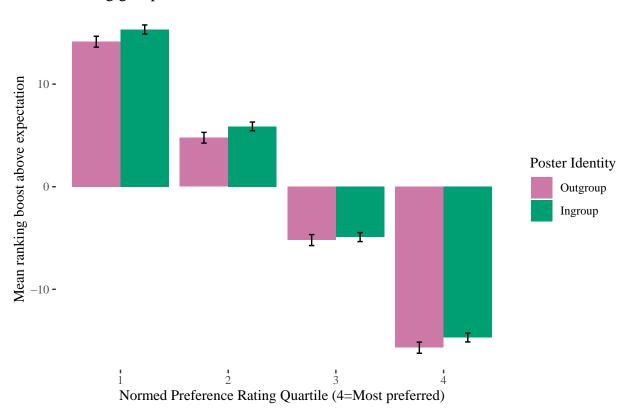


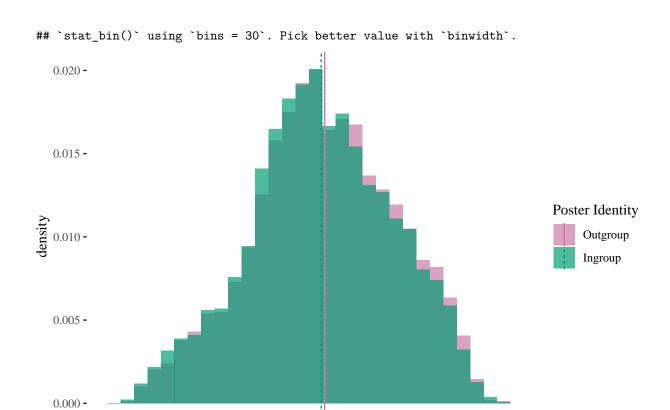


½ ¼ ½ ½ Stated Preference Rating (7=Most preferred)





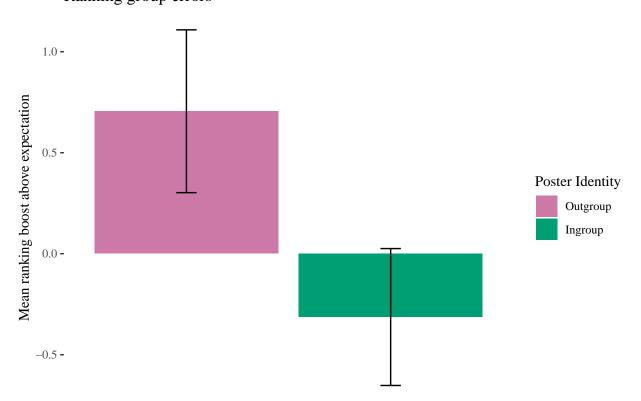




Slots above expectation (higher numbers=higher ranking relative to expectation)
Ranking group errors

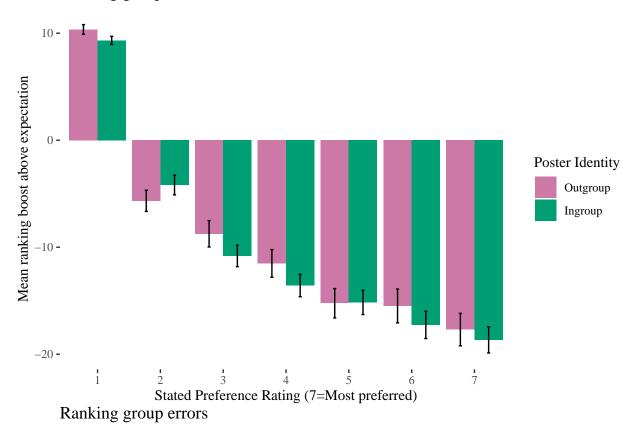
-30

-60



30

60





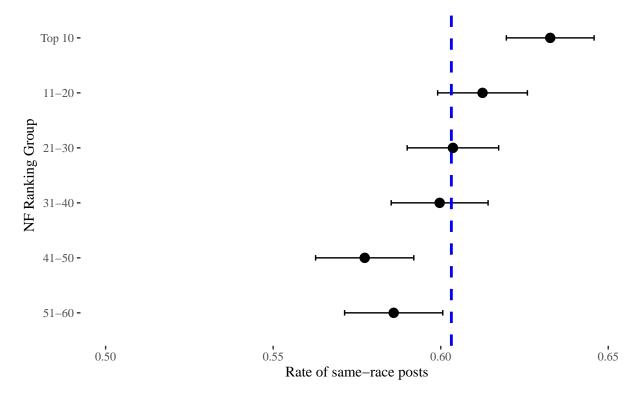




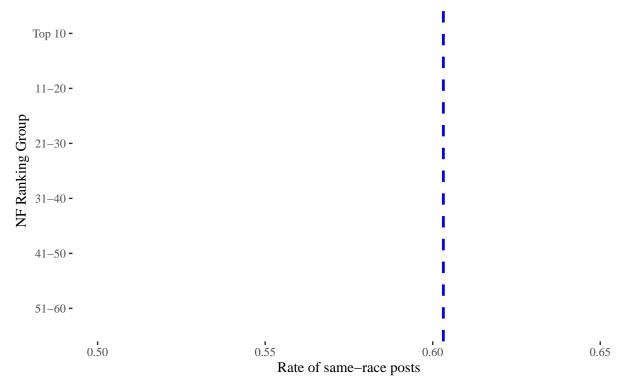
geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
the group aesthetic?

Newsfeed preference for user's race (US)

Same-race posts get sorted closer to the top

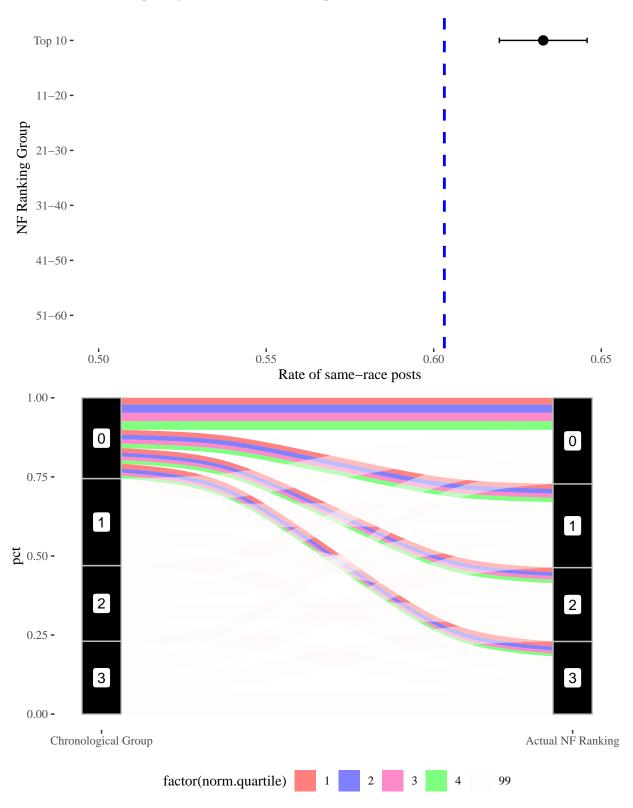


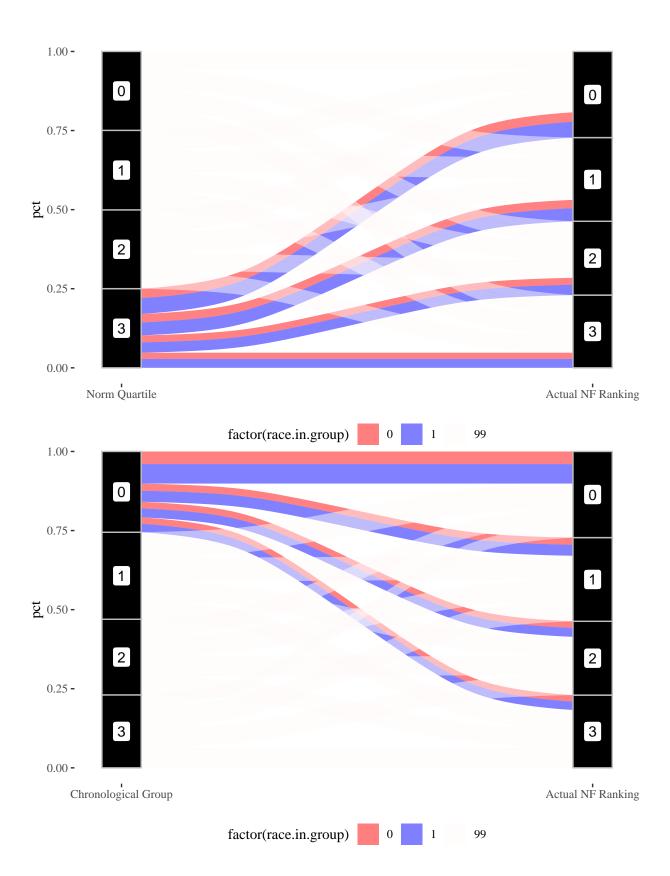
Newsfeed preference for user's race (US) Same-race posts get sorted closer to the top

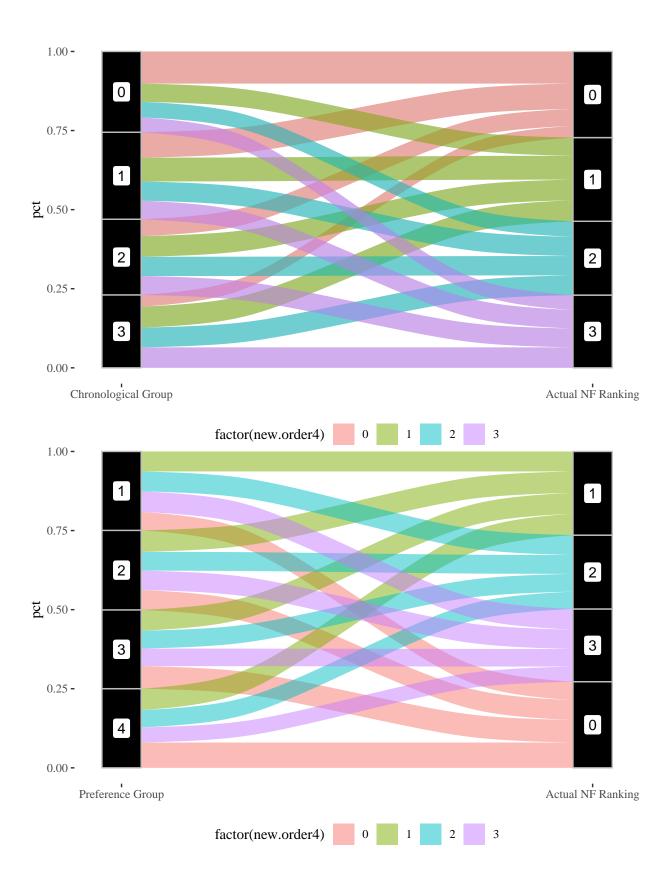


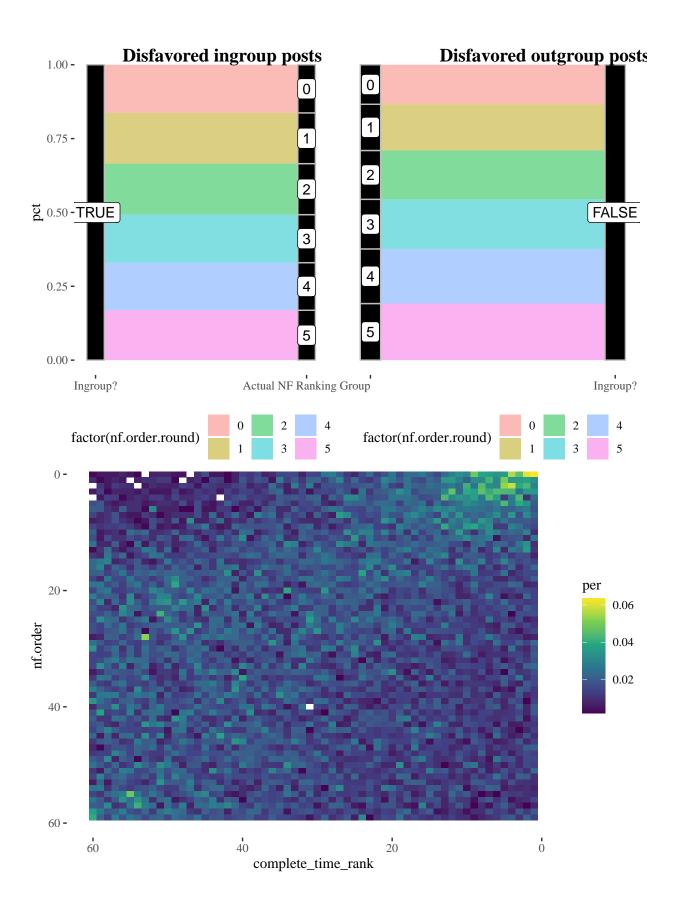
geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
the group aesthetic?

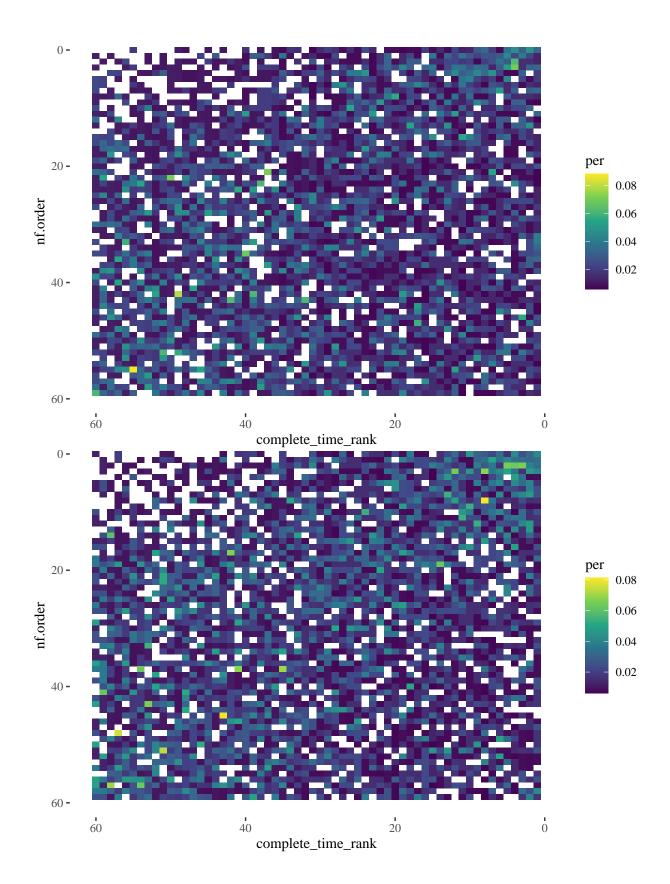
Newsfeed preference for user's race (US) Same-race posts get sorted closer to the top

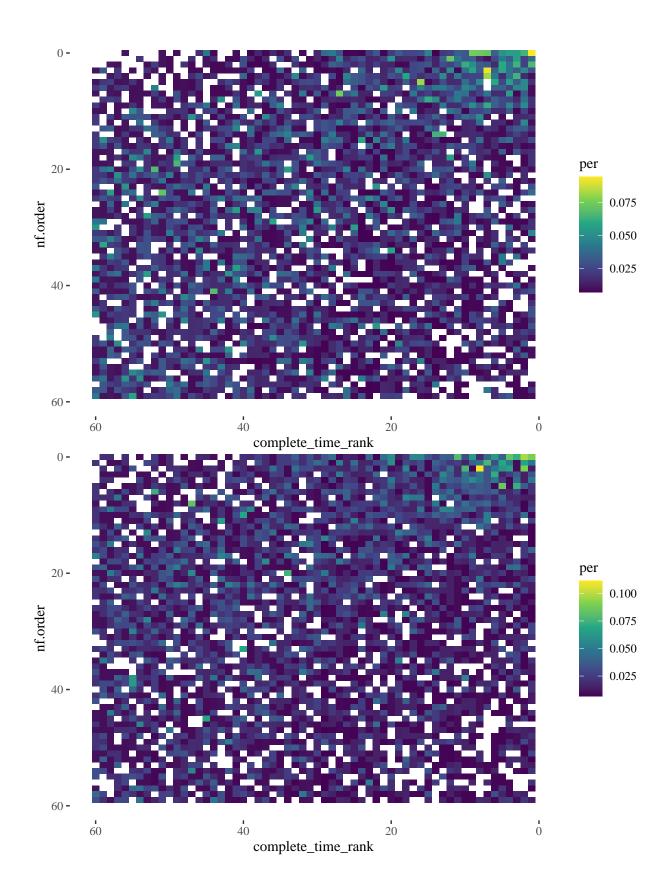


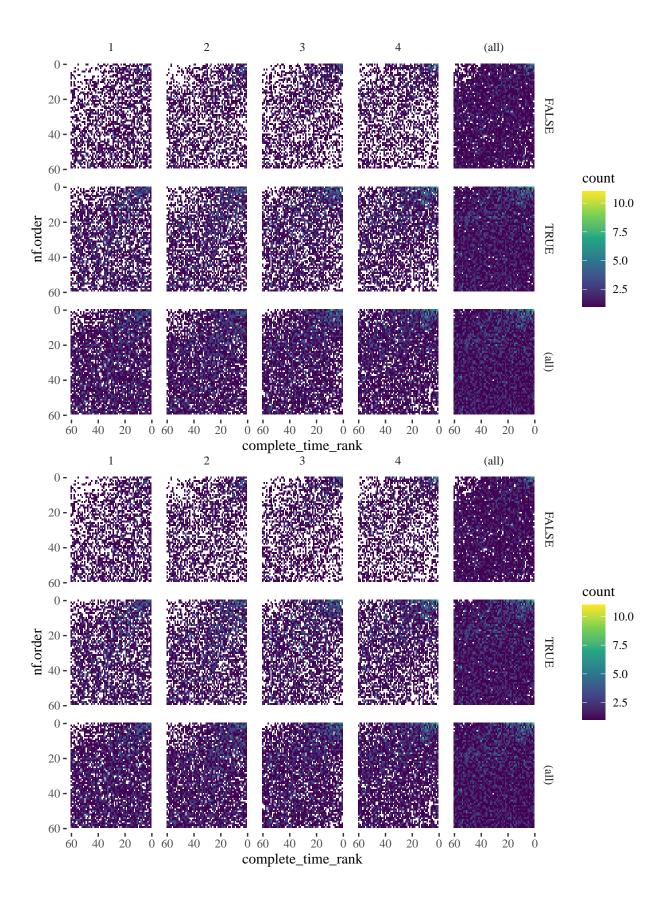


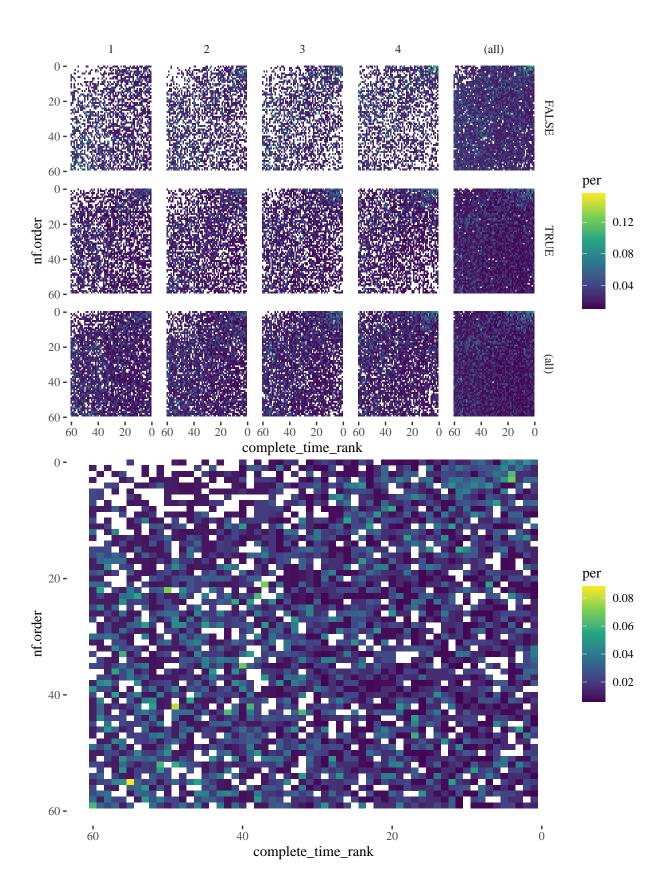


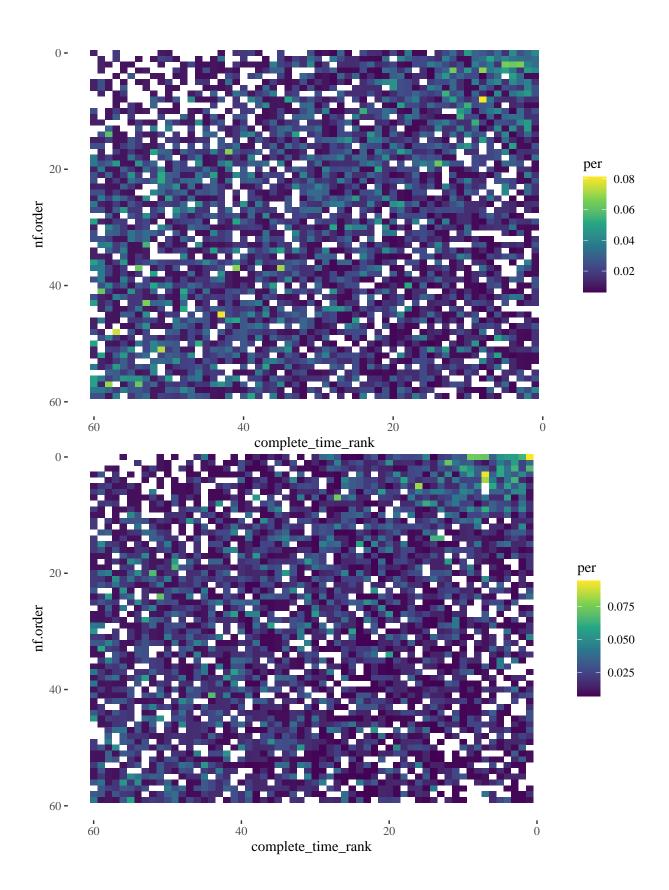


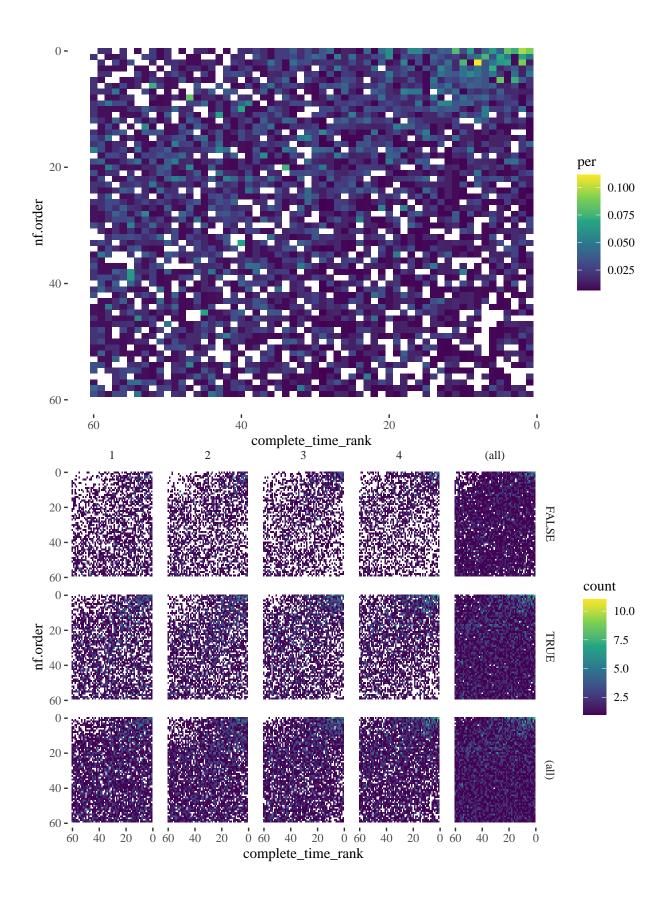


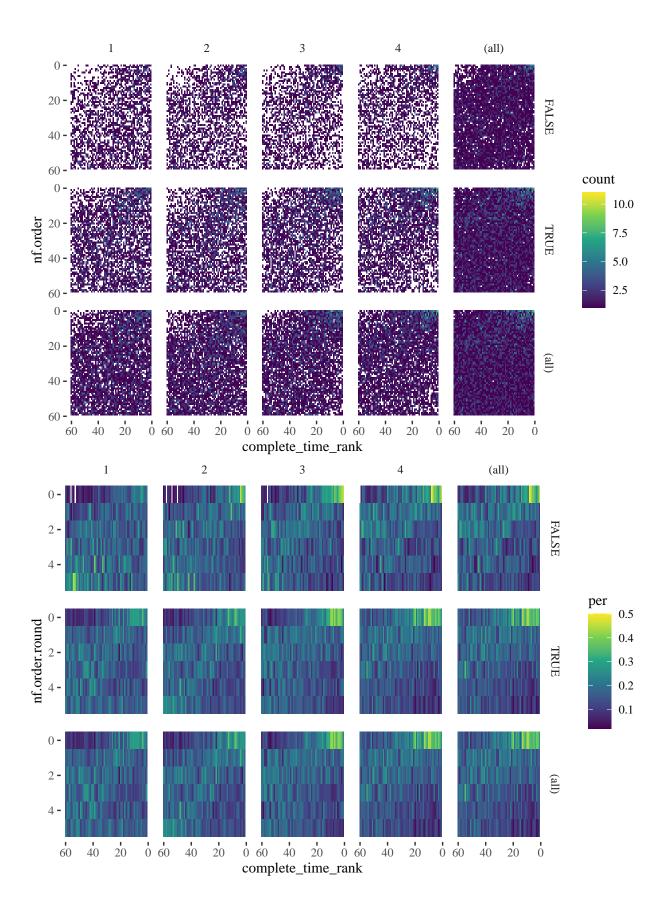


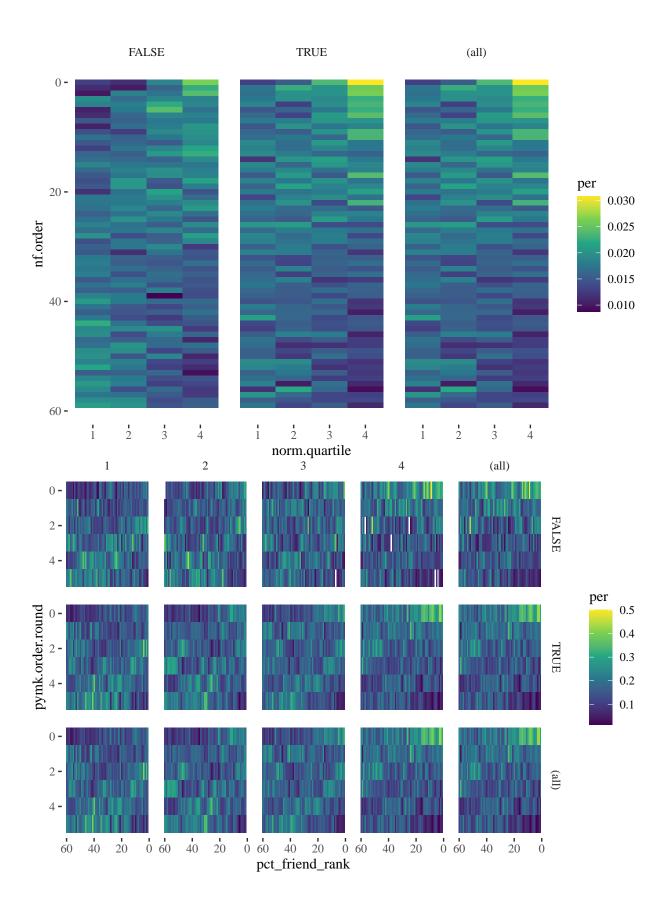


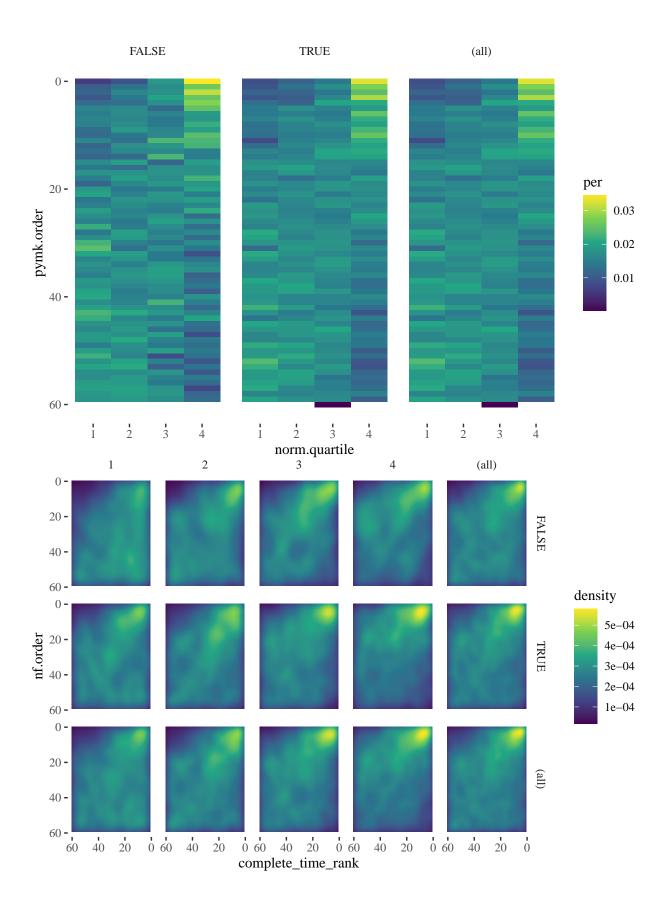


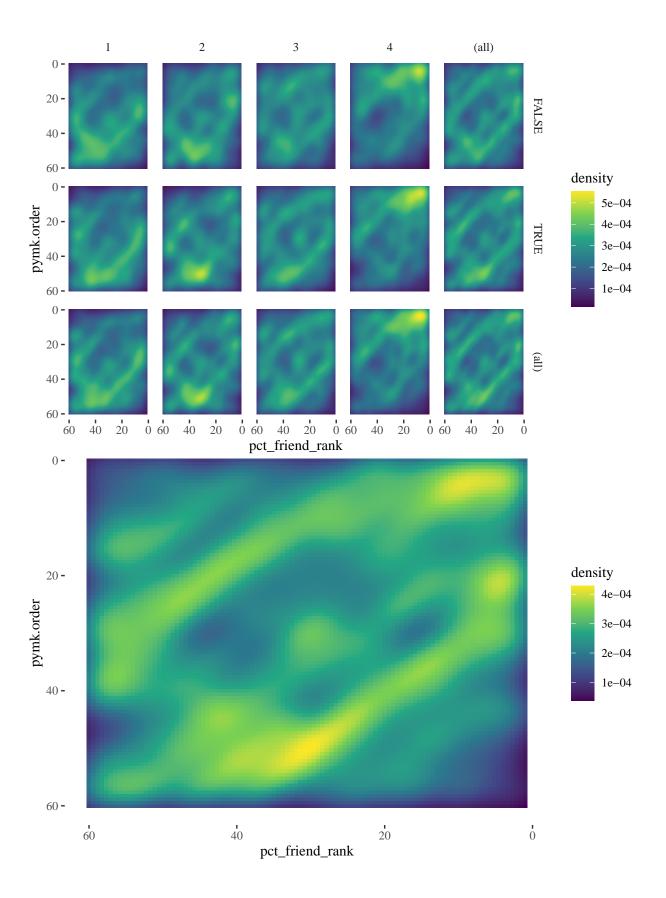


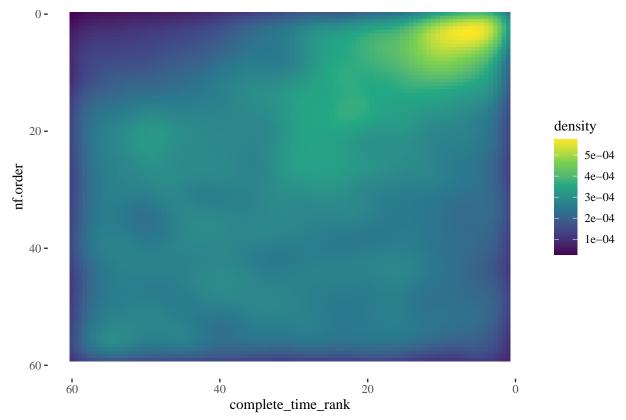




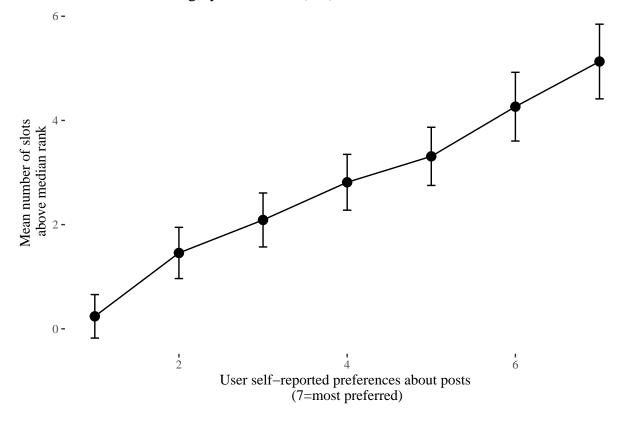




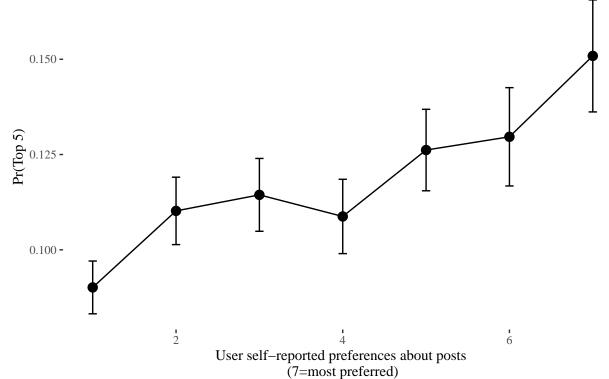




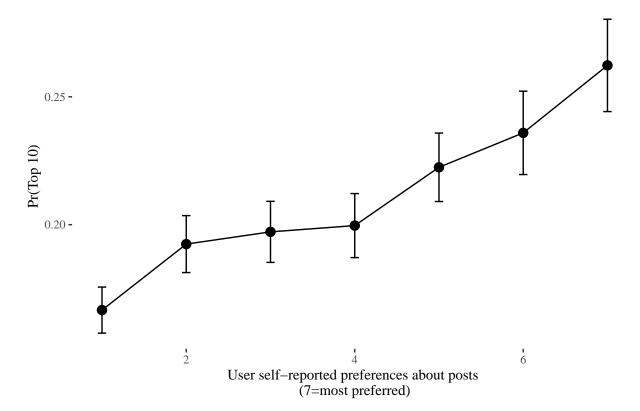
Newsfeed Ranking by Preference (US)



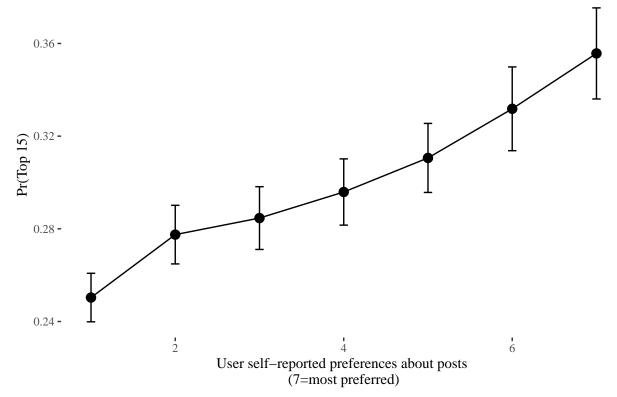
Newsfeed Top 5 by Preference (US)



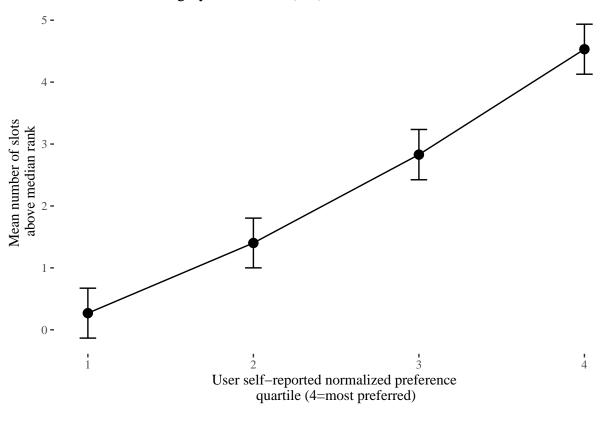
Newsfeed Top 10 by Preference (US)



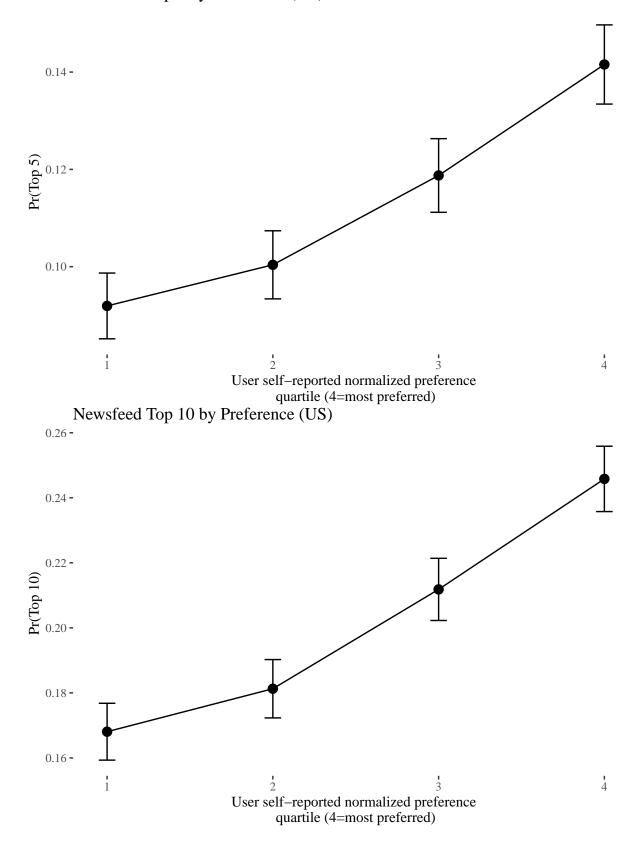
Newsfeed Top 15 by Preference (US)



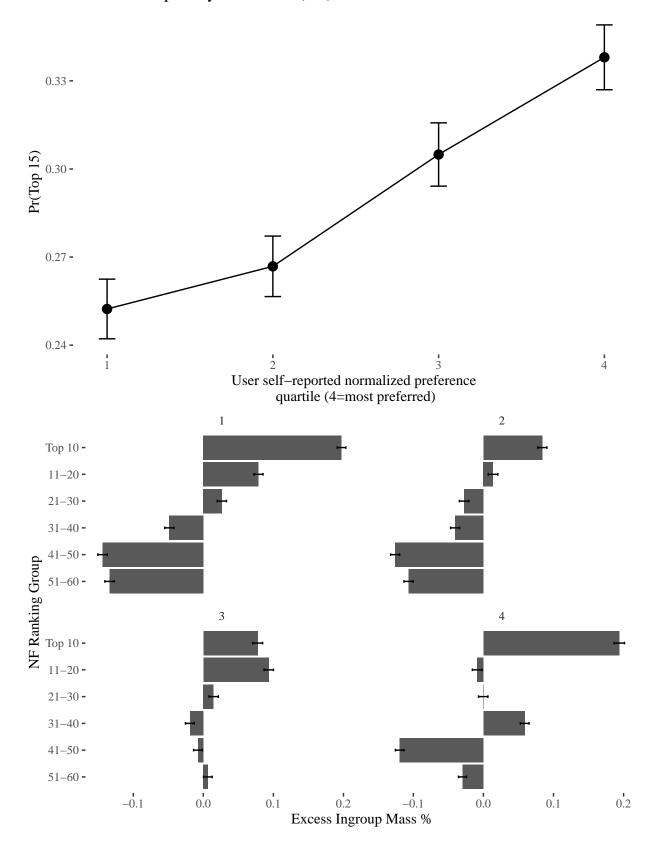
Newsfeed Ranking by Preference (US)

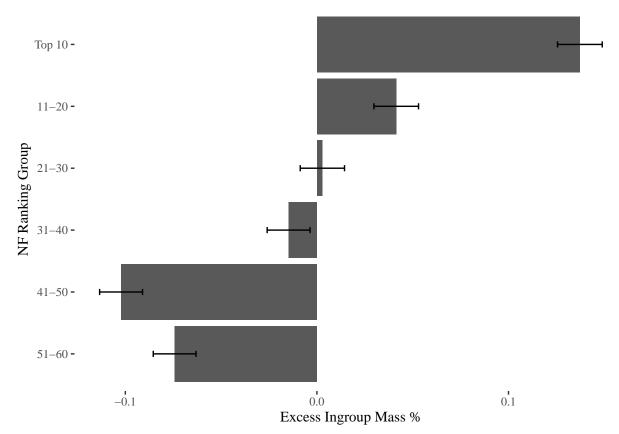


Newsfeed Top 5 by Preference (US)

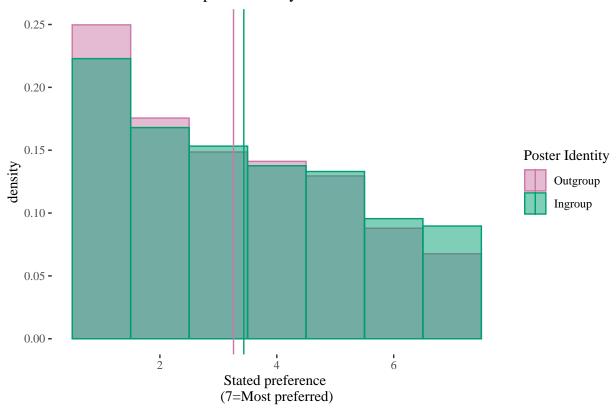


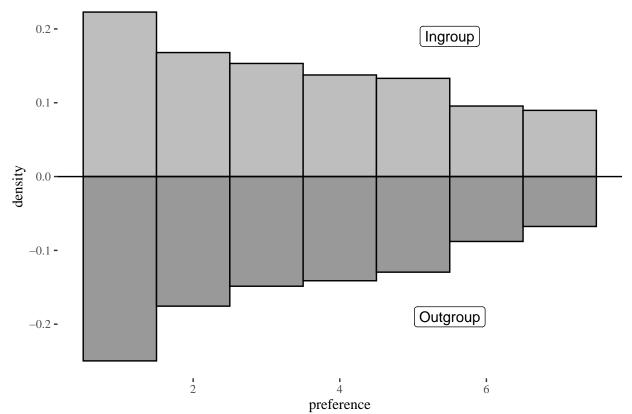
Newsfeed Top 15 by Preference (US)

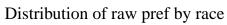


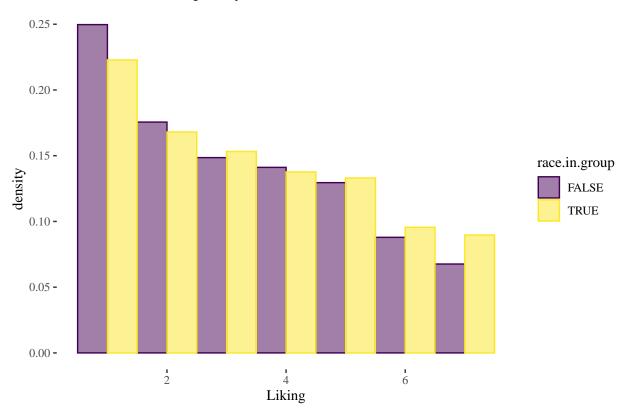


Distribution of stated preference by race

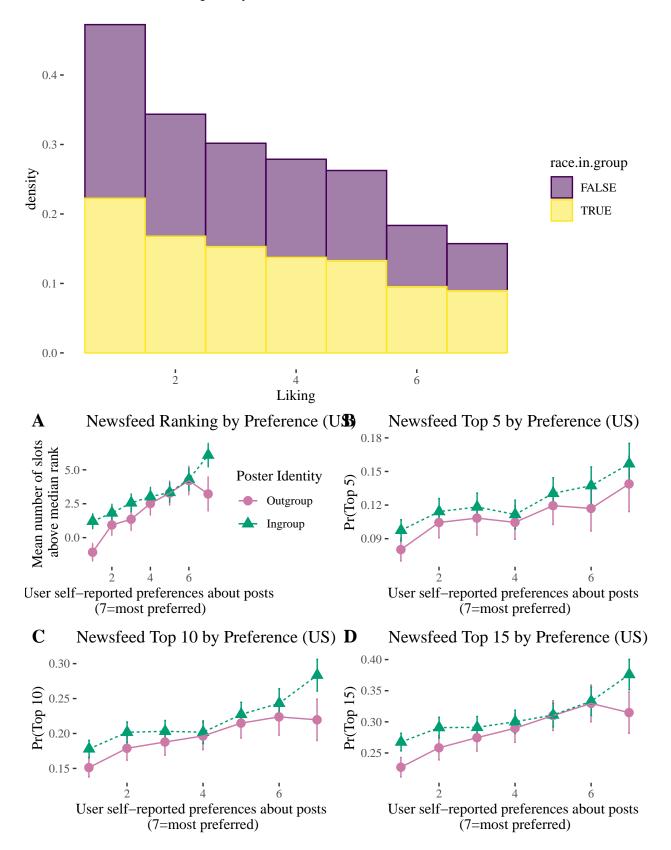


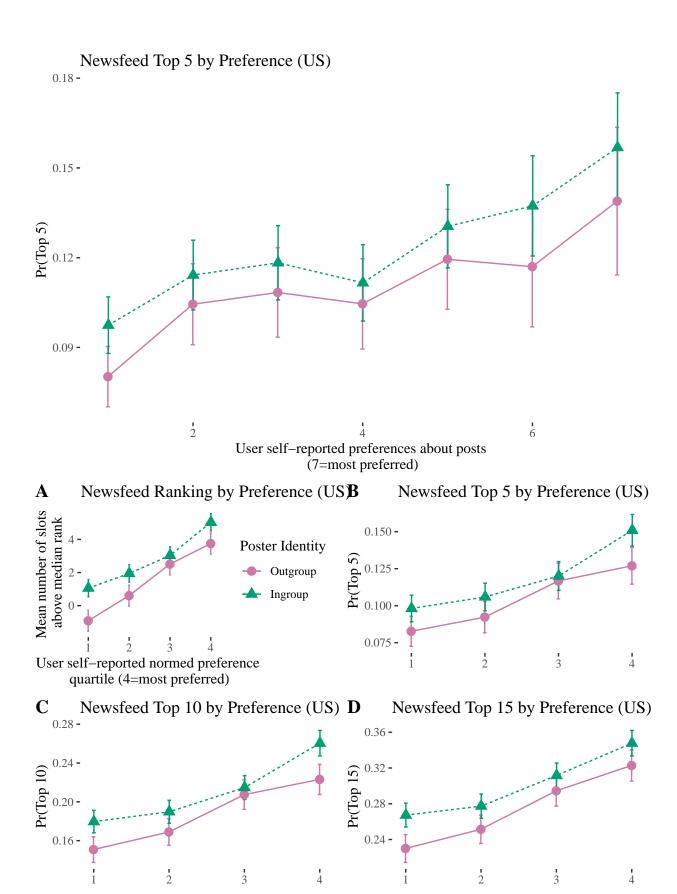




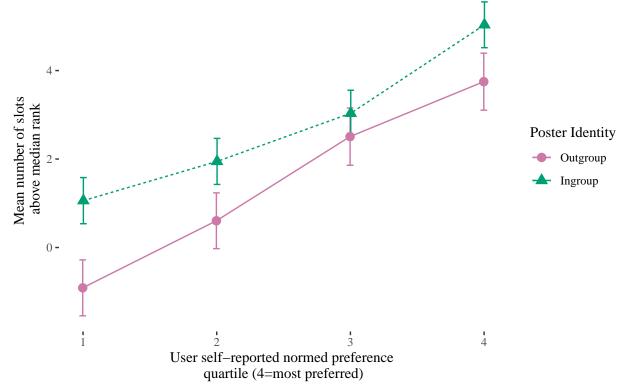


Distribution of raw pref by race

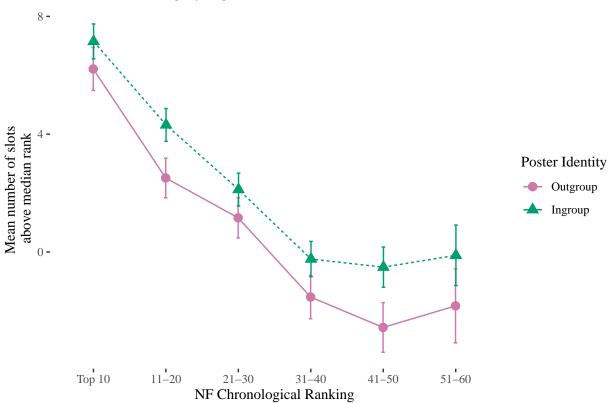




Newsfeed Ranking by Preference (US)

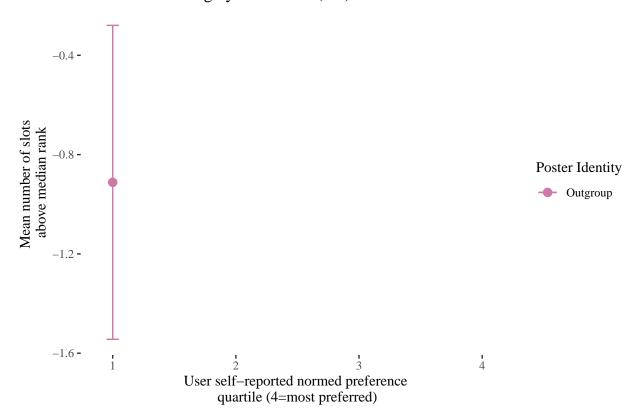


Newsfeed Ranking by Age of Post (US)

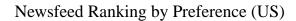


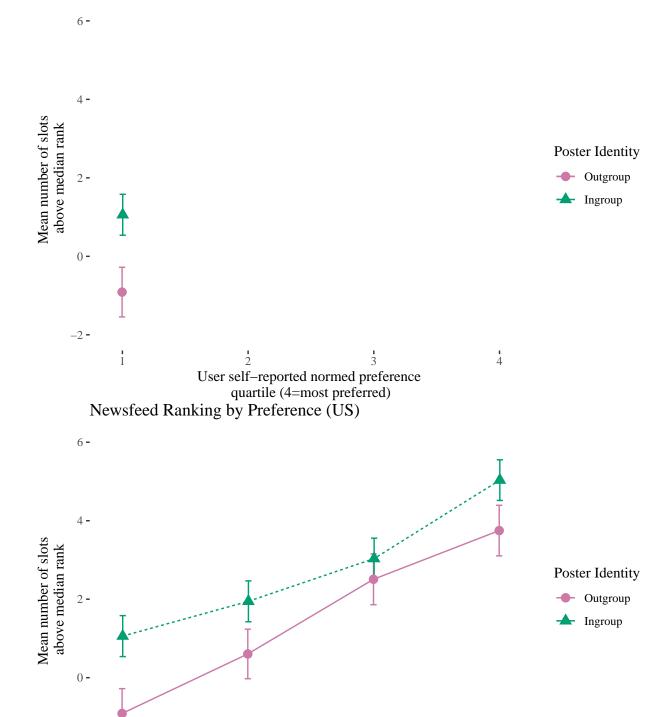
geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust ## the group aesthetic?

Newsfeed Ranking by Preference (US)



geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
the group aesthetic?



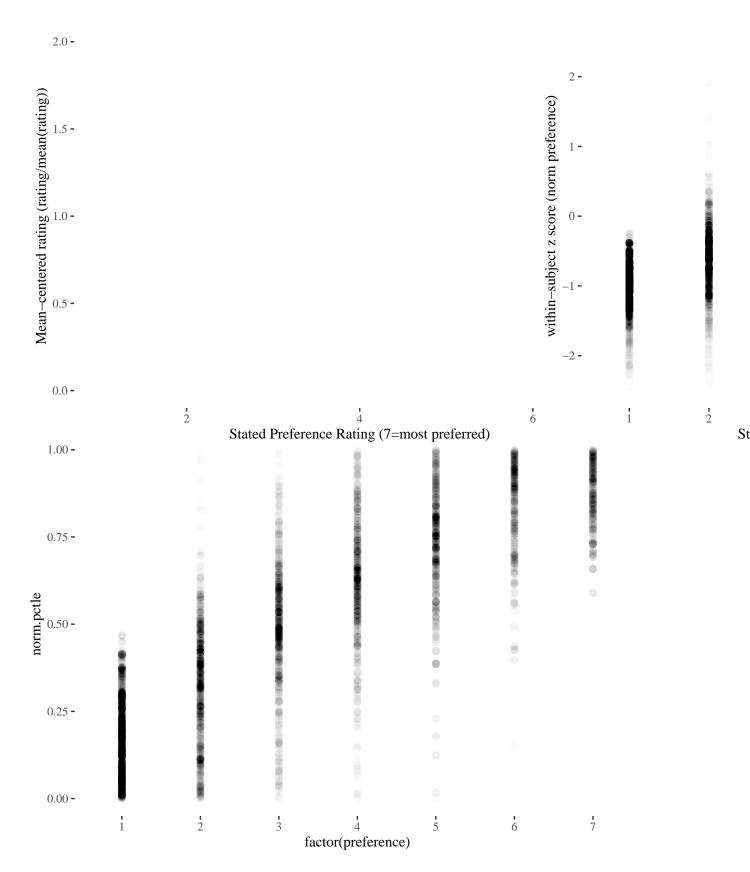


4

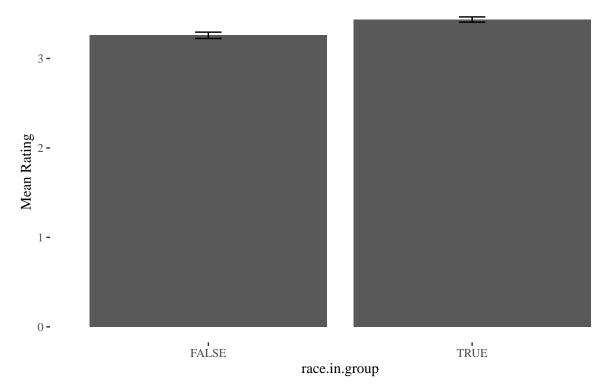
User self–reported normed preference

quartile (4=most preferred)

−2 -

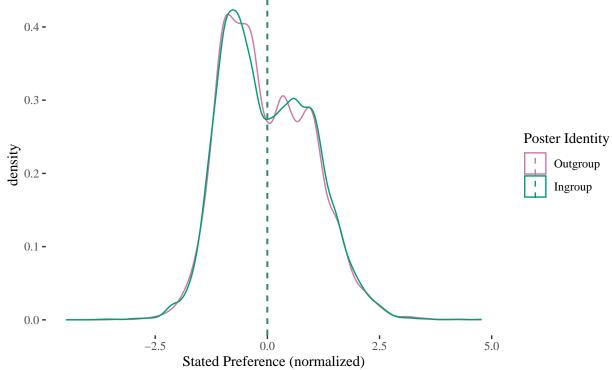


Raw Reported Preference by Race Group Same–race posts are slightly more preferred

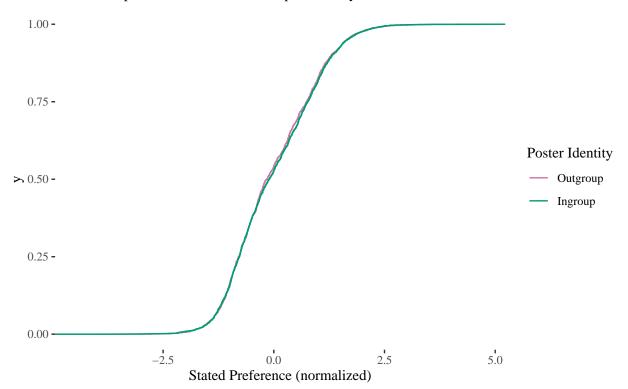


Adding missing grouping variables: `dedupid`

Distribution of normalized preference by race Same-race posts are not rated as more preferred by the user

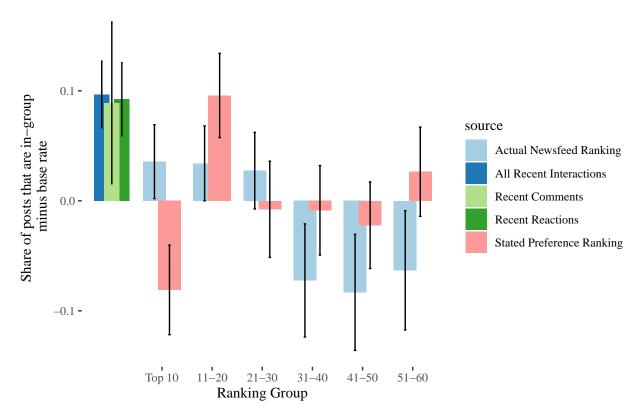


Cumulative distribution of normalized preference by race Same–race posts are not rated as more preferred by the user



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

Ingroup preferences in interactions

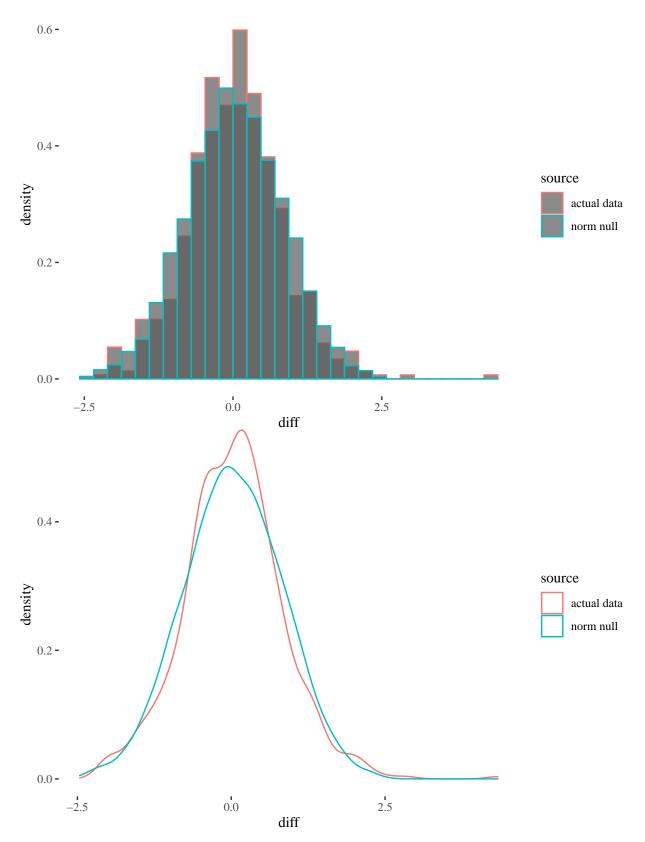


% Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu % Date and time: Wed, Jan 06, 2021 - 23:38:06

`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.

Table 6: In-group Baseline Heterogeneity Results - NF $\,$

	<i>De</i>	pendent varia	ble:
		nf.order	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	pctle	qrtle	med
race.in.group	-0.748^* (0.447)	-0.733 (0.476)	-1.108*** (0.303)
I(100 *in.group.pctle)	0.017** (0.007)		
factor(in.group.quartile)1		0.454 (0.389)	
factor(in.group.quartile)2		0.368 (0.463)	
factor(in.group.quartile)3		1.719*** (0.650)	
factor(in.group.med.split)1			$0.590 \\ (0.380)$
I(100 *norm.pctle)	-0.058^{***} (0.004)	-0.058^{***} (0.004)	
race.in.groupTRUE: I (100 *in.group.pctle)	-0.015^* (0.009)		
${\bf race.in.groupTRUE:} factor (in.group.quartile) 1$		-0.747 (0.633)	
race. in. group TRUE: factor (in. group. quartile) 2		-0.779 (0.664)	
${\tt race.in.groupTRUE:} factor (in.group.quartile) 3$		-1.662^{**} (0.799)	
${\tt race.in.groupTRUE:} factor (in.group.med.split) 1$			-0.546 (0.477)
Constant	31.469*** (0.328)	31.694*** (0.303)	31.868*** (0.261)
Observations	27,267	27,267	27,267
\mathbb{R}^2	0.011	0.011	0.011
Adjusted R^2	0.011	0.011	0.011



% Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu % Date and time: Wed, Jan 06, 2021 - 23:38:08

Table 7: Diff in mean in-out liking Heterogeneity Results - NF

	<i>De</i>	pendent varia	ble:
		nf.order	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	pctle	qrtle	med
race.in.group	-0.981^{**} (0.441)	-0.987^{**} (0.447)	
I(100 *jens.pctle)	$0.006 \\ (0.006)$		
factor(jens.quartile)1		0.059 (0.485)	
factor(jens.quartile)2		1.226** (0.483)	
factor(jens.quartile)3		0.285 (0.491)	
factor(jens.med.split)1			0.739** (0.332)
I(100 *norm.pctle)	-0.058^{***} (0.004)	-0.058*** (0.004)	-0.057^{***} (0.004)
race.in.groupTRUE:I(100 *jens.pctle)	-0.005 (0.008)		
${\tt race.in.groupTRUE:} factor({\tt jens.quartile}) 1$		0.483 (0.615)	
${\bf race.in.group TRUE:} factor ({\bf jens.quartile}) 2$		-1.082^* (0.616)	
${\bf race.in.group TRUE:} factor ({\bf jens.quartile}) 3$		-0.204 (0.620)	
${\tt race.in.groupTRUE:} factor({\tt jens.med.split}) 1$			-0.878^{**} (0.430)
Constant	31.708*** (0.414)	31.561*** (0.421)	31.576*** (0.311)
Observations	27,267	27,267	27,267
	0.011	0.011	0.011
\mathbb{R}^2			

- % Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu
- % Date and time: Wed, Jan 06, 2021 23:38:10
- % Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu
- % Date and time: Wed, Jan 06, 2021 23:38:10
- % Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu
- % Date and time: Wed, Jan 06, 2021 23:38:11
- % Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu
- % Date and time: Wed, Jan 06, 2021 23:38:11
- % Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu
- % Date and time: Wed, Jan 06, 2021 23:38:12

geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
the group aesthetic?

PYMK preference for user's race (US)

Same-race recommendations are not sorted closer to the top

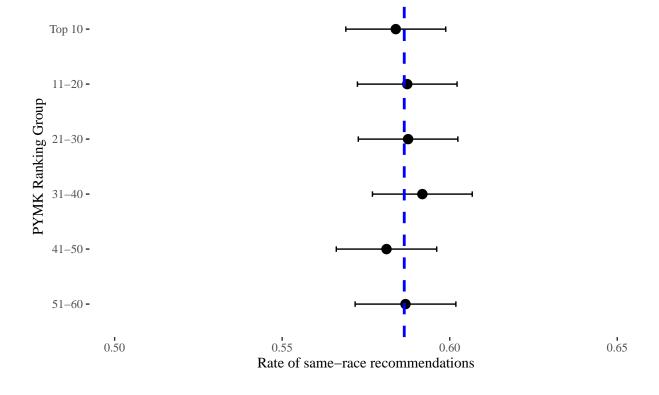


Table 8: In-group Baseline Heterogeneity Results - PYMK

	<i>De</i>	pendent varia	ble:
		pymk.order	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	pctle	qrtle	med
race.in.group	0.625 (0.475)	-0.045 (0.520)	0.576* (0.324)
I(100 *in.group.pctle)	-0.003 (0.007)		
factor(in.group.quartile)1		-0.814^{**} (0.403)	
factor(in.group.quartile)2		-0.003 (0.464)	
factor(in.group.quartile)3		-0.027 (0.620)	
factor(in.group.med.split)1			0.318 (0.375)
I(100 * norm.pctle)	-0.091^{***} (0.004)	-0.091^{***} (0.004)	-0.091^{***} (0.004)
race.in.groupTRUE: I (100 *in.group.pctle)	-0.005 (0.009)		
race. in. group TRUE: factor (in. group. quartile) 1		1.244* (0.682)	
race. in. group TRUE: factor (in. group. quartile) 2		0.103 (0.700)	
race. in. group TRUE: factor (in. group. quartile) 3		-0.218 (0.801)	
race. in. group TRUE: factor (in. group. med. split) 1			-0.708 (0.487)
Constant	33.907*** (0.343)	34.030*** (0.316)	33.707*** (0.273)
Observations	24,511	24,511	24,511
\mathbb{R}^2	0.023	0.023	0.023
Adjusted R^2	0.023		

Table 9: Diff in mean in-out liking Heterogeneity Results - $\ensuremath{\mathsf{PYMK}}$

	<i>De</i>	pendent varia	ble:
		pymk.order	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	pctle	qrtle	med
race.in.group	0.583 (0.444)	0.399 (0.442)	0.459 (0.312)
I(100 *jens.pctle)	-0.002 (0.006)		
factor(jens.quartile)1		$0.109 \\ (0.465)$	
factor(jens.quartile)2		0.077 (0.476)	
factor(jens.quartile)3		0.029 (0.483)	
factor(jens.med.split)1			-0.001 (0.338)
I(100 *norm.pctle)	-0.091^{***} (0.004)	-0.091^{***} (0.004)	-0.091^{***} (0.004)
race.in.groupTRUE:I(100 *jens.pctle)	-0.007 (0.008)		
${\tt race.in.groupTRUE:} factor({\tt jens.quartile}) 1$		0.123 (0.623)	
${\tt race.in.groupTRUE:} factor({\tt jens.quartile}) 2$		-0.212 (0.627)	
${\tt race.in.groupTRUE:} factor({\tt jens.quartile}) 3$		-0.582 (0.632)	
${\tt race.in.groupTRUE:} factor({\tt jens.med.split}) 1$			-0.462 (0.445)
Constant	33.869*** (0.401)	33.736*** (0.391)	33.788*** (0.309)
Observations	24,511	24,511	24,511
\mathbb{R}^2	0.023	0.023	0.023
Adjusted R^2	0.023	0.023	0.023

Table 10: Time Results - Rank

	De	pendent varia	ble:
		nf.order	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	all	all2	base
I(100 *norm.pctle)	-0.062***	-0.062***	-0.059***
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
time_rank	0.201***	0.192***	
	(0.011)	(0.007)	
race.in.group	-0.962**	-1.342***	-1.285***
-	(0.391)	(0.207)	(0.210)
time_rank:race.in.group	-0.016		
_ 0 .	(0.014)		
Constant	27.331***	27.557***	31.947***
	(0.346)	(0.284)	(0.241)
Observations	28,175	28,175	28,175
\mathbb{R}^2	0.038	0.038	0.011
Adjusted R ²	0.038	0.038	0.011
Note:	*p<	<0.1; **p<0.05	5; ***p<0.01

Table 11: Time Results - Top 10

		Dependen	t variable:					
		nf.order						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
	all	days	hours	mins				
race.in.group	-1.342^{***} (0.207)	-1.319^{***} (0.213)	-1.282^{***} (0.272)	-1.706^{***} (0.648)				
I(100 * norm.pctle)	-0.062^{***} (0.004)	-0.062^{***} (0.004)	-0.063^{***} (0.005)	-0.076^{***} (0.011)				
time_rank	0.192*** (0.007)	0.187*** (0.007)	0.196*** (0.012)	-0.012 (0.069)				
Constant	27.557*** (0.284)	27.565*** (0.291)	27.551*** (0.360)	28.772*** (0.803)				
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	28,175 0.038 0.038	26,724 0.037 0.037	17,557 0.027 0.027	3,323 0.017 0.016				
Note:		*p<	<0.1; **p<0.0!	5; ***p<0.01				

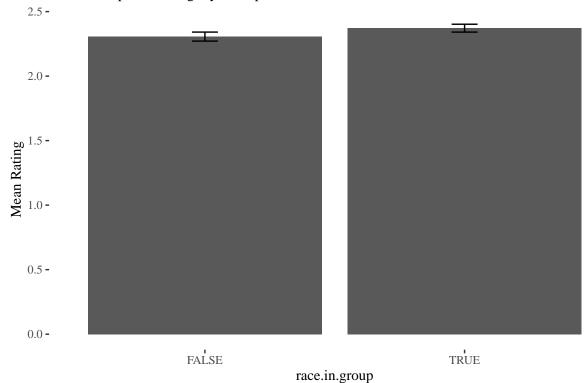
Table 12: Time Results - Top 10

	Dependent variable:							
		nf. order						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
	all	recent10	recent20	recent30				
race.in.group	-1.342^{***} (0.207)	-0.910^{**} (0.454)	-1.415^{***} (0.318)	-1.189^{***} (0.260)				
I(100 * norm.pctle)	-0.062^{***} (0.004)	-0.072^{***} (0.008)	-0.064^{***} (0.005)	-0.061^{***} (0.004)				
time_rank	0.192*** (0.007)	0.168** (0.077)	0.275^{***} (0.027)	0.249*** (0.015)				
Constant	27.557*** (0.284)	27.107*** (0.654)	26.610*** (0.454)	26.576*** (0.367)				
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	28,175 0.038 0.038	6,550 0.015 0.014	12,902 0.020 0.020	18,703 0.026 0.026				

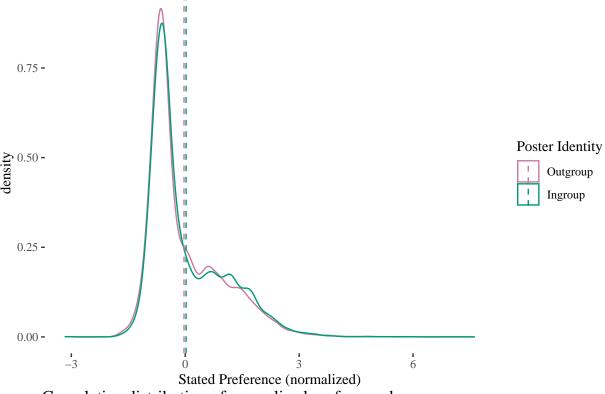
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Raw Reported Preference by Race Group

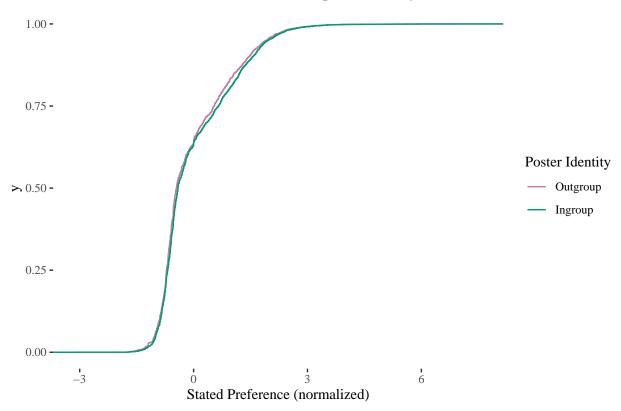
Same-race posts are slightly more preferred



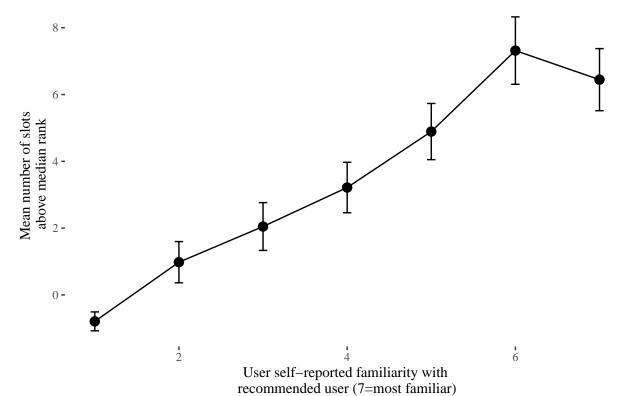
Distribution of normalized preference by race



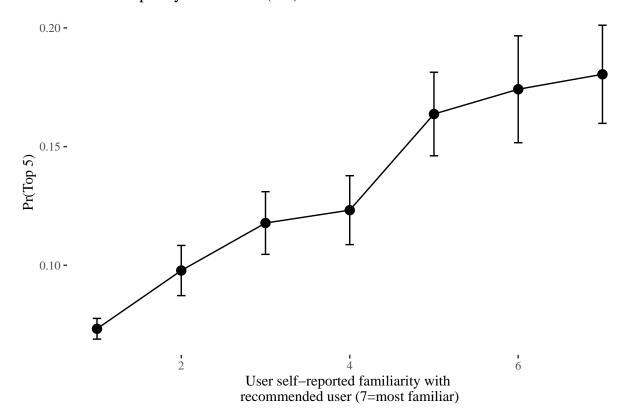
Cumulative distribution of normalized preference by race



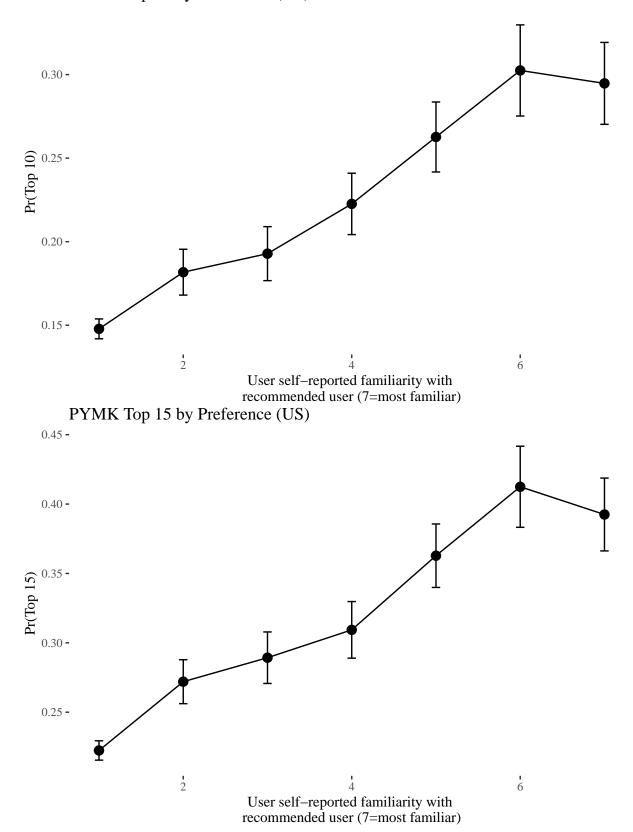
PYMK Ranking by Preference (US)



PYMK Top 5 by Preference (US)

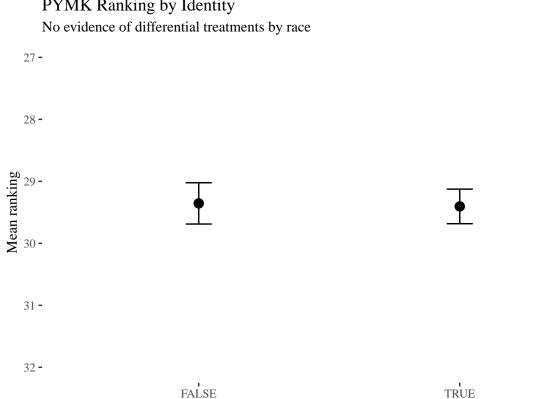


PYMK Top 10 by Preference (US)



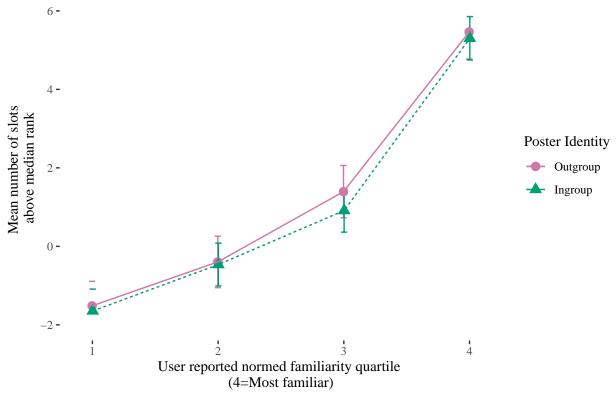
geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust ## the group aesthetic?

PYMK Ranking by Identity



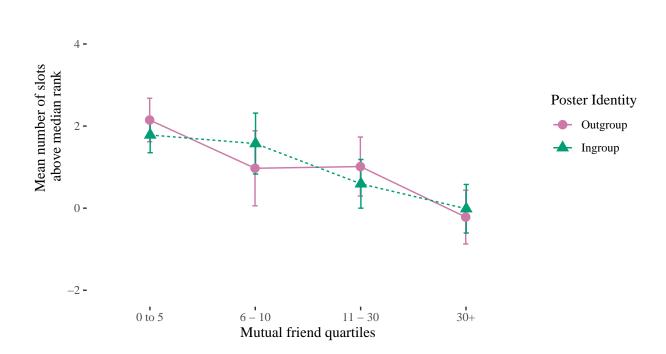
Race in group

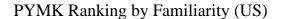
PYMK Ranking by Familiarity (US)



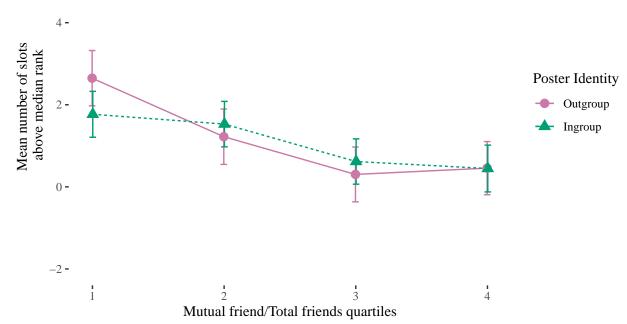
PYMK Ranking by Familiarity (US)

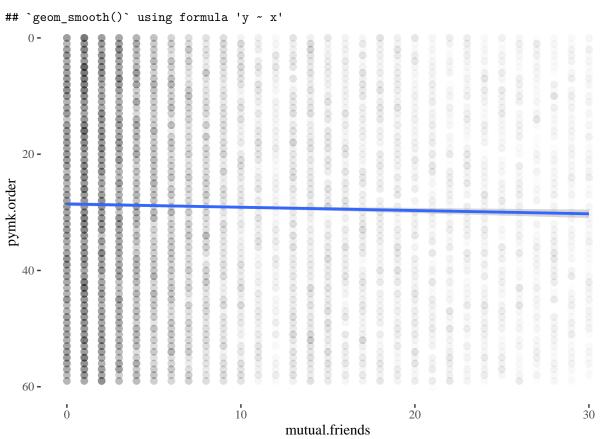
6 **-**

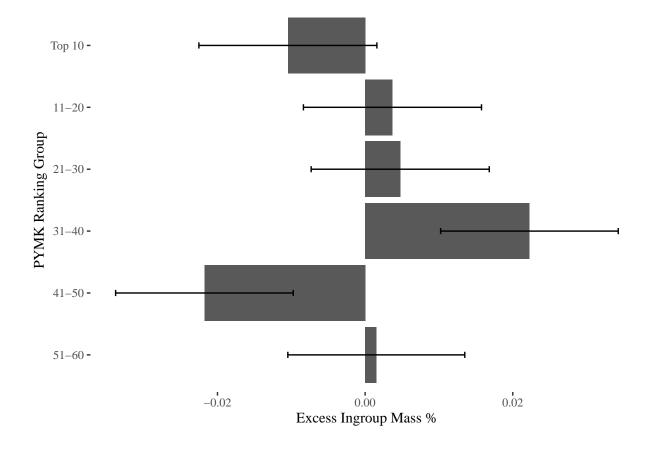




6 -







Regression Tables

- % Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu
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- % Date and time: Wed, Jan 06, 2021 23:38:33

Table 13: Primary NF Rank Results

		$Dependent\ variable:$						
		nf. order						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
	all.mdl	asian.mdl	black.mdl	hispanic.mdl	white.mdl			
race.in.group	1.285*** (0.210)	1.088*** (0.319)	$0.940 \\ (0.681)$	0.809 (0.691)	1.946*** (0.383)			
I(100 * norm.pctle)	0.059*** (0.004)	0.072*** (0.006)	0.039*** (0.012)	0.040*** (0.012)	0.051*** (0.006)			
Constant	-31.947^{***} (0.241)	-32.806*** (0.355)	-29.776^{***} (0.766)	-30.382^{***} (0.770)	-32.044^{***} (0.438)			
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	28,175 0.011 0.011	11,777 0.015 0.015	2,505 0.005 0.004	2,532 0.005 0.004	10,954 0.010 0.009			

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

Table 14: Primary NF Top 10 Results

		$Dependent\ variable:$					
		top10					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
	all.mdl	asian.mdl	black.mdl	hispanic.mdl	white.mdl		
I(100 *norm.pctle)	0.001*** (0.0001)	0.001*** (0.0001)	0.001*** (0.0003)	0.001** (0.0003)	0.001*** (0.0001)		
race.in.group	0.023*** (0.005)	0.017** (0.007)	0.037** (0.016)	0.016 (0.015)	0.034*** (0.009)		
Constant	0.120*** (0.005)	0.109*** (0.008)	0.112*** (0.018)	0.152*** (0.017)	0.120*** (0.010)		
Observations R^2	28,175 0.006	11,777 0.009	2,505 0.010	2,532 0.002	10,954 0.005		
Adjusted R ²	0.006	0.009	0.009	0.001	0.005		

Note:

Table 15: Primary PYMK Rank Results

		$Dependent\ variable:$						
		pymk.order						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
	all.mdl	asian.mdl	black.mdl	hispanic.mdl	white.mdl			
race.in.group	-0.217 (0.219)	-0.406 (0.321)	0.564 (0.746)	0.182 (0.800)	-0.364 (0.390)			
I(100 *norm.pctle)	0.091*** (0.004)	0.087*** (0.006)	0.112*** (0.013)	0.073^{***} (0.014)	0.097*** (0.006)			
Constant	-33.827^{***} (0.249)	-33.532^{***} (0.358)	-35.319^{***} (0.839)	-33.319*** (0.848)	-33.890^{***} (0.439)			
Observations R^2	25,111	11,405	2,085	1,920	9,401			
Adjusted R ²	0.023 0.023	0.021 0.021	0.033 0.033	0.014 0.013	$0.026 \\ 0.026$			

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

Table 16: Primary PYMK Top 10 Results

		Dependent variable:					
		top10					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
	all.mdl	asian.mdl	black.mdl	hispanic.mdl	white.mdl		
I(100 *norm.pctle)	0.002*** (0.0001)	0.002^{***} (0.0001)	0.002*** (0.0003)	0.001*** (0.0003)	0.002^{***} (0.0001)		
race.in.group	-0.005 (0.005)	-0.013^* (0.007)	-0.007 (0.017)	0.017 (0.018)	0.001 (0.009)		
Constant	0.099*** (0.006)	0.103*** (0.008)	0.094*** (0.019)	0.100*** (0.019)	0.095*** (0.010)		
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	25,111 0.017 0.017	11,405 0.017 0.017	2,085 0.018 0.017	1,920 0.013 0.011	9,401 0.018 0.018		

Note:

Table 17: Secondary NF Rank Results (Robustness for nonlinear in preference)

		D	ependent varia	ble:	
			nf.order		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	all.mdl	asian.mdl	black.mdl	hispanic.mdl	white.mdl
race.in.group	1.296***	1.077***	0.879	0.804	1.973***
	(0.210)	(0.319)	(0.682)	(0.694)	(0.383)
factor(norm.decile)0.2	0.166	0.536	2.575*	-2.033	0.024
	(0.460)	(0.718)	(1.464)	(1.582)	(0.734)
factor(norm.decile)0.3	0.439	0.179	2.237	-2.046	1.425**
	(0.458)	(0.721)	(1.670)	(1.608)	(0.716)
factor(norm.decile)0.4	0.783*	1.163	0.711	-2.068	1.075
	(0.459)	(0.725)	(1.439)	(1.457)	(0.749)
factor(norm.decile)0.5	1.767***	2.411***	2.661*	0.011	1.507**
,	(0.459)	(0.723)	(1.573)	(1.545)	(0.722)
factor(norm.decile)0.6	2.427***	3.333***	2.972**	-1.647	2.328***
,	(0.459)	(0.730)	(1.410)	(1.503)	(0.735)
factor(norm.decile)0.7	2.465***	2.752***	3.545***	-1.399	2.720***
	(0.458)	(0.736)	(1.347)	(1.496)	(0.734)
factor(norm.decile)0.8	2.732***	3.467***	4.324***	0.723	1.984***
	(0.461)	(0.750)	(1.389)	(1.621)	(0.711)
factor(norm.decile)0.9	3.486***	4.630***	0.926	1.032	3.638***
	(0.460)	(0.729)	(1.409)	(1.495)	(0.738)
factor(norm.decile)1	6.200***	7.426***	5.778***	3.921**	5.616***
,	(0.460)	(0.721)	(1.544)	(1.553)	(0.731)
Constant	-31.067***	-31.786***	-30.289***	-27.987***	-31.523***
	(0.349)	(0.551)	(1.027)	(1.135)	(0.591)
Observations	28,175	11,777	2,505	2,532	10,954
\mathbb{R}^2	0.012	0.017	0.010	0.011	0.011
Adjusted R ²	0.012	0.016	0.007	0.007	0.010

Table 18: Secondary NF Rank Results (Robustness for white vs not white)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	all.mdl	asian.mdl	black.mdl	hispanic.mdl	white.mdl
same.race.alt	0.887^{***} (0.222)	$0.303 \ (0.331)$	0.396 (0.736)	0.563 (0.734)	1.914*** (0.380)
I(100 * norm.pctle)	0.059*** (0.004)	0.073*** (0.006)	0.039*** (0.012)	0.040^{***} (0.012)	0.051*** (0.006)
Constant	-31.786^{***} (0.255)	-32.461^{***} (0.379)	-29.558*** (0.833)	-30.380^{***} (0.859)	-32.008^{***} (0.435)
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	28,175 0.010 0.010	11,777 0.014 0.014	2,505 0.005 0.004	2,532 0.005 0.004	10,954 0.010 0.009